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THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF St GERMANS

A VISITATION

OF

THE SEATS AND ARMS

OF THE

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY

SIR BERNARD BURKE,

ULSTER KING OF ARMS,

Author of "The Landed Gentry," "Family Romance," &c.

Second Series.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

EDWARD-GRANVILLE, EARL OF ST. GERMANS,

THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVE OF A LONG LINE OF ANCESTRY,

AND THE HONOURED INHERITOR OF ONE OF THE

HISTORIC HOMES OF ENGLAND,

THIS VOLUME OF

The Visitation of Great Britain and Ireland,

IS,

WITH THE AUTHOR'S GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM,

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle,
10*th October*, 1855.

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TODDINGTON, Co. GLOUCESTER.

THE SEAT OF LORD SUDELEY

A VISITATION

OF THE

SEATS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BINNS HOUSE, in the co. of Linlithgow, about fifteen miles to the west of Edinburgh, is the seat of Sir William C. C. Dalyell, Bart. Captain in the Royal Navy. This is a place of great beauty, situated on the slope of a hill, commanding the Firth, and surrounded by a well-wooded park, with extensive shrubberies and thriving plantations. On the summit of the hill, a quarter of a mile above the house, stands a high round tower, from which there is a lovely view of the Firth of Forth on the one side, and of the fertile plains of West Lothian on the other. The House is a very ancient mansion, of great height and considerable extent; which was enlarged and improved in its interior accommodation about twenty-five years since, by the elder brother of the present baronet, a man of considerable taste and acquirements, who, however, failed in his architectural design. He removed the ancient pointed windows, so characteristic of an old Scottish château, and replaced them with battlements, which are entirely out of keeping. At the same time he built handsome public rooms on the ground-floor, and enlarged the gardens, and added much to the beauty of the park, by plantations and tasteful approaches.

In former times, before these recent changes, Binns House remained very much in the state in which it was inhabited by its distinguished proprietor in the reign of King Charles II., General Thomas Dalyell, and it might pass for an excellent specimen of the residence of a considerable Scottish country gentleman of the middle of the seventeenth century. However, the house dates from a considerably older period, and the roof of the ancient and spacious drawing-room is ornamented with a profusion of old-fashioned stucco mouldings, in which the impaled arms of Dalyell and Bruce are prominent. This marks the time of the father and mother of the general, viz., the reign of Charles I., or the latter part of that of James I. of Great Britain. It is even not improbable that some portion of the building may be as old as the original proprietors of the ancient house of Meldrum.

Binns has had the honour of being the abode of two very eminent men, of whom the first was celebrated as a hero of romance, and the other as a distinguished historical character. We allude to "Esquire Meldrum" and General Thomas Dalyell. The history of "Esquire Meldrum," written in verse by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, in the year 1550, may be considered the last romance of chivalry, though there is nothing in it that is extravagant or beyond probability. It is the life of a gallant feudal squire of the end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century, drawn up from his own recital, by an affectionate friend and companion, and that no less a statesman, poet, and courtier than Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lion King-of-arms, the preceptor of James V. of Scotland.

William Meldrum, laird of Binns, was

> "Of noblesse lineally descendit,
> Whilk their gude fame has aye defendit,
> Gude William Meldrum he was named,
> Whose honour bricht was ne'er defamed."

We cannot minutely follow the fortunes of this Scottish knight. His historian intends to represent in him the mirror of a gentleman of that period, and it is probable that he adheres very closely to facts, as all that "Esquire Meldrum" says and does is within the strict bounds of probability. He commenced his career under the Earl of Arran, whom James IV. sent, with 3,000 men, to assist the King of France against Henry VIII., In passing, he made a descent on Ireland, where he had some singular adventures in love and in war; and in some respects his Irish story might seem to be the original of the ballad of "the Spanish Lady's love." In France he greatly distinguished himself, and returned home to Scotland in triumph, where he was beloved and esteemed as the pattern of an accomplished knight. Soon after his return, he had another love adventure, which exercised a more lasting influence on his future life than that in Ireland. He had gained the affection of a lovely and wealthy widow, to whose late husband he was related. And while waiting for a dispensation from Rome, his hopes were cruelly blighted by Stirling of Keir, a neighbouring baron, who, having planned to marry the fair widow to one of his own friends, caused Meldrum to be waylaid, and after a desperate contest, left him for dead in the field. He was rescued, and restored to life, by the great French knight the Seigneur De la Bastie, Vice-Governor of Scotland, under the Scoto-French Regent, the Duke of Albany, who, happening to pass that way, found the unfortunate hero apparently in a hopeless state. He not only saved the life of Meldrum, but apprehended the cowardly assassin. But before the trial came on, the brave French knight was himself most cruelly waylaid and murdered by Hume of Wedderburn. The sick-room of Meldrum is now described as minutely as had previously been his lady's bower, and the assiduous care of his physicians is detailed. But his slow recovery was retarded by learning that his lovely mistress had been compelled to marry his mortal enemy, whom the assasination of De la Bastie had liberated from prison. On the restoration of his health, Meldrum was invited, by his dear friend the aged Patrick Lord Lindsay of the Byres, to live with him; and he obtained the honourable office of Sheriff of Fife, wherein he approved himself an equal judge and a generous friend to the poor. He vowed celibacy for the sake of the beauteous lady to whom he had been betrothed. After some years he died; and the account of his will, his funeral, and his funeral-feast is most quaint and singular, as well as sumptuous, and gives a curious picture of the manners of the times.

Soon after the death of "Esquire Meldrum," the hero of this old romance, the estate of Binns was purchased by a person of the name of Dalyell, who had previously possessed a small property near the suburbs of Edinburgh, and had acquired money. His son, Thomas Dalyell, of Binns, born 1571, married into one of the best families in Scotland, Bruce of Kinloss, and, to judge from the present mansion-house of Binns, which was undoubtedly inhabited by him, he must have been a country-gentleman of good fortune. We have already alluded to the heraldic blazon which ornamented the ceiling of his drawing-room at a time when coat-armorial was not so arbitrarily adapted as at present. But the family of Dalyell of Binns owes its celebrity to the third laird, Thomas Dalyell, a man of bold, energetic character, who, while faithful to his sovereign, was a cruel and uncomprising foe to all the enemies of the Royal cause. His name is, even now, held in horror throughout Scotland for the barbarity which he exercised on the misguided fanatics of the reign of Charles II., who, however, in their sufferings, displayed a singleness of purpose and heroism, which have gained for them the sympathy of posterity.

Thomas Dalyell was early imbued with sentiments of devoted loyalty to King Charles I., and all his influence was exerted on the King's side. He succeeded to the estates of Binns in 1642; but had previously entered the military service. After the death of Charles, he adhered to the fortunes of his son; was appointed Major-General in 1651, and in that capacity, served at the Battle of Worcester, where he was made prisoner. He afterwards escaped, and carried on a struggle for sometime in the Royal cause in the North of Scotland. The affairs of Charles II. having become desperate, General Dalyell offered his services to the Czar of Russia, Alexis Michaelowitch. By him he was quickly made a General, and displayed great bravery in his wars against the Turks and Tartars. He was a stern, commanding old soldier, with high notions of military discipline, strict views of what he regarded as duty, and a loyalty that could not be shaken. Although his rank was high, and his power great at the court, and in the camp of the Czar, he could not resist the impulse of his loyal feelings, which urged his return to his native country, on the restoration of the Stuart line. He accordingly came back to Scotland, an old and war-worn veteran. The diploma which he received from the Czar shows the value which was entertained for his services, and how much he was appreciated

by that sovereign. He also accumulated much wealth in the Russian service, and his descendants still preserve the inventories of the rich and costly plate with which he replenished the buffet at Binns, cups of gold and vessels of silver in profuse abundance. He was made Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and a privy-councillor in 1666. He exercised his military authority so strictly, as to cause him to be branded with the charge of unmerciful cruelty. He quelled an insurrection in the West, and defeated the rebels on the Pentland Hills. In 1666, he raised a foot regiment, and shortly afterwards, the Scots' Greys.

After he had gained a lasting name in war, he fixed his old age at his seat at Binns, which he adorned with avenues, parks, and gardens, and where he cultivated curious trees and plants. He died, at an advanced age, in 1685. His long residence in foreign countries, his outlandish appearance and habits, his venerable white flowing beard, which he never had shaved since the murder of Charles I., and a certain reserve and mystery in his manners and deportment, contributed to environ him with superstitious awe, and he was noted far and wide as a necromancer and wizard. He enjoyed the wonder and dread with which this reputation inspired his country neighbours. He surrounded his pleasure grounds with walls, in which he formed secret passages, and in the house of Binns, there are hidden stairs and concealed doors, which enabled the General to maintain a character for ubiquity as well as preternatural knowledge. There are two portraits of him preserved at Binns. In one he is beardless, and clothed in complete armour, with a battle-field in the distance. In the other he is represented as dead, with his white beard, long, and flowing far down his breast, covering his coat of mail. It is difficult to look upon this portrait of the wizard, painted after his death, and hanging in his accustomed sitting room, without a shudder of awe. About 1685, after the General's death, his son, Thomas, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs of entail succeeding to the estate of Binns. This included his eldest daughter Magdalen, heiress of Binns, on her brother's death. She married James Menteith of Auldcathy, descended from the family of Menteith of Kerse, who claim a descent from the old Earls of Menteith. Her son, Sir James Menteith Dalyell, succeeded his uncle, Sir Thomas, the second Baronet, who died unmarried. Sir James's grandson, Sir James, the fifth Baronet, greatly adorned and improved this seat. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, who had previously been knighted, and was a man of some literary and scientific eminence. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir William, the present, and seventh baronet.

DONNINGTON PRIORY, Berkshire, near Speen, and about a mile from Newbury; the seat of John Hughes, Esq., descended from a Flintshire family connected in late years with that of Salusbury of Llanwern. Donnington Priory is at present occupied for a term by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

This seat formerly belonged to the family of the Cowslades, which seems to have possessed it from time immemorial, and probably from the era of the Reformation.

The last of this name residing here was an old bachelor, from whom it passed—by inheritance—to a former vicar of Speen, by name Parry. By his widow, Mrs. Parry, it was sold to Mr. Hughes, cousin to the late Dr. Penrose, of Shaw House.

The present mansion occupies the site of an old conventual establishment, mentioned by Camden as the "Friary." That the site of the two structures is precisely the same, may be inferred with tolerable certainty from the evidence of certain bricks and encaustic tiles, which were found, though few in number, at the time when alterations were being made in the north side of the structure. The more modern mansion would seem, from some account, to have been built out of the ruinous parts of Donnington Castle, which stands on the brow of the hill, and had suffered considerably from the cannon of the Parliamentarian army in the great civil war. The neighbourhood of this castle lends an additional interest to the whole vicinity, not merely from its having been a place of importance both to Cavaliers and Roundheads, but still more, because it was once the abode of Geoffrey Chaucer, the greatest of English poets after Shakspeare. Stories indeed are told of an old oak, under which the venerable bard composed many of his poems; but certain matter-of-fact folks have been at great pains to destroy this Dalilah of the imagination, but those who have any fancy, may feel as little disposed to part with this belief as the good monk was to exchange his established and time-honoured "*mumpsimus*," for the reformed "*sumpsimus*." At all events, a noble grove of oaks, about half-way down the hill, on which the castle stands, has always borne the name of "Chaucer's Grove;" and "Chaucer's Head" served as the sign of an old public-house that still existed during the present century. It would seem probable that the present mansion was built soon after the termination of the civil wars; but since then it has undergone considerable alterations and improvements. It stands at the bottom of the hill above-mentioned, and part of the land attached to it is situated in the parish of Speen, where, in the time of Mr. Hughes' great great grandfather, his maternal ancestors,—the Watts's of that place,—had an estate of larger amount.

The neighbourhood of the Priory has some beautiful scenery; but is yet more remarkable for the various places around of historical notoriety. A field near the castle yet retains the name of "*Dalbier's Meadow*," in remembrance of a parliamentary leader, so called, who had established a battery there. Shaw House, and the bright little river, Lamborne, passing through its grounds and those of the Priory, are also connected with the chronicles of those troubled times; while, at no very great distance, Newbury, were it only for its celebrated "Jack of Newbury," becomes a place of interest at least, if not of importance. Altogether, it is a spot well suited to the poet and the scholar; and its present possessor is both. Miss Mitford, in her "Literary Reminiscences," cites a passage from Mr. Hughes' "Lays of Past Days," and Sir Walter Scott, in the preface to Quentin Durward, alludes to his "Provence and the Rhone." The Essay on Poetry, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, is from Mr. Hughes' pen.

CLAREMONT, Claremorris, Ireland, the seat of James Browne, Esq. The proprietor in fee of this estate is Lord Oranmore. The late possessor of the lease (for ever) was the father of the present owner, the Right Hon. Denis Browne, brother of the first Marquess of Sligo.

The mansion was built about two hundred years ago by the grandfather of the present Lord Oranmore and Browne. It is a solid structure of grey stone, in the Palladian style of architecture, and stands on the top of a gentle hill, facing the town of Clare. The approach to it is by a noble avenue of beech trees, that cover about two-and-twenty (statute) acres.

According to an old legend, this house, like so many others in Ireland, is, or was, favoured by the occasional visits of a Banshee. It used to occupy the leads in a stormy night, and it once made its appearance over the window of the present Mr. Browne. The peasant considered it as ominous of good.

BONVILSTONE HOUSE, South Wales, in the co. of Glamorgan, near Cardiff, and about four miles from Cowbridge, the seat of Richard Bassett, Esq.

This property has been held by the Bassetts for a very long period, the family having resided here, uninterruptedly, since the year 1450, when a branch of the Beaupré Bassetts came to Bonvilstone.

In 1838, the old house was pulled down, and the present mansion erected on its site. The new house is of the Grecian style of architecture, and is pleasantly situated in a very interesting part of the country, the soil of which abounds in excellent limestone.

HARDENHUISH, Wiltshire, about a mile north of Chippenham, the seat of Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq.

The appellation of this house is said to have been derived from the name of one of its early possessors—Ewyas, corrupted into *huish*. The manor itself has, in the course of time, passed through the families of Ewyas, Chevereux, Scudamore, Reynes, Hungerford, and Botreaux; while in more modern days it has been held by the Colbournes and the Hawkins', from the last of whom it was bought by Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., the father of the gentleman now possessing it.

It is not known whether any mansion existed here before the present one, which was built by the family of Colbourne, though since that time greatly improved by Mr. T. Clutterbuck. The building is in the Palladian style of architecture, and exceedingly convenient, possessing all the accommodations required in a country dwelling. Annexed to it is a well-wooded park, occupying the slope and summit of an undulating ridge. At a little distance, within the grounds, is the village church, built in 1779, by Wood, the Bath architect. In the churchyard are buried Thomas Thorpe, the author of "Registrum Roffense," and Mr. David Ricardo, the celebrated financier, who was grandfather to the present owner.

At this mansion, in 1815, died Christopher Anstey, the well-known author of the "Bath Guide." His brother-in-law, Henry Bosanquet, Esq., was then residing here.

LOTA PARK, Cork, Ireland, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel North Ludlow Beamish, K.H., F.R.S., a magistrate for the county of Cork.

Lota Park was the original deer park of the extensive domain of Lota, or Loughta, and since the year 1600, the property, in fee-simple, of the ancient family of Galway, or de Galway, by whom it was leased in 1694, to the ancestor of W. R. Rogers, Esq., High Sheriff of the City of Cork, 1844. By the father of the latter occupant it was again leased in 1799, for 893 years to the late John Courtenay, Esq., of Ballyedmond, and by him in 1801, the park portion of the estate was let for a term of seven hundred years—to John Power, of Cork, Esq. We next find it in the possession of James Roche, Esq., the celebrated "J. R.," of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, whose contributions to that periodical obtained so much favour with the public that they were re-printed and published at Cork, in two octavo volumes, under the title of "Critical Essays of an Octogenarian."

From this gentleman, Lota Park successively passed through the hands of John Molony, Esq., William Ware, Esq., and Jeremiah James Murphy, Esq., till, in 1850,

it was bought of the last-named owner by Colonel Beamish.

The house of Lota Park is of the simple Grecian style of architecture, consisting of a centre and two wings. The centre comprises two stories, with a basement, and was erected in 1801, by the John Power already mentioned, as having purchased the long lease of the Courtenay family; the cost of it is said to have been not less than four thousand pounds, in addition to the large sums expended upon the grounds and plantations. Wings were added to this main body by Mr. Roche, at a cost of about three thousand pounds. They contain, the one a ball-room, the other a library, each being thirty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and fifteen feet high. The entrance is by a stone portico from the rear, where a steep rise of the ground shelters the building from the north. The front has a southern aspect, and is decorated with an iron balcony, overhanging a terrace two hundred feet in length, and commanding a view of the river. At a subsequent period, a conservatory was attached to the building, and yet more recently Mr. Murphy completed the work of his predecessors by erecting a handsome entrance-lodge, and by various other improvements, of less or greater magnitude.

In point of situation, Lota Park is one of the most delightful residences upon the far-famed river of Cork—

> "The spreading Lee, that, like an island fair,
> Encloseth Cork with its divided flood."
> SPENSER.

The house commands a view of the Lee, from the village of Blackrock, on the west, to Passage Reach on the east, and embraces in the distance the high lands of Maryborough, Old Court, and the various country seats and residences that occupy and adorn the opposite side of the river. In the intermediate distance are seen the picturesque promontory of Lakelands, Hop Island, and the Douglas Channel, while immediately in front stands, upon a projecting cliff, the ancient castle of Blackrock, erected by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, in the reign of James I.; but since then greatly extended and beautified by the artistic hand of Pain. From a terrace in front may be seen crowds of shipping on their way between Cork and Queenstown, from the stately merchantman to the small river steamer, flaunting yacht, or humbler fishing-boat. In lively contrast to this scene upon the river, is the Passage railway train, which is almost constantly in action; the pauses of rest, like the poet's angel-visits, being "few and far between."

Colonel Beamish can trace a descent from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, through his grandmother, Alice, daughter of Major North Ludlow Bernard, of Castle Bernard, ancestor of the Earl of Bandon, which descent through William the Conqueror has been duly recorded in the Heralds' College, London.

KILCORNAN, Ireland, in the county of Galway, the seat of Sir Thomas Nicholas Redington, K.C.B., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

The present mansion was commenced in 1837, by Sir T. N. Redington. The castle, which is of very ancient date, was the residence of a younger branch of the Clanricarde family, viz.:—the Burkes, of Kilcornan, from whom it passed to their representatives, the Redingtons. The last proprietor of the Burke family was Christopher Burke, grandfather of the present owner.

The building is of the Tudor style of architecture, and stands in the middle of an extensive park.

MARSK HALL, Yorkshire, near Richmond, the seat of Timothy Hutton, Esq.

Marsk originally belonged to the family of Cleseby, and passed, with the heiress of that name, in the fifteenth century, to the Conyers, a branch of the great house of Conyers of Hornby. They held it until the end of the sixteenth century, when it passed, with the heiress of Conyers, to Arthur Phillip, of Brignal, from whose descendants Sir Timothy Hutton purchased it in the year 1598. It still continues in the possession of the last-named family.

The old Hall, which was erected by Sir Wm. Pennyman, in the reign of Charles I., was pulled down and rebuilt about a hundred years ago. The present is a large and convenient mansion, in the style of architecture peculiar to what has been called the Georgian era, and contains some handsome apartments. There are to be seen several interesting family portraits, including several of the Darcies, and a portrait of Lady Raleigh and her son. Some splendid old family plate deserves also to be remembered, amongst which is the covered cup of gold that was given by Queen Elizabeth to her god-daughter, Elizabeth Bowes, who afterwards became the wife of Sir Timothy Hutton. The apartments are wainscoted throughout.

Attached to the mansion is a large deer park. The gardens are laid out with much taste, and contain some of the finest specimens of the silver fir to be seen in England.

Mr. Hutton possesses, also,

CLIFTON CASTLE, Yorkshire, near Bedale. This is a modern structure, as regards the date of its erection, having been built by the present owner. It is situated about fourteen miles from Thirsk, in the liberty of Richmondshire.

LAWRENNY PARK, in the county of Pembroke, the seat of George Lort Phillips, Esq.

This seat, which has by some been called Lawrenny Hall, was in the possession of the Barlows for some hundred years. The last of this name died in 1802, and was succeeded, as heir-at-law, by the father of the present proprietor.

The old Hall was erected in 1680, by one of the family of Barlow; but has lately been pulled down, and is in the course of being rebuilt by Mr. Phillips, in the castellated style of architecture. It stands upon an eminence, in the midst of a fine park of about five hundred acres, on a point of land that has Milford haven upon the west, and on the south a wide creek branching from it in a north-easterly direction towards Cresswell. The views around are lovely in the extreme; the ruined castle of Carew forming a picturesque and most interesting object in the distance; and from the terrace may be seen the church, which stands in the grounds, and lifts its fine old tower on high amidst the woods.

The living is in the gift of the owner of the estate.

FAIR OAK PARK, Hampshire, the seat of James Edward Bradshaw, Esq.

This gentleman traces his descent in a direct line from Sir John de Bradshaw, to whom William the Conqueror extended his protection, allowing him to retain possession of his estate.

In addition to this seat, Mr. Bradshaw also possesses

DARCY LEVER HALL, Lancashire, built by the Bradshaws in the last century, though the estate has been possessed by the family since the reign of King Edward IV.

This mansion is a handsome brick edifice, and had formerly extensive gardens. The whole district is in a thriving condition, the soil producing coal in abundance, while the Bolton canal affords great facilities to manufacturing and mining enterprise.

GYRN CASTLE, co. Flint, the seat of James Spence, Esq., by whom the estate was purchased from the executors of the late John Douglass, Esq.

The mansion stands on a bold elevation, overlooking the Dee and the opposite coast of Cheshire. Having been extended and added to at several periods, the lines of the principal front are varied, advancing or recessed. The angles thus formed are supported by buttresses, and the whole being clothed with luxuriant ivy, which climbs to the summits of the towers, the contrasts of light and shadow produce an effect of picturesque beauty which a more studied architecture might have failed to give.

From the top of the massive clock tower, the Isle of Man may be discerned, and occasionally the mountains of Cumberland. The south front contains a picture gallery, the proportions of which are admired, being 60 feet by 30, with a coved ceiling, rising to a height of 28 feet. The late owner possessed here a fine collection of paintings of the Italian and Spanish schools, which was dispersed at his death. The walls are now hung with Flemish tapestry of the sixteenth century.

This front of the building overhangs a richly-wooded ravine, in which several large sheets of water follow successively the declivity of the surface. Pursuing the course of the stream that runs through them, other woody glens open to the right, of much natural and sequestered beauty. Gyrn is distant from Holywell seven, from St. Asaph nine miles. The ancient parish church of Llanasa adjoins the estate. It contains the stained glass windows formerly at Basingwerk Abbey, and in the churchyard are many curious and remarkable tombs. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Dyserth Castle. Numerous tumuli and other remains of the ancient Britons give interest to the locality, and the Saxon work, so well known as "Offa's dike," can be traced very distinctly over a length of two miles.

LOCKO PARK, Derbyshire, about two miles and a half from the Derby and Nottingham turnpike road, and from the Spondon station on the Midland Railway, is the seat of William Drury Lowe, Esq.

This mansion is a handsome stone edifice, with an architectural front, of good design, flanked on one side by a chapel, which was erected in 1669, and consecrated in 1673, and which has sculptured on its parapet, "*Domus mea vocabitur domus orationis.*" On the other side is a wing containing a drawing-room, with the inscription, "*Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Minervæ ducere laudes.*" The house is delightfully situated in a secluded valley, surrounded by an extensive deer-park and pasture lands, that, from the undulating character of the ground, are extremely picturesque. The whole is well wooded, and enlivened with a fine sheet of water, with many delightful views breaking upon the various glades and openings. The gardens, too, are laid out with much taste, and are in the course of being ornamented with fountains; and the house itself is also undergoing a thorough repair, with the addition of a tower, which, when completed, will form a handsome architectural picture in the landscape.

Locko was for many centuries the seat of the Gilberts, and was purchased from them by John Lowe, Esq., early in the eighteenth century. It has since been the seat of the Lowes, instead of Denby, the old family mansion, which still remains.

COMPTON VERNEY, anciently "Compton Murdok," in the county of Warwick, about two miles from Kineton, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The first portion of the early, as well as modern name of this mansion, is derived from its low situation—"Coom," signifying a vale. The more ancient half was derived from one of its most distinguished owners, Robert Murdak, who obtained possession of it in the reign of King Henry I. With his descendants it remained till Edward III.'s time, when it was granted to Alice Perers, the King's mistress, who was afterwards married to Sir William Windsor. On the union of one of his daughters with Robert Skene, of Kingston-upon-Thames, the estate was made over to him, but he shortly afterwards sold it to Sir Richard de Verney, the ancestor of the present noble family, and who built here a noble mansion in the reign of Henry VI. He seems to have been a stanch adherent of the Lancasterians, for, in addition to his own arms, "he set up, in a fair canton window, towards the upper end of the hall, the arms of King Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham; and the Lord Zouch, with some others. A descendant, Sir Richard Verney, in 1691, claimed and obtained the ancient title of Baron Willoughby de Broke, in right of his maternal ancestor, who was sister to Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Broke."

The old mansion was pulled down in or near 1751, and a new building erected in its place, more adapted to the notions and requirements of the time. It is a large and handsome edifice, with a Corinthian portico leading to the entrance-hall, which is panelled with paintings of Italian views, by Zuccarelli. A domestic chapel adjoins the house.

The pleasure-grounds are of considerable extent, and abound in wood as well as water, presenting a great variety of surface. They were laid out by Browne; but since his time plantations have been added, with a fine sheet of water, called Combrook Water. In the garden are some fine cedars of Lebanon, and a few other curious and valuable trees.

Some good paintings are to be seen here; in particular, a portrait of Sir R. Heath, by Jansen; another of Queen Elizabeth; one of Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Broke; besides some good family portraits.

THOMASTOWN, Ireland, King's County, the seat of Francis Valentine Bennett, Esq., who succeeded to the estate while yet a minor, in 1839.

There is an old castle upon this estate: this was besieged and reduced to ruins by Cromwell's army, which seems to have swept over the land with all the destructive violence of lava from a volcano. Many curious reliques have been, from time to time, picked up amongst the mouldering and disjointed fragments.

The present mansion was built in the year 1730, by Mr. Leggat, and stands in the centre of a well-wooded park, commanding a fine view of some distant mountains. The grounds are much celebrated for the beauty of their walks and drives.

TREGOTHNAN HOUSE, in the co. of Cornwall, in the parish of St. Michael Penkevil, and east division of the Hundred of Powder, the seat of Viscount Falmouth.

Up to the middle of the fourteenth century, this estate was possessed by the Tregothnans, when Johan, daughter and heiress of John de Tregothnan, conveyed it, by marriage, to John de Boscawen. Since that time it has continued to be the principal seat of the last-named family, who derived their name from the lordship and manor of Boscawen Rose, in this county, of which they were the owners in the reign of King John.

The present mansion was erected, not many years ago, near the site of the old dwelling, and stands upon an elevated spot not far from the river Fal. It is in the architectural style of Henry VII.'s reign, the exterior abounding in small towers and pinnacles, and, with its sculptured compartments and mullioned windows, presents a very grand appearance. The great staircase, which is forty-two feet high, and occupies the large central tower, is entered from a corridor under the porto-arches. Around it are placed the drawing-room—fifty-four long by twenty-eight feet wide,—breakfast-room, dining-room, billiard-room, and study, the latter communicating with the private apartments above. The library opens to the drawing-room and study.

The corridor and staircase are the only portions of the interior that at all resemble the character of the external building. The latter gives access to the principal rooms above, by two flights branching off right and left, from the central flight. The ceiling is a handsome example of the florid Gothic.

The house is surrounded by a terrace with a wide parapet, from which is a descent to the lawn, surrounded by plantations of shrubs and evergreens. The gardens abound in all sorts of fruit trees, that flourish here in the greatest luxuriance. The private walks are exceedingly delightful, and though extending in different directions over a considerable eminence, the whole is effectually screened from the winds by the thickness of the surrounding foliage. These walks are covered with fine gravel, and lined with dense laurel hedges, that open occasionally into charming seclusions, wherein the most tender plants and flowers thrive in great perfection. The park,

which is stocked with deer, occupies a range of fertile hills, rising with much rapidity from the eastern side of the Fal, and commanding a variety of beautiful scenes over its navigable waters. A coach-road runs through the grounds for several miles, commanding a series of the most delightful prospects.

CROME COURT, Worcestershire, about four miles from *Upton-upon-Severn*, and near the village of *Earl's Crome*, the seat of the Earl of Coventry.

This estate at one time formed a part of the extensive possessions of Urso d'Abtot, Earl of Worcester. In the year 1543, the lordship of Crome,—or Cromb d'Abtot, the name of the parish,—was possessed by the Clare family; from them it was bought in 1563, by Sir Thomas Coventry, who in the third year of James I., was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1606; when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas. The latter followed in the steps of his father, till he, at length, went beyond; and after successively filling the offices of Recorder of London, Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General; was advanced in the first year of Charles I., to be Keeper of the Great Seal. In the fourth year of the same reign, he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Coventry of Ailesborough. His youngest daughter, Lady Packington, has, by many, been considered to be the authoress of the "Whole Duty of Man;" but, however general the belief, the matter is somewhat doubtful.

At the commencement of the last century, the greater part of the old house at Crome was taken down, and replaced by the present mansion, which was partly erected on its foundations. In few places has nature done so little, or art so much, to produce a great result. What was at one time a barren heath, is now a wood, or cultivated fields; and a dreary level has been changed by the hand of art, into a semblance of hill and dale. All this has been the work of less than half-a-century, and does great credit to the architect, Brown; but, perhaps, still more to the late Earl, who was the life and soul of all these improvements; he "planted the slopes, drained the morasses, drew the belts of plantations round lands rendered fertile by his skill and honourable perseverance; and has thus left a praiseworthy memorial of his own abilities, and an example to succeeding generations. In short, as a late surveyor (1814) of this country has observed, the whole demesne is now kept in the highest style of neatness, well watered, and better wooded; the soil, indeed, is not rich, being often moist gravel or clay; but being well-drained, and aided by other agricultural improvements, such as good roads, the covering an indifferent soil with good turf, and stocking it well with valuable cattle, all these have come in unison with the more elegant branches of landscape gardening, and with all that neatness and picturesque effect from judicious planting, for which this place is so celebrated."

The scene is still farther enlivened by a sheet of water, that has been carried on for about a mile and a half, and which is not only ornamental but useful, as it is the great receptacle of the various drains, without which the whole tract must still have remained a barren waste. Upon the ground, which is now a lawn, formerly stood the old parish church; this was pulled down in 1763, and a new church having been erected, to supply its place, upon a commanding eminence, thither all the monuments, coffins, &c., were removed.

The mansion is built of stone but is in a plain, unpretending style of architecture, bespeaking comfort rather than magnificence. In the south front is a handsome portico of the Ionic order. Within, are many valuable pictures, amongst which may be particularly enumerated, portraits of the Lord Keeper Coventry; Thomas, Lord Coventry; the Duchess of Hamilton, and Lady Coventry. In the drawing-rooms are some paintings of more general interest, from their higher pretensions as works of art, as a brilliant landscape in imitation of Claude Lorraine, if not by the hand of the great master himself; four heads admirably painted; an exquisite Madonna; an Italian landscape; a singular picture of a Cabinet of Curiosities, well drawn, and in the most lively colours, but which, instead of offending the judicious eye by sharp and violent contrasts, melt and blend harmoniously into each other; a beautiful piece of "Venus in retirement" attended by Cupid, and with a Satyr peeping; two pictures of Cleopatra, the one in all the joyous bloom of life, the other suffering from despair and the bite of the aspic.

A second drawing-room is remarkable for being hung with the finest tapestry now in England. It is the Gobelin manufacture; of crimson ground, with coloured figures and ornaments, and the name of Boucher on it as the artist. The library contains some antique models. The hall is supported by elegant columns, and is floored with a handsome marble. The long room is a gallery of admirable proportions, extending along one entire side of the mansion, and commanding a fine view of the lake and adjacent grounds, of which we have already spoken, as a noble specimen of what may be effected by taste and ingenuity in adorning lands of the least promise. We conclude with a brief extract from the agricultural survey of one who was an undoubted judge in such matters; his remarks containing

some useful hints for those disposed to follow in the same tract of improvement, although his work was written so far back as the year 1794.

"The most skilful drainer I know," says Mr. Darke, "is the Earl of Coventry. His part of the country was a morass not half-a-century back, and is at this present time (1794) though formerly a moorish, fetid soil, perfectly dry, sound for sheep and other cattle. He has but few under-drains. His principal drains are open-formed, and turfed to the bottom, so that cattle can graze without any loss of herbage. No water ever stands; and Croome is now noted for its dryness, as well as being well kept; and although the house is surrounded with fourteen hundred acres under his own inspection, you do not see a tree, bush, or thistle, growing upon it, undesigned, or out of place. It may very justly be called a pattern farm to this kingdom, from its well-formed plantations, and its judicious and extensive drains.

DUDDINGSTOUN, in West-Lothian, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, belonged formerly to G. Hamilton Dundas, Esq.

No scenery in Scotland is more lovely than the southern coast of the Frith of Forth. The shore of West-Lothian forms a high ridge overhanging the sea, adorned by cultivation, and exhibiting a great variety of most beautiful marine views. The Forth assumes a variety of aspects; promontories, bays, villages, seats, and cultivated fields, all bordering upon a fine sheet of water, which has the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad estuary, according to the point from which it is seen.

West-Lothian was the ancient seat of the great family of Dundas, many branches of which possessed extensive estates there, but most of which have passed away to other families. Besides Dundas of Dundas, who still retains the estate which has been handed down to him since the 11th century, Duddingstoun, New Liston, Philipston, and Stanie Hill Tower, all belonged to branches of this family, and all have passed away from them, the three last having been absorbed by the Earl of Hopetoun.

The estate of Dnddingstoun anciently belonged to a family of the name of Lindsay, an early branch of the great house whose chief is the Earl of Crawford. In the beginning of the 16th century it passed, by marriage, to a branch of the family of Dundas. The old mansion of Duddingstoun was a long low range of ancient building, with two projecting wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle, surrounded by a park, which on one side was bounded by an extensive and beautiful natural wood. Though within a few hundred yards of one of the finest marine views in Scotland, it was built in a hollow, so as to be sheltered from the sea, and to command no view but that of its own woods. About the end of last century, this ancient mansion was destroyed by fire, and to supply its place, a lofty castellated building was erected in its immediate vicinity, but on a height commanding a view of extraordinary beauty. The estuary of the Forth, making a sweep, presents the appearance of a wide lake, interspersed with islands, and enlivened with shipping.

About the year 1820, extensive additions were made to Duddingstoun, in the same castellated style of architecture; wings were built which were flanked with round towers, and numerous turrets were added to the original building. It had altogether a very massive and imposing appearance, and the interior contained a handsome suite of public rooms of large dimensions, and a great extent of excellent accommodation. At the same time that the last improvements were made on the house, the park was enlarged and beautified with judicious plantations; extensive shrubberies were formed, and a large and fine set of offices were built in the same castellated style with the house. Altogether Duddingstoun, with its fine situation, its extensive wood, and the improvements which had been made upon it, was one of the most striking seats on the West-Lothian bank of the Frith of Forth.

About the year 1839, this estate was sold to the Earl of Hopetoun, and as it is now incorporated with his extensive domains, and will no longer be the residence of a separate family, the place has, within the last two or three years, been partially dismantled.

The family of Dundas is among the most ancient in Scotland, and boasts of the noblest descent, being, in its origin, one and the same with the powerful and illustrious house of Dunbar, Earl of March. Its remote ancestor was Crinan, a great noble who flourished long before the Norman Conquest. His son, Maldred, married Elgitha, daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, by Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred, King of England; and his son, Cospatrick was, in 1068, Earl of Dunbar. His grandson, the third Earl of Dunbar, had, besides his eldest son, Cospatrick, 4th Earl, the ancestor of the illustrious line of the Earls of Dunbar and March, who played so great a part in Scottish history, a younger son, Uchtred, who, in the reign of King David I., acquired the lands of Dundas in West-Lothian. His son, Helias de Dundas, died in 1166, and was father of Serlo de Dundas, who died in 1214. His son Helias died in 1240, and his son Ranulphus flourished about 1256, and was father of two sons,—Serlo, who swore fealty to Edward I., and Saer de Dundaf, who died before 1300. The son of the latter, Hugo, was an ally and companion of

the renowned Sir William Wallace. His son Ranulphus was the father of James, whose son John Dundas of Dundas, in 1364, obtained the barony of Fingask, in addition to his ancient possession of Dundas. His son James Dundas of Dundas and Fingask died in 1430, having married Christian Stewart, daughter of the Lord of Lorn and Innermeath. He had four sons. His eldest, Sir James, married Elizabeth Livingstone, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingstone, who performed so very prominent a part in the minority of King James II., and at one time was seated on the highest pinnacle of power in Scotland. His subsequent fall involved that of his son-in-law, Sir James Dundas, whose extensive estates were forfeited, and his line failed. II. Sir Archibald, of whom hereafter. III. Duncan, ancestor to Dundas of New Liston, now represented, in the female line, by the Earl of Stair. IV. Alexander, who, in 1423, obtained the estate of Fingask. He is ancestor to the existing family of Dundas, of Fingask, with its younger branches, the Earl of Zetland, and the extinct Lord Amesbury.

Sir Archibald Dundas, the second son, obtained a grant of the forfeited estates of Dundas through the favour of the Earl of Douglas, and, consequently, in compliment to that family, his descendants, the subsequent Lairds of Dundas, have invariably borne the Douglas crest—a Salamander in flames proper, on a compartment below their shield of arms. Sir Archibald Dundas of Dundas, carried on the line of the family by his wife, a daughter of the Lord Borthwick. His son, Sir John Dundas of Dundas, was a great favourite of King James III., and was created by him Earl of Forth, a very short time before he lost his crown and his life. This Earldom, however, was not recognized by his successor. Sir John died in 1494, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Dundas of Dundas, who, by his wife, Margaret Wauchope, daughter of the ancient house of Niddrie-Marischal, had two sons; first, Sir James, ancestor of the existing family of Dundas of Dundas, and its great and distinguished branch, Dundas of Arniston, with its younger branch, Dundas Viscount Melville, and Dundas, Bart., of Dunira. Second, William, who by his wife, Marjory Lindsay, heiress of Duddingstoun, was ancestor to this family. His son, David of Duddingstoun, married Marjory, daughter of John Hamilton, of Orbiston, great-grandson of Gavin, fourth son of Sir James Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow. By her he had two sons; first, James; second, George, ancestor of the family of Dundas of Manor, from whom are descended Sir David Dundas, late Solicitor-General, and Sir John Dundas, Bart., of Richmond. James Dundas of Duddingstoun, married 25th May, 1607, Isabella Maule, daughter of William Maule, brother of Lord Panmure, and by her had a son, George Dundas of Duddingstoun, who married, 23rd Feb. 1836, Catherine, daughter of John Moneypenny of Pitmillie, and maternally descended from the house of Colville of Ochiltree, and Colville of Culross. By her he had a son, John Dundas of Duddingstoun, who married, 17th Feb., 1670, Anne, only child of Sir David Carmichael, Baronet, of Balmedie, and the Hon. Anne, daughter of the Lord Carmichael. She died 1711. Their son, George Dundas of Duddingstoun, married Magdalen Lindsay Craufurd, second surviving daughter of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay Crawford, son of John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford, by Lady Margaret Hamilton, sister of James and William, Dukes of Hamilton. Magdalen's mother was Margaret Crawfurd, daughter and heiress of Sir John Crawfurd, Bart., of Kilbirnie, by the Hon. Magdalen Carnegie, daughter and heiress of David Lord Carnegie, and heiress of line of the Earls of Southesk.

George Dundas and Magdalen Lindsay Crawford had a son, John, who had no issue by his wife, Lady Margaret Hope, daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun; and a daughter, Agnes, heiress of Duddingstoun, who married Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, representative of Hamilton of Torrance, a great branch of the Duke of Hamilton's family. She had a numerous family, but only three who left descendants: I. John Hamilton Dundas, of Duddingstoun and Westburn, born 1745, married a daughter of Hamilton of Barns, representative of the great Raploch branch of the Hamilton family; by whom he had a son, Gabriel Hamilton Dundas, of Duddingstoun and Westburn. He married Isabella, eldest daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgraine, and heiress, through her mother, of Ruchil and other valuable estates in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Mr. Hamilton Dundas became, along with the Earl of Glasgow, co-heir of the great house of Crawford and Lindsay in 1833, on the death of his relation, Lady Mary, the sister and heiress of the twenty-second Earl of Crawford. In 1839 he sold Duddingstoun to the Earl of Hopetoun. II. Christian, wife of the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchiston Hall, second son of Francis, fifth Lord Napier, by whom she had issue, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Count Cape St. Vincent, and Grandee of Portugal of the first class; and Major-General Thomas Erskine Napier. III. Mary Anne, wife of Robert Gray, of Carntyne, by whom she had the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, in the county of Lanark.

OKEOVER, near Ashbourne, in the co. of Stafford, the seat of Charles Okeover, Esq.

This is a fine specimen of the mansion of an old English squire, surrounded by vener-

able trees, adorned with extensive and ancient gardens and shrubberies, and enjoying all the advantages which the immediate neighbourhood, the most picturesque scenery of Derbyshire, can bestow. Dovedale is close at hand, and all around, fertile and well-wooded vales, beautiful country seats, smiling villages, and venerable churches, contribute to make this spot one of the most highly-favoured in England.

Okeover Hall is a spacious old mansion, which, though it possesses no architectural beauty, wears the thorough stamp of the old English country aristocracy. It is not without some artistic treasures. Among other paintings, there is a Holy Family of great beauty, which has generally been attributed to Raphael, and, at any rate, is a very fine specimen of his school.

The present Mr. Okeover inherits his estates from a very remote and distinguished ancestry, from whom they have descended to him in direct succession, though not invariably in the male line. But the heirs of line have assumed the ancient name of Okeover, and thus the family has been kept up. Besides Okeover, he possesses a considerable estate in Warwickshire, near Atherstone, on which are situated the ruins of a very extensive and important old castle, and also the well-preserved remains of a Roman camp.

Mr. Okeover's mother was daughter of General Sir George Anson, and cousin of the Earl of Lichfield. Her second husband was the late distinguished Robert Plumer Ward, Esq., the author of "The Law of Nations," "Tremaine," "De Vere," &c., &c. We cannot better illustrate the subject of Okeover than by adding quotations from his life and correspondence, as lately published by the Hon. Edmund Phipps :—

"Among the most pleasing passages in 'De Vere' is the description of the man of content, the 'master of Okeover Hall.' By one of the coincidences which are stranger than fiction, Mr. Ward, while searching for an appropriate name for the abode of this, one of his favourite characters, had fixed on Okeover Hall. Years after this, and by events subsequent to his marriage, he saw himself, in right of his wife, as the guardian of her only son, 'the master of Okeover Hall;' and, most assuredly, in the peaceful life and social circle there established, he realized, in the best sense, the 'man of content.'"

In a letter dated 28th October, 1838, Mr. Plumer Ward thus describes Okeover Hall :

"I feel more comfortably off in this delightful, as well as respectable old abode, than ever I was in my life; and far happier than at Gilston. One thing quite surprises me as well as pleases. There is really a corner in England left, in which the old-fashioned feeling of attachment from well-used tenants to an old landlord's family, is still preserved. I never saw it so exemplified as among all the tenants of this beautiful estate upon our arrival, and, indeed, ever since. Had our boy been a prince of the blood, they could not have shown more regard than for Okeover of Okeover. As his mother, my wife comes in for her share, and as her husband, I come in for mine. The family is far more ancient than I thought; the pedigree deriving them from Ormus, one of William the Conqueror's soldiers, who being endowed with this place, his descendants styled themselves De Okeover, and have continued its representatives ever since. There are tombs in the church with Saxon inscriptions, which I don't understand; but they are of the characters of the oldest Henries, and have the Okeover arms upon them."

GARSCUBE, in the county of Dumbarton, near Glasgow, the seat of Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell, Bart., M.P. for the county of Argyle.

This beautiful seat is situated within four miles of Glasgow, on the banks of the river Kelvin, and though in the immediate vicinity of the second city of the empire, it possesses the beauty, as well as retirement, of the most remote country scenery. Within the park no one could imagine the possibility of being so near the hurry and bustle of the greatest mart of British trade.

This mansion was built about thirty-five years ago, by the grandfather of the present proprietor. The former house was of considerable antiquity, and a portion of it has been incorporated in the present building. It is in the Tudor style of architecture, according to the taste displayed during the reign of Henry VIII., and it may be said to be one of the most beautiful specimens of that style in Scotland. The outer hall is entered from the carriage porch, and opens into the great hall, which is a noble apartment, rising to the entire height of the house, and surrounded by galleries. The staircase is handsome. The principal public rooms are entered from the great hall, and are of very large dimensions, forming a fine suite; boudoir, morning-room, billiard-room, library, drawing-room, and dining-room. The drawing-room opens into a handsome conservatory. The interior of the house is finished in the same beautiful style wish the exterior, and it is decorated and furnished with the greatest taste. There are many costly and beautiful objects, such as antique chandelabra, magnificent cabinets, and valuable paintings. These are distributed in the drawing-room, billiard-room, and morning sitting-room. Among them is a portrait of uncommon beauty, which has generally been attributed to Leonardo Da Vinci; and a land-

scape which is the chef d'œuvre of Hobbima.

Garscube is surrounded by an extensive park, through which flows the beautiful river Kelvin, about a stone's throw from the terrace upon which the principal suite of apartments opens. Both sides of the river are planted with a profusion of fine woods, and the shrubberies and walks extend for about a couple of miles on each side of the stream. The only drawback to this beautiful place is its immediate proximity to Glasgow. Not that its picturesque retirement is thereby injured at present. But the value of property so near such a city is too great to admit of a doubt, that within half a century, squares and crescents will be built where groves of oak and masses of evergreen now delight the eye.

The family of Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell is descended from an early branch of the house of Argyle. His immediate ancestor was Archibald Campbell, who was bred to the law, and held the office of one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session. He died in 1790, and was succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Ilay Campbell, who was admitted a member of the Scottish bar in 1757, and made such progress in the performance of his legal duties, that he speedily became a bright ornament of his profession. No man possessed a knowledge of the law more profound than his; and his oratory, from his perspicuous mode of illustrating a case, interested the feelings by its energy, at the same time that it carried conviction by irrefragable arguments. In 1783 Mr. Campbell was appointed Solicitor General of Scotland, and in 1784 Lord Advocate. He was member of Parliament for the Glasgow district of boroughs. In 1789 he was advanced to the high situation of Head of the Scottish Bar, as Lord President of the Court of Session. His great experience and legal knowledge, joined to his integrity and assiduity, enabled him to fill this distinguished office in a manner equally advantageous to the country and honorable to himself until 1808, when being advanced in years, he resigned; and at the same time he was created a Baronet.

Sir Ilay Campbell died in 1823, and was succeeded by his only son Sir Archibald, who, like his father, having been bred to the bar of Scotland, was in 1849 appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session, with the honorary title of Lord Succoth, which he took, as is usual in such cases, from the landed estate which had been longest in his family. He retired, in 1824, and died in 1846. Sir Archibald married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Balfour, of Balbirnie, in the county of Fife, by whom he had numerous issue. Among his sons, the eldest, John, who pre-deceased his father, was member of parliament for the county of Dumbarton, and by his wife Anna Jane Sitwell, niece of Sir Sitwell Sitwell, baronet, and cousin of Sir George Sitwell of Renishaw, in the county of Derby, was father of the present baronet. One of his younger sons, the Rev. Ramsay Campbell, is Rector of Aston, in the county of York, and married Mary, daughter of the late John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, in the county of Fife. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married David Earl of Leven and Melville, by whom she has issue. And another, Susan, married William Grant, of Congalton, by whom she has an only child, who married Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, son of the late Duke of Newcastle. Sir Archibald was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell, third baronet and member of Parliament for the county of Argyle.

KILLERMONT, in the co. of Dumbarton, the seat of John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq.

This handsome seat is situated on the picturesque banks of the river Kelvin, about four miles from Glasgow. An approach on the river side, half a mile in length, conducts to the house, which is commodious, though without any claim to architectural beauty. Mr. Campbell Colquhoun's original family name is Coates. His ancestors were among the more respectable families of Glasgow merchants, during last century. His grandfather, John Coates, a merchant in Glasgow, held the office of Lord-Provost of that city in the year 1784. This gentleman succeeded to the property of Clathick, in the co. of Perth, on which occasion he assumed the name of Campbell. His son, and heir, was bred to the Scottish bar, and made a distinguished figure there. He was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland, and represented the co. of Dumbarton in Parliament. He was afterwards appointed Lord Register of Scotland, an office which he held until his death, about the year 1819 or 1820. Some years previous to his death, Mr. Campbell had succeeded to the estate of Garscadden, in the co. of Dumbarton, on the extinction of the family of Colquhoun, of Garscadden, a cadet of the ancient house of Luss. In consequence of this succession, he assumed the name of Colquhoun. Garscadden is a valuable estate situated not many miles from Killermont, which had been the original property of Mr. Coates, Provost of Glasgow. Mr. Campbell Colquhoun represented the co. of Dumbarton, and afterwards the borough of Kilmarnock in Parliament. In 1827, he married the Hon. Henrietta Maria Powys, eldest daughter of Thomas, second Lord Lilford, by whom he has issue.

NEWE, in the co. of Aberdeen, the seat of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie.

On the north bank of the river Don, and

added to the old mansion of the family, erected in 1604, stands the stately castellated house of Castle Newe, built in 1831, by Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. The old house has been retained as part of the building, and neither impairs the external appearance nor the internal convenience of the edifice. The architecture is highly appropriate to the situation and the circumstances of the house, being in the simple and massive style of an old Scottish mansion, with many gable ends, slender towers with pointed roofs, and solid and substantial round towers at the corners. It is well adapted to the severe and grand surrounding scenery. To the north of the house rises the mountain Ben Newe, and to the south is a lawn extending to the noble river Don. About four miles from Newe, stands the old house of Edinglassie, which was for some time the abode of the family, and which belonged to the maternal ancestors of the first Sir Charles, a very old family of the name of Stewart.

Newe has been for centuries in the possession of the Forbes'. William, the first proprietor of that name, was a younger brother of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, ancestor of the Lords Pitsligo. The house of Pitsligo is an early branch of the Lords Forbes, and is now represented, in the male line, by Sir Charles Forbes. The family of Newe branched off, about the year 1500, from that of Pitsligo, which became extinct in the direct male line on the death of the master of Pitsligo, the heir of the attainted Peer of that name, in 1781. Then the branch of Newe became the sole male representative of the family; while Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Monymusk, became the heir in the female line, and assumed Pitsligo as his designation.

The family of Forbes of Newe diverged into two branches. The last heir male of the elder branch was Major John Forbes of Newe, who died without male issue in 1792. His only child was Lady Grant, mother of the present Baronet of Monymusk. On the death of Major Forbes, the family of Newe was represented by his cousin, the Rev. George Forbes, and since his death in 1779, by his son Sir Charles. This gentleman, in early life, went to India, where his father's brother, John Forbes, had already laid the foundations of a great fortune, which he himself completed. He was a man of princely magnificence: and his acts of liberality and charity, as well in Bombay as in London, will long be remembered with gratitude. A splendid colossal statue, by Chantrey, records the sense entertained of his benefits by the inhabitants of Bombay. Sir Charles succeeded to extensive estates, in Aberdeenshire, from his uncle. He was long a member of Parliament, and was created a Baronet in 1823. In 1833, he was served by a jury, heir male of Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo.

His eldest son, John, one of the best and most amiable of men, and long an able and distinguished director of the East India Company and member of Parliament, was removed from this world, prematurely, by death in 1840, to the inexpressible sorrow of a large circle of attached friends, and sincerely regretted by all who had an opportunity of appreciating his worth, wisdom, and benevolence. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and, soon after he was of age, he became a member of Parliament; and, on being elected an East India Director, devoted himself to the business of that important situation. In 1828, he married the daughter of H. L. Hunter of Beech Hill, in the co. of Berks, by whom he had, among other children, an only son, Charles, who succeeded to the Baronetcy and family estates, at the death of his grandfather, Sir Charles, the first Baronet, in 1849. Sir Charles, the second Baronet, died in Madeira in 1852, and was succeeded by his uncle, Sir Charles, the present and third Baronet, late a captain in that distinguished corps, the seventeenth Lancers, and heir male of the ancient house of Pitsligo. Sir Charles is one of those Highland gentlemen who still promote and maintain the customs of the Gael. He annually assembles the clan "Forbes," by commission from their chief, Lord Forbes, and marching them to Braemar, the head-quarters of the district in which they dwell, encamps them during the gathering of the Duff, Forbes, and Farquharson clans. His camp, complete in all its details as to Highland arms and equipments, has been twice honoured by the visit of Her Majesty, who, upon the last occasion, presented a banner to the "Forbes" clan.

JORDAN-HILL, Renfrewshire, about four miles west of Glasgow, the seat of James Smith, Esq., formerly a captain in the Renfrewshire militia, and now a magistrate for the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Stirling, and Dumbarton.

This estate was anciently possessed by the family of Crawford, cadets of the Crawfords of Kilburny. Sir Hew Crawford Pollok represents both families. Captain Crawford, of Jordan-hill, is celebrated for the capture of Dumbarton Castle. In the year 1750, the place was sold to Alexander Houston, Esq.; and in 1850, to Archibald Smith, Esq., father of the present proprietor.

The house of Jordan-hill stands, beautifully situated, upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Clyde. It is a substantial square building, and was erected by Colonel Houston, in 1780.

BURWOOD PARK, in the co. of Surrey, the seat of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., whose family descends from Christopher Frederick, serjeant-surgeon to King James I.

At one time this estate belonged to the Lattons, of Wiltshire; but it was then of much more limited dimensions. Of them it was purchased by one of the Frederick family, but the sale must have taken place subsequent to 1727, since in that year John Latton, deputy-lieutenant for Surrey in the reign of Queen Anne, died here at the advanced age of eighty-three.

The mansion is convenient and well arranged, with a handsome saloon, billiard room, dining-room, drawing-room, and library. In one of the windows appear the arms of the Lattons.

There is a good collection of paintings, as well as miniatures, and family portraits. In an attached conservatory are some emblematical images of the four seasons, of the full life-size of the human figure, with some rare exotics, and orange-trees in a flourishing condition. A carriage drive winds through the park.

ASHLEY PARK, in the co. of Surrey, adjoining Walton upon the south-west, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.

In many old documents the name of this place is written Asheley, and has been described as "consisting of one messuage, which, with the lands thereto belonging, was parcel of the possessions purchased by King Henry VIII., and annexed to Hampton Court, and subsequently granted, by letters patent, to Roger Yonge, by King Edward VI., in the fourth year of his reign." Grants of a like nature were made to several individuals by Queen Elizabeth and King James I.

In the time of the last-named sovereign, this estate was possessed by a younger brother of the Duke of Buckingham, Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesea, who died in the year 1624. In 1668 we find Ashley Park possessed by Henry, Lord Arundell. Subsequently it passed, by successive changes, through the hands of Sir Walter Clarges, of Sir Richard Pyne, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and of many others, till, in 1718, it was disposed of to Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, whose daughter and heiress, Grace Boyle, married Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, and afterwards second Duke of Dorset. By her Ashley was bequeathed to her cousin, Colonel John Stephenson, after whose decease, in 1786, it devolved to Sir Henry Fletcher (the maternal nephew of the Countess of Middlesex), who was created a baronet on the 20th of May, 1782. In this family it still remains.

This mansion is spacious, and built of red brick, presenting that somewhat motley, but still picturesque, appearance which characterises the architecture of the Tudor ages. Though there is no existing record of the fact, the house is said to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey. However this may be, we shall probably not be much out in assigning the date of its erection to the time of Henry VIII., the edifice in its older parts being strongly marked with the features peculiar to that period. It is in the shape of the letter H, with gables at either end, the original form having been altered by the introduction of semicircular projections below the gables. Originally the windows were square-headed, and divided by stone mullions, but these, for the greater part, have been modernized, much to the increase of internal convenience, though perhaps not to the improvement of its external architecture.

Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, made considerable additions to the house, as well as to the park and grounds, which within the last half century have been much augmented by purchases and allotments. Great changes too have more recently been made in the hall, a lofty room that occupies the entire height of the mansion from its basement, and is wainscoted with oak, the upper compartments of which are embellished with portraits. The ceiling is painted to imitate wood-groining, the divisions being filled with the family armorial bearings. A large and handsome staircase rises at the inner end of this hall; a gallery, one hundred feet long, runs along the entire length of one side of the building, in which are many family portraits.

The park and grounds contain about three hundred acres. The former is extremely well-wooded, and presents some noble specimens of oak, elm, and lime, that flourish here in great luxuriance, as well as the *pinus silvestris*, or Scotch fir, the latter of such prodigious size, and in such numbers, that the like is scarcely to be seen in England. Many of these trees are upwards of a hundred years old, and measure from ten to twelve feet in girth at three feet from the ground—the largest is thirteen feet—with a clear stem of from thirty to forty feet. The height of these forest giants is proportionate, extending in some instances to a hundred feet, while amidst their luxuriant horizontal branches, the heron has made its nest in considerable numbers. Their wood is said to be fully equal to the best of foreign deal, and at all events it is remarkably close and solid.

DYFFRYN ALED, in the co. of Denbigh, and parish of Llandannan, the seat of Pierce Wynne York, Esq.

The name of this place is derived from its situation, *Dyffryn Aled* signifying the "valley of the Aled." It has come down to the present owner in direct succession from a period of great antiquity.

The date of the old house cannot be exactly ascertained; but it must have been very ancient, from the circumstance of the celebrated Welsh bard, Tudor Aled, having lived there, who is known to have flourished in the year 1490. Its site was in the bottom of the

valley, upon the north of the Aled. The modern mansion stands nearly opposite to it, on a rising ground, about two hundred feet above the river, and presents a very picturesque appearance. It was built, in 1777, by Diana, daughter and heiress of Piers Wynne, which lady was twice married; first, to Ridgeway Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Anglesey; and secondly, to Philip Yorke, of Erddig, Denbighshire. In the same year, also, were erected both the parish-church and the bridge across the Aled, which are still extant.

The mansion of Dryffyd Aled is built of fine Portland stone. It consists of a centre and two wings, connected to the main body by two intervening lesser buildings. It has something of the Grecian character, though it cannot be said to decidedly belong to any particular style of architecture.

The neighbouring country has the usual features of Welsh scenery, which is rarely without its peculiar charms for the poet and the painter.

BRADSTON BROOK, in the co. of Surrey, near Shalford, the seat of George Carew Gibson, Esq., a magistrate for Surrey and Sussex, and a deputy-lieutenant for the co. of Sussex.

This gentleman married, first, in 1841, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pardoe, Esq., of Poole House, Bewdley, Worcestershire, deputy-lieutenant and Major of the Militia for that county; and secondly, in 1849, Anna Maria Arabella, daughter of the late John Locker, Esq., chief magistrate in Malta, and registrar of the admiralty in that Island. By the Queen's royal license and authority, dated July 10, he assumed the surname of Carew, in addition to, and before, that of Gibson, in consequence of his descent from the Carews of Carew Castle and Crowcombe Court in Somersetshire.

The house of Bradstone Brook is a plain, square edifice built of red brick, in the midst of a small park, well covered with timber, though not much above forty acres in extent. It was erected upon some family property, in 1791, by Thomas Gibson, Esq., descended from the Gibsons of Durie, in Fifeshire.

HOUGHTON HALL, in the co. of Norfolk, the seat of the Marquess Cholmondeley.

This mansion was built by Sir Robert Walpole during the time when he was Prime Minister. The original design was by Colin Campbell, the author of the "Vitruvius Britannicus;" but the execution of it was entrusted to the Architect Ripley, so severely satirized by Pope; but who is said to have greatly improved upon Campbell's plan. The date of the building is ascertained by an inscription over the south entrance:—

"Robertus Walpole Has Ædes Anno S. M:D:C C:X X I I. Inchoavit. Anno MD.CC.XXXV. Perfecit."

It is a noble edifice, of freestone, with two fronts, ornamented at each corner with a cupola and lantern. The west front, which is the principal, has a double balustraded flight of steps, leading up to a rustic basement story. The pediment over the entrance, containing the arms, is supported by Ionic pillars. The entablature is continued round. The centre, or main building, is quadrangular, and is one hundred and sixty-six feet square. The offices are in the wings, connected with the centre by handsome balustraded colonnades, of the Tuscan order, the extent of the whole front being four hundred and fifty feet.

The interior of this noble mansion is sumptuously fitted up, and has many noble apartments. The great hall is a cube of forty feet, with a gallery running three parts round it. The ornaments of the ceiling are by Altari, as also the frieze, in which are bas reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole, and of Catherine, his first wife, as well as of Robert Lord Walpole, their eldest son, and Margaret Rolla, his lady. Over the chimney is a bust of the Earl of Orford, by Rysbrach; opposite, is a cast of the Laocoon, in bronze, by Girardon, for which the Empress of Russia offered the Earl of Orford five thousand pounds. The figures over the great door, and over the lesser doors, are by Rysbrach. In and round the hall are the following pieces of sculpture:—Busts of Marcus Aurelius, Trajan, Septimius Severus, and Commodus, all antiques; a young Hercules, Faustina Senior, Jupiter, a young Commodus, a Philosopher, Hadrian, and Pallas, which also are antiques; Homer and Hesiod, modern; and Baccio Bandinelli, by himself. On the tables are the Tiber and the Nile, executed in bronze; two vases, of the same material; busts of a Roman Empress and a female, both antique.

The great staircase is painted in chiaro obscuro, by Kent. In the centre, four Doric columns support a cast of the Gladiator, in bronze, executed by John of Boulogne, and presented to Sir Robert Walpole by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke.

The saloon, which is entered from the hall, is forty feet in length, in width thirty feet, and in height forty feet. The ceiling was painted by Kent. The chimney-piece and tables are of block marble. Amongst the other rarities of this room are principally to be noticed a whole length portrait of the Empress of Russia, by Brompton; an Œdipus Colonus, Castor and Pollux, and Philostates.

The drawing-room is of somewhat less dimensions, being only thirty feet long and twenty-one feet wide. The ceiling was transferred hither from the dining-room at the old

house, built by Sir Edward Walpole, grandfather to the minister.

The library is a spacious apartment, though not so large as the rooms already mentioned.

At one time, this mansion contained a splendid collection of pictures, alike honourable to the owner and the country. These, however, were sold, in 1779, by George, Earl of Orford, to the Empress Catherine of Russia, for forty-five thousand pounds, a sum much below what they had cost the original collector.

The plantations annexed to this noble mansion are extensive, and laid out with much taste and judgment. The grounds are most advantageously seen on the road from Syderstone.

STAPLEFORD HALL, in the co. of Leicester, bordering upon Rutlandshire, about four miles from Melton Mowbray, is the seat of the Earl of Harborough.

In ancient writings, the parish, from which the seat derives its name, is variously spelt, *Stableford*, *Stapelford*, *Stopilford*, and *Stopulford*. In the ecclesiastical division of the county, it is within the deanery of Framland, and is about nineteen miles from Leicester. The estate at one time belonged to a family called Hauberk, from whom it passed, A.D. 1402, by marriage with Agnes Hauberk, to Robert Sherard, Esq., an ancestor of the present noble owner.

The mansion stands upon a gentle eminence in the midst of an extensive park. It consists of three distinct portions, erected at different times, each retaining the character of its age. Of these, the most ancient was raised in the year 1500, as we learn from a date upon the eastern front. A second inscription tells us that, "*William, Lord Sherard, Baron of Letrym, repaired this building, An. Do.* 1631." It displays a very curious specimen of the English domestic architecture of the time, has square-headed windows with mullions, and is ornamented with fifteen statues, each in its appropriate niche. These statues are intended to represent different persons, ancestors, or founders of the family, six of them being inscribed with the following names,—*Schirard, Lord of Chelterton; King William the Conqueror; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Bertram, Lord Verdon; Walter de Lucy, Baron of Trim, and Earl of Ulster; James de Brabanzon, the celebrated warrior.* In addition to these statues, there are several coats of arms, and pieces of sculpture in basso relievo.

There is a tradition, extant from generation to generation, "That the long bridge across the river Eye, (which divides the lordship of Stapleford from the precincts of Wymondham, Whissendine, Saxby, Freeby, Wyverby, and Brentingby, in its course to Melton Mowbray) consisting of seven arches, was built by seven brothers and seven sisters of the house of Sherard; and that of the seven brothers, each constructed one arch, and the seven sisters completed the other part of the bridge for the use of the publick; and that their generosity at that time has fixed a perpetual expense on the proprietors of this manor, at whose expense it has been repaired, within his [Healy's] memory, without any levy or charge upon the parish for that purpose."—The narrator of this, a Mr. Healy, adds that "at this bridge was a passable ford for wheel-carriages through the water, in his memory [1756]; but for want of attention, or rather through negligence somewhere, it is now choked up for want of scouring and cleaning." Healy was an ancient inhabitant and native of Stapleford, about seventy years old at the time when he made these communications to Sir Thomas Cave. Since then, in 1773, the bridge, which had also become much impaired, was pulled down, and a new one built in its place, by the Earl of Harborough, about forty yards from the site of the old structure. The present bridge has one large, handsome arch, the span of which, within, is thirty-two feet.

WAVERLEY ABBEY, in the co. of Surrey, about three miles from Farnham, the seat of George Thomas Nicholson, Esq.

Upon this estate was situated, at one time, a convent of Cistercian monks, which was founded in the year 1128, by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, and which in its ruined state, still lends a peculiar interest to this spot. It was for a time considered the principal monastery of the Cistercians, from its having been, if not the first, amongst the first, of that order established in England. This priority, however, was contested by the abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, but with no great show of right, for although Furness was unquestionably the older establishment, yet it was for a long time a house of Benedictines, being an offset from the Benedictine monastery of Savigni, in France. The fourth abbot of Savigni, in a general chapter, surrendered his convent to Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in order that it might become Cistercian, a change so strongly opposed by the abbot and monks of Furness, that they appealed to Pope Eugenius III., and obtained from that Pontiff a confirmation of the Benedictine rule within their own walls. On the return of the abbot from this mission, he passed through France, when he was arrested by the monks of Savigni, compelled to resign his office, and to become a Cistercian in their convent. His successor at Furness submitted, in consequence, to the dictates of the older house, and was converted to the Cistercian discipline. Hence arose the subsequent disputes for supremacy between

the abbots of Furness and Waverley, which was finally pacified by an agreement that, "the abbot of Furness should have precedence through the whole generation of the houses of Elemosyna in England, and the daughters of Savigni, in England only; and that the abbot of Waverley should have precedence as well in the chapters of the abbots throughout England, as also a superiority over the whole order."

Additions would appear to have been made to the original building in the year 1179, at which time the aqueduct and lavatory were completed, the water being brought from a spring, called Ludewell, in Moor-park, about half a mile from the abbey. In the *Annals of Waverley*, we are told that "in 1216, the fountain of Ludewell, which had for a series of years supplied abundantly the lavatory of the abbey, furnishing water for all purposes, was almost entirely dried up. Brother Simon, one of the monks, after carefully considering the cause of this misfortune, laid open the ground in search of new springs, which with much difficulty he discovered; and having united them with great labour and industry, he conducted them, by a subterranean channel, to one spot, where the waters spring up in a copious perennial fountain; this was called *St. Mary's Well*."

Up to the time of Henry VIII., this abbey went on increasing in wealth and honour, having received various benefactions, as well as having sent out from its bosom several abbots, or priors, of other Cistercian monasteries. King Henry, however, in 1536, suppressed the abbey, and in the following year—"alieni appetens, sui profusus"—bestowed the royal plunder upon Sir William Fitzwilliam, treasurer of his household, and afterwards created Earl of Southampton, who settled his newly-acquired lands upon himself and the Lady Mabel, his wife, and their issue; with remainder to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Brown. Waverley Abbey thus devolved to Sir Anthony's son, Lord Viscount Montagu, by whose grandson it was sold, in the time of James I., to the Coldham family. By them it was again disposed of to William Aislabie, a director of the East India Company, whose representatives sold it to an attorney at Guildford, named Child. In 1747, the successor of Mr. Child parted with it to Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq.; and in 1771 it was made over to the trustees of Field-Marshal Sir Robert Rich, Bart., then deceased. His son died in 1786, without male issue, leaving a daughter and heiress, Mary Frances, married to the Rev. Charles Bostock. The latter, having succeeded to the estate in right of his wife, assumed the surname of Rich, and in 1792 was made a baronet by George III. About four years afterwards, this family sold the estate to a Russian merchant—John Thomson, Esq.—who, by sign manual of George IV., took the name of Poulett, in 1820, in honour of his mother, the heiress of the Pouletts, of Goathurst, in Somersetshire. Waverley, however, would appear to have remained but a short time in this family, for some time between 1832 and 1840, it was again sold, and to its present owner.

Aubrey, to whom, with all his gossip, the antiquarian world is so much indebted, has left us the following description of the monastic ruins, as they existed in the year 1673.

"Here is a fine rivulet runs under the house, and fences one side, but all the rest is walled. By the lane are stately rocks of sand. Within the walls of the abbey are sixty acres; the walls are very strong, and are chiefly of rag-stones, ten feet high. Here also remain walls of a fair church; the walls of the cloyster, and some part of the cloysters themselves, within and without, are yet remaining; within the quadrangle of the cloysters was a pond, but now it is a marsh. Here was also a handsome chapel (now a stable), larger than that at Trinity College, Oxford. The windows are of the same fashion as the chapel-windows at Priory St. Maries (Kington), in Wiltshire. There are no escutcheons or monuments remaining; only in the parlour, and chamber over it (built not long since), are some roundels of painted glass, viz., St. Michael fighting with the Devil; St. Dunstan, holding the Devil by his nose with his pincers, his retorts, crucibles, and chymical instruments about him; with several others; but so exactly drawn, as if they were done from a good modern print, they are of about eight inches diameter. The hall was very spacious and noble, with a row of pillars in the middle, and vaulted over head. The very long building, with long narrow windows, in all probability was the dormitory; there are many more ruins."

Cobbett, also, who was employed upon this estate when a boy, speaks rapturously in his "English Gardener," of the old monastic kitchen-garden. "The peaches," he says, "nectarines, apricots, and fine plums, never failed; and although I have seen, and observed upon, as many fine gardens as any in England, I have never beheld a garden equal to that of Waverley." True it is, that when Cobbett came to write of this same place at a later period, his enthusiasm had somewhat cooled; but perhaps we ought not for this to blame him, or to accuse him of inconsistency; every one, who reflects at all, must be conscious how very different have been the feelings suggested at different times by the same object.

These venerable ruins were considerably dilapidated when in the possession of the Coldhams. They were yet farther injured by Sir Robert Rich, who used them as mate-

rials for building, with a species of economy that will find scant praise from any lover of the ancient or the picturesque.

Of the old mansion at Waverley, the central portion was built by Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq., in the reign of George II. The wings were added by Sir Robert Rich. This house, however, was in part destroyed by fire in 1833, and the present mansion is a restoration of the old building by Mr. Nicholson. It stands upon a gently-rising knoll, surrounded by woods and shrubberies. Through the grounds, which include an area somewhat exceeding five hundred and twenty acres, runs a branch of the river Wey. They are besides ornamented by two large sheets of water, one of which is known under the designation of the Black Lake, and stands in the midst of a plantation of fir-trees. A greater portion of the ground is arable, the soil being exceedingly productive.

EASTON HALL, near Grantham, in the co. of Lincoln, the seat of Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Bart.

The old Hall of Easton has been the residence of this ancient branch of the great Cheshire house of Cholmondeley for upwards of two centuries. While Marquis Cholmondeley, the head of the family, has retained the original orthography of the name, the branches which have settled in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, have adopted a different way of spelling it. This difference does not betoken a different origin, and the family of Sir Montague Cholmeley is an undoubted branch of the great Norman stock. His ancestors have been settled in Lincolnshire since the beginning of the seventeenth century. Sir Henry Cholmeley, Knight, son of Cholmeley of Copenhall, in Staffordshire, was seated at Kirkby Underwood, in the co. of Lincoln, and died 1620. His son, Henry Cholmeley of Easton, was, it is said, created a Baronet by King Charles I. However, owing to the troubles of the times, the patent was never made out. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Sondes, Baronet, of Throwley, and sister to Sir George Sondes, created Earl of Feversham in 1676. Her mother was Susan Montague, daughter of Sir Edward Montague, Bart., of Boughton, son of the Chief Justice Montague, and maternally descended from Sir James Harington, of Exton, by Lucy, his wife, sister of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G. The son of this marriage was Montague Cholmeley of Easton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Hartopp, Bart. His son, Montague, married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Brownlow, Bart., of Great Humby, and was grandfather of John Cholmeley, who married Penelope, daughter of Joseph Herne, and maternally descended from the Baronetical families of Mordaunt and Warburton. His son, Montague, married a daughter of the family of Sibthorp of Canwick, near Lincoln, by whom he had a numerous family. One of his daughters married the eldest son of Mr. Austin of Kippington, in Kent; and another married Mr. Johnstone of Alva, in Scotland. His eldest son, Montague, was for many years M.P. for Grantham, and in 1806 was created a baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Harrison of Norton Place, in the co. of Lincoln, by whom he had issue: the present baronet, James, who married a daughter of Mr. Johnstone of Alva; Henry, who married Miss Way; and two daughters, the wives of Sir John Jacob Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell Court, and of Sir Glynne Earl Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall. Sir Montague Cholmeley was long in Parliament, first for the borough of Grantham, and subsequently for the co. of Lincoln. He married Lady Georgiana Beauclerk, daughter of the eighth Duke of St. Albans.

Easton was an old Hall surrounded by extensive farm offices, and a considerable village inhabited by the servants of the family. The grounds were pleasantly diversified, and there were many good trees, and an old-fashioned garden with a river and yew-hedges. The late Sir Montague made considerable alterations in this old Hall and grounds, but in doing so he injured their quaintness, which was their only claim to notice. The present baronet has completely changed the place. Retaining the best portions, both of the original building and of the later alterations he has given something of a feudal character to the whole; and has made extensive additions in excellent taste. The village and farm offices have been removed. New offices have been built in keeping with the manorial character which has been given to the house. A stone court has been constructed in front, which is entered under a gate tower, and through an arched gateway. The old garden has been restored, and terraces have been constructed descending from the house to the stream. Many great additions have been made to the internal accommodation. The entrance hall has been panelled with carved oak, and raised to the height of the second story, and there is a handsome suite of dining-room, library, two drawing-rooms, and conservatory. The fitting-up of the interior has been made as much as possible to correspond with the style of the exterior, which is intended to represent the Elizabethan age.

NORTON PLACE, about ten miles to the north of Lincoln, is also the property of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart.

Augustus Butler lith

Stannard & Dixon 7 Poland St

BADBY HOUSE, Co. NORTHAMPTON.

THE SEAT OF CHARLES W. WATKINS ESQ.

This estate belonged to John Harrison, Esq., M.P. for Grimsby and Thetford, and he was succeeded in its possession by his daughter, Lady Cholmeley, from whom it descended to her son. Norton Place is a handsome house, built about a hundred years ago, and situated in the midst of a small park, with extensive pleasure grounds and a piece of water at one side of it. The public rooms are of moderate dimensions, and there is considerable accommodation.

BALLYCURRIN CASTLE, Mayo, Ireland, the seat of Charles Lynch, Esq., High Sheriff for the county.

In the olden time this property belonged to a family of the name of Currin, from which it received the appellation that it still retains. An old house stood here, built, according to the current tradition, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by Maurice Lynch, Esq., who was great great grandfather of the present owner, and is believed to have been a captain in the army. The more modern mansion was erected in 1828, by Captain Peter Lynch. It is a commodious building, of an oblong form, upon the banks of Lough Corrib, with stone quoins, base, parapets, and chimney-shafts, and is three stories in height, including the basement story. The rooms are large and well-proportioned, and the situation of the house delightful. From the drawing-room windows may be seen the lake, with its numerous islands stretching as far as Oughterard, a distance of eight miles across, and the picturesque chain of the Connaught mountains. The islands of the lake have, in many instances, been tastefully laid out and planted by the present owner, and add greatly to the general beauty of the scene. Much attention, also, has been paid to the arrangement and planting of the grounds, besides which is a well-enclosed, extensive garden, abounding in all the natural products of the island.

To the westward of the house, and within about sixty yards from it, stands one of these fine old ruins called a double castle. It is in good preservation, but clothed with ivy from base to summit, and forms a prominent feature in the landscape.

Henry—commonly called Harry—Lynch, Esq., of Ballycurrin, the grandfather of the present owner, was High Sheriff for the co. of Mayo in 1772.

THE ISLAND, Castle Connell, in the co. of Limerick, the seat of Sir Richard de Burgho, Bart.

The Island, upon which Castle Connell stands, is partly occupied by the ruins of a monastery of the Conventual Franciscans, founded in the year 1291—reign of Henry III.—by William Fion de Burgh, or De Burgho, Baron of Castle Connell. He married Ania, daughter to Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. This site, however, was granted to Edmond Seaton, and now belongs to the Percy family, under the name of St. Francis' Abbey.

This estate has been for time immemorial in the possession of the De Burghs, a family of the noblest Norman origin. The present mansion, which is of the Doric style of architecture, was erected in 1815 by Sir John Allen de Burgho. It is situated on the most elevated position of a picturesque Island in the river Shannon, and has a communication with the main-land by means of a battlemented causeway. Both the house and grounds command a near view of the ancient Castle Connell, once the seat of the Kings of Munster, subsequently granted to Richard de Burgho, Earl of Ulster, and dismantled in the year 1691. Ferrars, the historian of Limerick, tells us, "Brigadier Stuart was sent to take Castle Connell; this was a strong fortress, and would have given the English much trouble to reduce it, if the Governor, Captain Barnwall, who had one-hundred and twenty-six men under his command, had defended it properly. But he immediately surrendered at discretion, and, with his garrison, were [was] brought prisoners [prisoner] to the camp."

BADBY HOUSE, in the co. of Northampton, near Daventry, the seat of Charles William Watkins, Esq.

This seat is so called from the neighbouring village of *Badby*—or, as it was anciently written, *Badebi*—which, says Baker, "may be derived from the Saxon, Bad, or Bade, *a pledge*, and Bye, a *dwelling or habitation*;" in allusion possibly to circumstances now forgotten, in connection with its original foundation.

Mr. Watkins traces his descent from William of Wykeham, through the families of Rushworth and Danvers.

In the parish of Badby are numerous springs; and several quarries of a hard blue stone, known by the name of rug-stone, and very serviceable for building as well as paving.

CASTLE SHANE, Ireland, in the parish, barony, and county of Monaghan, the seat of the Right Honourable Edward Lucas, a magistrate for the county, which he represented in three parliaments.

This gentleman belongs to a family, of which several members migrated from England to Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century. The various branches may still be found in the counties of Clare, Cork, King's County, and Monaghan. In the last named district they acquired, partly by purchase, and partly by Royal grant, considerable estates, which were erected into a manor by patent of Charles II., in

1683, "to be called the Manor of Castle Shane;" the greater part of this property has ever since remained in the family.

The precise time, at which *Castle Shane* was first erected, is not known with certainty; it is, however, believed to have been raised in 1591, because in that year Ross Bane Mc Bryan Mc Mahon, who had received a grant of the lands of *Syan*, and others adjoining, from Queen Elizabeth, (which now form the nucleus of the Castle Shane manor,) was made sheriff of the county in preference to Mr. afterwards Sir John Talbot of Malahide, "in respect he hath builded a house of strength in these borders;" and there is no tradition, or trace, of Ross having built a house either at Monaghanduffe, (his original estate,) or elsewhere.

Ross Bane sold to Sir Edward, first Lord Blayney, the lands of *Shean*, and others above alluded to. Lord Blayney, by will, devised those lands, "including his Castle of Shean to his son, Arthur;" he sold them to the Reverend John Symonds, whose heirs disposed of the property to Francis Lucas, Esq., a cornet of horse, sometime between 1650 and 1657, in which latter year he died seised of it.

In 1836 the original edifice was pulled down, when it was replaced by a new building of moderate size, consisting of a small tower four stories high, and of a manor-house adjoining. The tower was copied from a larger one at Ardgonnel, in the county of Armagh, built by the O'Neills; the house is in the style, called Elizabethan, but more properly (in this case) that of James the First. The whole, with its annexed offices, presents an imposing appearance from the mail-coach road, which passes through the demesne, leading from Castle Blayney to Monaghan. It is, however, to be regretted that a work, correct in its design, should not have been executed in more durable materials than rubble-stone coated with cement.

The view from the house is not very extensive; the annexed demesne comprises one hundred acres of woodland and pleasure ground, and two hundred of arable and pasture, and possesses much of the beautiful and the picturesque.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, Scotland, in the co. of Berwick, and parish of Merton, the seat of the Earl of Buchan.

This seat takes its name from the celebrated ruins of the adjoining monastery, situated on a peninsula, formed by the Tweed, ten miles above Kelso, and three below Melrose, on the south-western confine of the co. of Berwick. "Saint Modan, who was one of the first Christian missionaries in Britain, was Abbot of Dryburgh about the year 522, and made apostolical excursions into the north-western parts of Scotland, particularly in the districts of Stirling and Dumbarton, where his memory is still to be traced in popular tradition.

"There is some reason to conjecture that on this spot there has been more antiently a Druidical establishment, because the Celtic or Gaelic etymology of the name *Darach-bruach*, or *Darach-brugh*, or *Dryburgh*, can be no otherwise interpreted than the bank of the sacred grove of oaks, or the settlement of the Druids; and we know that it was usual for the first planters of Christianity in Pagan countries to choose such sacred haunts for the propagation of the Gospel. Bede, however, in his ecclesiastical history is silent on this subject; and as more than a century had elapsed from the days of Modan to those of the venerable historian, it is probable the religious residence had been transferred to Melrose long before he composed his annals.

"The new abbey of Dryburgh was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, and his wife, Beatrice de Beauchamp, about the year 1150, who obtained a charter of confirmation from King David I., who assumes in the deed the designation of founder; and to this charter Hugo de Morville is a witness; but it sufficiently appears from the chronicle of Melros, that this abbey, on its new foundation, owed its establishment to these illustrious subjects, and was afterwards taken under the protection of the sovereign. The church-yard was consecrated on St. Martin's Day, 1150, as appears from the following entry quoted by Hay, in his *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, Scot., p. 301, vol. I., 'Quo die cœmiteriæ sacris utibus consecratæ sunt ne demones in us grassarentur.'

"The monks of the order of Premontre—Premonstratensis—were brought to Dryburgh from Alnwick in the year 1152.

"This abbey was burnt, and a considerable part of it destroyed, by the army of Edward II., in the year 1323, and was repaired at the expense of King Robert I. From several appearances in the ruins now remaining, there is reason to believe that there had been buildings at Dryburgh of the ancient foundation when the new works were erected by Hugh de Morville and Beatrix de Beauchamp; fragments of a more ancient style of architecture being intermixed with those of the age of King David.

"The freestone of which the monastery of Dryburgh, and the most elegant parts of Melrose was [were] built, is of a most beautiful colour and texture, and has defied the influence of the weather for more than six centuries; nor is the sharpness of sculpture, in the least affected by the ravages of time. The quarry, from which it was taken, is still successfully wrought at Dryburgh, and no stone in the island seems more perfectly adapted for the purposes of architecture, as it hardens by age, and is not subject to be

corroded nor decomposed by the weather, so that it might even be used for the cutting of bas reliefs and statues."

Dryburgh Abbey "was purchased in the year 1786, by the Earl of Buchan, from the heirs of Colonel Tod, who bought it from Haliburton of Newmains, the heir of the antient family of Haliburton of Mertoun, a very old cadet of the chief family of Halyburtons of Piteur, and of Halyburton of Halyburton."

When Pennant visited Dryburgh, though little remained of the church, a considerable portion of the convent still existed,—"the refectory supported by two pillars, several vaults, and other offices; part of the cloister-walls, and a fine radiated window of stone-work." But since his time, the refectory has fallen, though the gable ends are still remaining.

Sir Walter Scott, who represented the ancient barons of Newmains, was buried here, by the side of his wife, and in the sepulchre of his ancestors, on the 26th of September, 1832, and has thus lent to the locality an undying interest.

CRAWFORD PRIORY, in the co. of Fife, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

This is a new name, which has superseded the original one of Struthers, a place which was for many centuries the abode of the great family of Lindsay, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Earl of Lindesay, and afterwards Earl of Crawford, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor. John, tenth Lord Lindsay, was created an Earl by King Charles I., and he afterwards became seventeenth Earl of Crawford, having obtained the Earldom of the elder branch of his family. He married the Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of the second Marquis of Hamilton, and sister of the two first Dukes of that family. One of the daughters of this marriage was the Duchess of Rothes. William, the eldest son, carried on the immediate line of the family. From Patrick, the younger son, the last Earls of Crawford and Lindsay were descended.

In the latter days of the seventeenth Earl of Crawford, during the reign of King Charles II., Struthers is thus described:—"It is a very large old house, with magnificent gardens, great orchards, and vast enclosures and plantings."

The late Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, from whom this estate passed to the present proprietor, was imbued with a great reverence for feudal times, and for the memory of her ancestors, a feeling which prompted her to erect Crawford Priory near the ancient seat of Struthers, which had fallen into such decay that very little remains of ruined grandeur are visble; the greater portion of the building, with its towers and battlements, having been removed. Indeed, only a few gable walls remain; the site of the extensive gardens being occupied by a farm-house and offices. However, the vestiges of a very fine avenue may still be traced. Lady Mary erected an expensive, but tasteless, modern building, which she called a Priory, instead of reproducing the old Scottish castellated abode of her ancestors. This was her habitual residence, and it may not be out of place here to quote the description of her funeral in 1833, from the pen of Lord Lindsay, in his "Lives."

"It was in the Gothic hall of Crawford Priory that the funeral service of the Church of England was read over her remains. About the middle of the service, the sun's rays suddenly streamed through the painted glass, on the groined roof and on the trophies of ancient armour disposed round the walls, and lighted up the very pall of death with the gules and azure of the Lindsay coguizance emblazoned on the window, and then died away again. The service over, the procession moved slowly from the priory door, ascending by a winding road, cut through a wood of pines, to the mausoleum, on the summit of a lofty eminence, where her brother, Earl George, was buried. Numbers of the tenantry and of the townspeople of Cupar and Ceres attended, and the hills were covered with groups of spectators. A more impressive scene I never witnessed. And thus, amidst a general subdued silence, we committed to the dust the last of the long line of the Lindsays of the Byres."

No family in Scotland is more ancient, and few are so royally allied as that of Lindsay. They can boast of four direct intermarriages with the family of the reigning monarch—1st, Sir William de Lindsay, who died in 1200, married Marjory, grand-daughter of David I., and sister of Malcolm IV., and William, the Lion King of Scotland. 2nd, Sir William de Lindsay, who died 1283, married Ada, sister of John Balliol, King of Scotland. 3rd, Sir Alexander Lindsay, who died 1382, married Egidia the sister of Robert II., King of Scotland. And 4th, David Lindsay, first Earl of Crawford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II., and sister of Robert III., Kings of Scotland. Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, the builder of Crawford Priory, was the last direct descendant of her immediate branch of this most illustrious line. The last remaining descendants of that branch are—the Earl of Glasgow, who, as eldest heir of line, inherited the entailed estates; the Right Honourable David Boyle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland; Mr. Hamilton Dundas; Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and Mr. Hamilton Gray.

We have said that John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, who was seated in splendour at Struthers, in the reign of Charles I., during the Commonwealth, and in the

reign of Charles II., had two sons. The line of his eldest son, William, eighteenth Earl, failed in the person of his distinguished grandson, John, twenty-first Earl, a noble and heroic warrior, whose high deeds of arms added to the lustre of his great family. This nobleman had no children by his beautiful Countess, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the second Duke of Athol, and dying on Christmas Day, 1749, he was succeeded by his kinsman, George, Viscount Garnock, descendant of his grand uncle, the Honourable Patrick Lindsay, second son of John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford, and Lady Margaret, sister to the Duke of Hamilton.

This Earl of Crawford and Lindsay had held the first place in his native country, as leader of the Presbyterian party. He had long filled the office of Lord High Treasurer, to which Charles II., on his accession, restored him. Released from the tedious imprisonment in which he had been held in Windsor, during the Commonwealth, he returned to Scotland, where he was received with enthusiasm. His entrance into Edinburgh was a triumphal procession. However, it was not long before it was discovered that Presbyterianism had few friends at court. Episcopacy was re-established as the form of religion in Scotland. Crawford and Lindsay, the sole hope of the Presbyterians, maintained a gallant, but fruitless struggle for the Kirk and Covenant. When desired by the King to renounce the covenant, he replied, "that he had suffered for his Majesty's sake nine years' imprisonment, forfeiture and ruin of fortune, so he was resolved to continue his Majesty's loyal and faithful subject, and serve him in what he could do with a good conscience; but as for renouncing the covenant, *that* he could not do with a good conscience." He therefore resigned the office of Lord High Treasurer, and, giving up the Court and public business, he finally returned to Scotland, and retired to the Struthers, in November, 1663, and spent the remainder of his days, until his death, when he was an octagenarian, in the house of his ancestors. He was a nobleman of great virtue, high spirit, very good abilities, and a most exemplary life. He suffered much for his fidelity to the King, and his conscience prevented him from repairing his fortune by means of court favour; so that the wealth of the Lindsay family, which in his person had reached its culminating point, began with him, also, to decline.

Providence, however, alleviated the misfortunes of the latter days of the aged Earl, by providing for the wealth and prosperity of his second son, whose line was destined ultimately to carry on the family; and this piece of good fortune was the direct result of the honesty and consistency of the old peer. News of Lord Crawford's resignation of his Treasurership and retirement from Court, having reached Sir John Crawfurd, Baronet, of Kilbirney, a very wealthy gentleman of Ayrshire, he sent for the Countess of Crawford, who, being the Duke of Hamilton's sister, was his own cousin-german, and thus addressed her—"I am glad to hear that my noble lord, your husband, has lost his advantageous place, but kept his good old principles. I have a fortune, and no son to enjoy it. I will count it an honour if my noble lord and your ladyship will consent that your second son shall marry my young daughter, and enjoy my estate." It may be supposed that this offer was joyfully accepted. Sir John Crawfurd immediately delivered up to the Countess the charters and rights of his great estates, along with his daughter, desiring that she might keep her and educate her until the return of her second son from France. It must be admitted that Sir John Crawfurd's conduct was not altogether free from blame in this proceeding, as he had an elder daughter, Anne, the wife of Sir Archibald Stewart, Bart., of Blackhall, from whom the present Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., is lineally descended. However, Sir John passed over this line of his descendants, in order to enrich the son of the house of Lindsay, who, on his marriage with the Kilbirney heiress, assumed the surname of Crawfurd.

The Honourable Patrick Lindsay, thus preferred to a fair young wife and rich estate, was a man of good parts and great worth. The wedding took place at Holyrood, on the 27th December, 1664, and they lived in great happiness at Kilbirney until October, 1681, when they died within three days of each other of a pestilential fever. It was remarked, at the time of their death, that "in the day of the sickening of the laird and lady of Kilbirney, whercof they shortly died, his dogs went into the close, and an unco (strange) dog coming in amongst them, they all set up a barking, with their faces up to heaven, howling, yelling, and youping; and when the laird called upon them they would not come to him as in former times when he called on them. The same day the laird and lady sickened!"

As Kilbirney became henceforward the most valuable possession of the Lindsay Crawford family, it is fitting that here we should give some account of it.

KILBIRNEY CASTLE, in the co. of Ayr, the property of the Earl of Glasgow.

Kilbirney Castle, now a ruin, consists of two parts; the square tower common in feudal times, and an addition to it the front in more modern style. Being situated on rising ground, the ruins are seen to a considerable distance, and have much imposing grandeur of appearance. On the Kilbirney estates stand the ruins of another castle, of still

greater antiquity and magnificence, Glengarnock, which, for several centuries, was the residence of a branch of the Cunninghams, but afterwards was acquired by the Crawfurds. These ruins present a bold and dignified aspect, and form a very prominent object in the surrounding country, and the prospect from them is beautifully varied and extensive.

Kilbirney anciently belonged to the powerful family of Barclay, who were settled there long before 1149. In 1165, Sir Walter Barclay of Kilbirney was made, byKing William the Lion, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. In 1470, John Barclay of Kilbirney died without heirs male, and his great estate went, with his daughter Margaret, to Malcolm Crawfurd of Greenock, a descendant of Crawfurd of Loudon, who became the founder of the family of Crawfurd of Kilbirney. His descendant, John Crawfurd of Kilbirney, married into the ancient family of Blair of Blair, and died 1622. His son John married Lady Mary Cunningham, daughter of James, Earl of Glencairne, and sister of the Marchioness of Hamilton; and in 1627 he rebuilt Kilbirney Castle in a style of great magnificence. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, who was created a baronet in 1642, by King Charles I. He married the Hon. Magdalen Carnegie, daughter and heiress of David, Lord Carnegie, and heiress of line of the Earls of Southesk; and by her he had two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom, Anne was the wife of Sir Archibald Stewart, Baronet, of Blackhall, and Ardgowan and Margaret was wife of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay.

The issue of this marriage was numerous, but we will only mention a son and two daughters, who alone left descendants. The eldest son, John, first Viscount Garnock, carried on the line of the family; but, as his posterity is now extinct, the only remaining descendants of the great house of Lindsay Crawfurd are sprung from the two daughters—viz., Margaret, wife of David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow, and Magdalen, wife of George Dundas of Duddingstoun. The descendants of the latter are Mr. Hamilton Dundas, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and Mr. Hamilton Gray, and they, together with the Earl of Glasgow's family, are now the sole representatives of Lindsay Crawford.

John Lindsay Crawford, born in 1669, was a man of much political importance, and, in 1703, he was created Viscount Garnock. He married a daughter of the first Earl of Bute, and in December, 1708, he died, and was succeeded by his son Patrick, second Viscount Garnock. He died in May, 1735, and his eldest son dying in 1738, his second son, George, became fourth Viscount Garnock; and in 1749, he also succeeded to the Earldom of Crawford and Lindsay, on the death of his cousin, the twenty-first Earl. He married, in 1755, Miss Hamilton, co-heiress with her sister, the wife of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, of Robert Hamilton, of Bourtree Hill. And he was living with his Countess and infant family at Kilbirney Castle, when an accident occurred which drove him away, and which consigned the ancient mansion to permanent ruin.

On a Sunday morning, in April, 1757, when the family were unconscious of danger, a servant going to the stables observed smoke issuing from the roof of the mansion-house, and gave the alarm. Lord Crawford came instantly down, and, seeing the danger, ran to Lady Crawford's bed-room, and, seizing his infant daughter, hurried with her into the open air. The whole members of the family followed. The alarm soon spread. Crowds of people assembled to offer vain assistance; for, amidst the unavailing services of a lamenting peasantry, the stately mansion of Kilbirney was completely destroyed. It was never rebuilt, and its ruins remain in melancholy contrast to its former grandeur. The cause of the fire was long involved in mystery; and there are legends still floating in the neighbourhood which throw an air of romance over the destruction of this residence. Some years previous, when Lord Crawford was absent, the lower part of the house was inhabited by tenants. They used to hear strange sounds in the rooms above; the rustling of richly-attired dames pacing along the corridors; and when the clock struck twelve, shrieks and groans fell on their listening ears. As these were supposed to indicate secret crimes connected with the mansion, the destruction of the house was regarded by the superstitious as an act of retributive justice.

No attempt was ever made by the family to restore this ancient seat. They then fixed their residence in Fifeshire, where, as has been already mentioned, a Gothic mansion, Crawford Priory, erected close to the old house of Struthers, forms a powerful and splendid contrast to the dilapidated Castle of Kilbirney. The Earl of Crawford, in whose time this fire occurred, had three sons and two daughters. Of these, the two younger sons predeceased their elder brother George, who, in 1781, became twenty-second Earl of Crawford, and died unmarried in 1808. The eldest daughter, Lady Jean, married, in 1772, Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglinton, and died without issue. The second, Lady Mary, was her brother's sole heir, and held the great family estates in Fifeshire and Ayrshire from 1808 until her death, in 1833; when she was succeeded in them by her cousin, the eldest co-heir of her family, the Earl of Glasgow, who now possesses this magnificent fortune.

The situation of Kilbirney is very beautiful

and the lake of that name is a fine feature in the scenery. The old parish church of Kilbirney contains some curious relics of family pride. Under the directions of the first Viscount Garnock, about 1700, that edifice was repaired, and the family seat was splendidly ornamented with architectural decorations in oak. On the front of the gallery there are blazoned the armorial bearings of twelve distinguished houses with whom that of Kilbirney was allied; and the other parts of the interior display much fanciful workmanship, which renders that church an object unique in its kind, and attracts the notice of the curious in heraldry and antiquities.

The property which Lord Glasgow inherited, as eldest co-heir of the house of Lindsay Crawford, is of very great value, and that value is on the increase, from the mineral wealth contained in the Kilbirney estates in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. The family of Boyle is undoubtedly one of great antiquity, but very inferior in illustration and importance to that of Lindsay Crawford, the representation of which it is a high honour for the Earl of Glasgow to share. Therefore, as he has the good fortune to possess all the estates, by a special entail, it would be only natural that he should also adopt the surnames of Lindsay Crawford in addition to his own family name. The descendants of this great house are now very few in number; and it is unfortunate that he among them to whom the estates have fallen, does not pride himself in keeping up the name and arms of so illustrious a race.

GLAMIS CASTLE, in the county of Forfar, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore.

The castle of Glamis, situated in the centre of the vale of Strathmore (which signifies great valley), is one of the most noble and venerable edifices in Scotland, and is rendered the more interesting from its being one of the most ancient habitable houses in the kingdom, while at the same time it has not been destroyed by the improvements of vitiated taste. This castle may be regarded as the most remarkable monument of domestic antiquity in the part of the country where it is situated. It originally consisted of two rectangular towers of very great height, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness. These towers were connected by a square projection, and, together, formed a figure like the letter "Z," a form which afforded mutual defence to all parts of the building. The stone is a reddish grey freestone, and a portion of the castle is of great, though unknown, antiquity; yet the story of its having been the house where King Malcolm II. died, in 1033, is a mere fable. That prince is said to have received his death wound in the neighbourhood, and to have been conveyed afterwards to Glamis Castle to die. The room where he expired is shown, and also the dagger with which he is falsely said to have been assassinated. Malcolm II. appears however to have been connected, in some way, with this locality; and he may, very probably, have died in a house on the site of which Glamis Castle now stands. But the present building, though very old, was probably not erected for several centuries after King Malcolm II.'s reign.

The central tower contains a spacious spiral staircase, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the topmost story. The stairs consist of 143 steps. To the left of the staircase is a vaulted stone hall, 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth. At the sides of the windows are curious little rooms, cut out in the thick walls. Adjoining the stone hall is a library, and at the south end is a room 45 feet in length, and two stories high, intended for a drawing-room. Immediately above the stone hall is the great hall of the castle, of the same dimensions. The arched ceiling is 30 feet high, ornamented with heraldic blazonry. Above the great fire place is rich stucco work extending to the roof. The date of the finishing of this noble apartment is 1621. By the side of the hall is the chapel, fitted up with dark oak, and ornamented with curious paintings of the apostles, and scripture subjects. A door in the side of the end window of the hall, leads to the grand drawing-room, 60 feet by 30, and 24 feet high. The breakfast-room is wainscoted, and is partly hung with curious tapestry. In an upper story is the room fabulously called by the name of King Malcolm; probably on account of its having the royal arms above the fire place. Many of the bedrooms are fitted up with antique beds, with heavy velvet hangings; and in some of them the ponderous chairs are carved and gilded. The great kitchen is 60 feet by 30, and 30 feet high; and it contains eight fire places.

Great alterations were made in this grand old house by Patrick first Earl of Kinghorn, in 1606. The architect whom he employed was Inigo Jones, and his work bears a resemblance to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, and harmonizes very well with the ancient, lofty, central building. This place is thus described in a work entitled "Journey through Scotland," which was published in 1723. "This palace as you approach it, strikes you with awe and admiration by its many turrets and gilded ballustrades at the top. It stands in the middle of a well-planted park, with avenues cut through, in every way, to the house. The great avenue is thickly planted on each side, at the entrance of which there is a great stone gate, with offices, on each side, of freestone, like a little town, and it leads you in half a mile to the outer court, which has a statue on each side as big as life. On the great gate of the inner court are ballustrades of stone finely adorned with statues. From this court, by

balustrades of iron, you have a full prospect of the gardens on each side, cut into grass plots, and adorned with evergreens. The hall is ornamented with family pictures; and behind the hall is a chapel, with a large organ. On the altar is a good picture of the last supper. The ceilings of many of the rooms are painted by De Witt, a painter whom Earl Patrick, the Earl's grandfather, brought from Holland. In the drawing room are pictures of Mary of Modena, the Duke of Lauderdale, Lord Dundee, with a crowd of half lengths of the Scottish nobility. When the Pretender lay here, they made up eighty-eight beds within the house, for him and his retinue, besides the inferior servants who lay in the offices out of doors."

In this castle there is a concealed room, the secret of which is said to be only known, in successive generations, to three persons at once—the proprietor, if of age, and two others. In it, a number of fugitives are said to have been concealed in 1746, after the Battle of Culloden. Tradition speaks of a less authentic secret chamber in this mansion, which is tenanted by "uncanny" guests. Alexander Lindsay, fourth Earl of Crawford, called "Earl Beardie," or the "Tiger Earl," who died 1454, is said to be still alive; and is believed to be playing at cards, "the de'ils books," in a mysterious chamber at Glamis Castle, of which no one now knows the entrance—doomed, thus, to play there until the end of time. It is said, that upon one occasion, the Earl was constantly losing; when one of his companions advising him to give up the game, "Never," cried he, "till the day of judgment." The evil one instantly appeared, and both chamber and company vanished. No one has since discovered them. But in the stormy nights, when the winds howl drearily around the old castle, the stamps and curses of the doomed gamesters may still, it is said, be heard mingling with the blast. This story is a curious Scottish pendant to the German legend of the Wild Huntsman.

There is much probability that the legend of the murder of King Malcolm II. is altogether fabulous. The chronicle of Melrose concurs with the Irish annals, in saying that Malcolm II. died quietly at Glamis. Fordun was the first who asserted that this aged King met a violent death. There is shown in the churchyard at Glamis, a rude mass of stone, without inscription, sixteen feet high and five broad, called "King Malcolm's grave-stone." This may be his monument; but this prince was entombed with his ancestors at Iona. No monarch of the ancient Celtic house had consolidated his power with so many murders, or with such oppression as Malcolm II.; and the injuries which he had inflicted on the rival line of the royal race, was avenged by its heiress Gruach, Lady Macbeth, upon his grandson and heir. Yet it appears, that the aged Malcolm died in 1033, without feeling the point of the dirk, or the poison of the bowl, though revenge stood panting for her prey. In whatever way he died, it seems certain that his death was connected with Glamis Castle, although, we must believe, with an earlier mansion on the same site.

Another royal tragedy has been associated with Glamis viz.,—The murder of King Duncan, grandson of Malcolm II. Glamis shares, with five or six other castles, the evil fame of this assassination. Tradition says that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a castle of smaller dimensions and less height stood on this spot, commanding a wide extent of level country; and bounded, in one direction, by the range of the Dunsinane hills. This old stronghold is said to have been an occasional residence of Macbeth, who is, by Shakspeare, stated to have been Thane of Glamis. It is possible that he may have been Lord of Glamis, and that he may have sometimes lived here. But his country was much further north, And it is far more probable that the murder of Duncan was perpetrated either in the castle of Cawdor, or in that of Forres, or, at least, in castles which, in very early times occupied the sites of those ancient edifices. Cawdor Castle is, indeed, said to be the most ancient inhabited house in Scotland; yet, the antiquity of the oldest portion of the actual building, falls far short of the tenth or eleventh century. Macbeth's castles may have existed on the exact sites, both of Cawdor and Glamis, and on their foundations may have been erected the edifices now so well preserved, as relics of the past, by the Earls of Cawdor and Strathmore.

Shakspeare is entirely wrong in giving to Macbeth the title of Thane, either of Glamis, or of Cawdor. Thane was a Saxon title, and had not then been introduced into Scotland. Saxon usages were not generally brought in, until two generations subsequently to the fall of Macbeth, by King Edgar, the son of a Saxon princess, who had been placed on the throne by the aid of his kindred Saxons, and under the auspices of a Norman King. Macbeth's title was Maormer, a Celtic dignity corresponding with Duke or Earl, or whatever in those earliest times was next in rank to the King. He was the great hereditary chief or Maormer of Ross and Moray, and a potent rival of the royal Celtic race. In his immortal tragedy, Shakspeare has entirely failed in giving an historical view of the circumstances. Had he done so, he would have invested his principal characters with tenfold interest. Macbeth was Maormer of Ross, son of Finlegh, a great noble, who had been

slain in battle by Malcolm II. in 1020. Gruach was heiress of the elder line of Celtic sovereigns, and her grandfather had been murdered by Malcolm II., the head of a younger line. His jealousy pursued her, and he burnt her father-in-law, Maolbride, the Maormer of Moray, and her husband, with fifty of their clan, within their castle in the year 1032. The lady Gruach fled with Lulach, her infant son, to the protection of Macbeth, who was her husband's cousin, and who ruled the neighbouring province of Ross. In the meantime the aged tyrant died, as seems probable, in the older castle of Glamis; leaving two daughters, his co-heiressess, the one wife of Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld, and the other wife of Sigurd, the Scandinavian Earl of Orkney. Both of these princesses had issue, and their descendants are, of course, joint co-heirs of the royal Celtic race. The inheritance of Malcolm's crown fell to Duncan, the son of his daughter who had married Crinan the Abbot.

Meanwhile the injured Gruach was nursing vengeance. She had married her protector Macbeth; and the policy of the young King invested him with the additional Maormership of Moray, which had belonged to his uncle Maolbride, in the hope of making him his friend. But Lady Macbeth was implacable, and before Duncan had reigned six years, she avenged upon him all the wrongs which his grandfather had heaped upon her and her house. Duncan was a young man at the time of his death, in 1039. His father Crinan, the Abbot of Dunkeld, attempted, unsuccessfully, to maintain the cause of his family. Macbeth was all-powerful, and reigned gloriously from 1039 to 1056; when he, in his turn, was slain by the son of Duncan, then grown to man's estate, and aided by the Saxons. Yet, even after Macbeth's death, his wife's son, Lulach, reigned for six months; and according to our idea of succession, he was much better entitled to the crown than the posterity of Duncan, who now reign; because he was of the elder branch of the great Celtic royal house. This digression is not entirely out of place, considering that Glamis was probably the scene of the death of old King Malcolm; and has been, though erroneously, claimed as the place where his much more estimable grandson, Duncan, paid the forfeit of the cruelties which had been unavenged upon himself. It is hoped that this sketch of true history will place Macbeth, and more particularly his Queen, in a less odious light; and will enlist in their favour the sympathies of the readers of Shakspeare's master tragedy.

We cannot distinctly trace the fate of Glamis for some centuries after the time of its original royal occupant. It seems to have been crown property. For the next account we have of it, is its being granted, under very romantic circumstances, by King Robert II., to Sir John Lyon in 1372. This John Lyon was an extremely handsome and accomplished youth, who was patronized by Sir James Lindsay of Crawford (at that time head of his family, and cousin of the first Earl), who presented him to King Robert II. This monarch, on Lindsay's recommendation, made him his private secretary. He had not been long in this situation, before he seduced the Princess Jean, second daughter of the King. As it was soon apparent that the consequences of this intrigue could not be concealed, the secretary entreated the assistance of his former patron, Lindsay; who planned and executed a most ingenious way of saving, at once, the head of his protégée, and the honour of the Princess. He induced another young gentleman, with whom he was familiar, to take the blame on himself, and to fly the country, as being guilty. And then, as he was very intimate with the King, he advised him to make the best of a bad business by patching up a marriage between the frail fair one and the handsome young Lyon; who, he dared to say, would not refuse to lend himself to the King's wishes, especially if his majesty would provide handsomely for him. The King being anxious to screen his daughter from infamy, thought this a wise proposal; and thus Lyon obtained the hand of his mistress, and the lands of Glamis by way of a dowry.

This is the origin of the Earls of Strathmore. His royal father-in-law treated John Lyon with much honour; for he assigned him the double tressure of fleurs-de-lis round his shield of arms; and gave him, by way of crest, a lady, richly dressed, holding a Scots thistle in her hand, in order to commemorate his marriage with the princess. John Lyon's career, if happy and prosperous, was short. He fell by the very hand that had raised him. Lindsay of Crawford, his early patron, became dissatisfied with him, and thought him ungrateful. Finding his own credit with the King to decrease, and that of Lyon to increase, and imputing this to his thankless ingratitude, he became highly incensed at him: and, one day, meeting him accidentally, not very far from Glamis Castle, at a place called the Moss of Balhall, he set upon him and slew him.

By the princess, Lyon was father of a son, Sir John Lyon, who inherited Glamis, and carried on the line. He, too, made a royal alliance with the Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Stratherne, by Euphemia Countess Palatine of Stratherne, only child and heiress of Prince David, Earl of Stratherne, eldest son of the second marriage of Robert II., king of Scotland Those acquainted with Scottish history, know how very dangerous the pretensions of the

House of Stratherne were considered for many generations by the Kings of Scotland. They claimed a better right to the crown than that possessed by King Robert III. who was son of Robert II. by his first marriage, which was said to have been contracted within the prohibited degrees, and without a regular papal dispensation. However, this has, within the last century, been set right, the regular dispensation having been found in the Vatican. The second Sir John Lyon had a son, Patrick, who in 1445 was created a Peer of Parliament, with the title of Lord Glamis.

In 1538, the Lyon family became implicated in a fearful tragedy. The sixth Lord Glamis had married, in 1521, a most beautiful woman, Janet Douglas, sister to the Earl of Angus, who married Margaret of England, Queen dowager of Scotland. She seems to have been a woman of bad character, having been, again and again, accused of witchcraft and murder. Her husband died in 1528; and very soon after, her Ladyship was summoned to answer for aiding her brother Angus in his rebellion. This affair ended in her forfeiture and flight. In 1532, a far darker crime was laid to her charge than that of caballing with rebels. She was summoned to stand her trial at the county-town of Forfar, for having poisoned her husband. The crimes of poisoning and witchcraft were, in those days, generally associated, and the potency of drugs was increased by incantations. Hence the *mala fama* of Lady Glamis as a witch. It appears that, on this occasion, she got off, from a difficulty in collecting a jury. In 1537 she was again brought to trial, for conspiring to poison King James V. She was then married to a second husband, a gentleman of the name of Campbell. Her son, Lord Glamis, was in his 16th year, and she a youthful matron in the full maturity of her charms. The King was still overwhelmed with grief for the loss of his beloved Magdalen of France, who had just been prematurely cut off; when, to the astonishment of the court, this noble and beautiful lady was publicly arraigned for conspiring the King's death by poison; pronounced guilty, and condemned to be burnt. She suffered her fate at the stake, with the courage of a Douglas; and the sympathy of the people, in spite of her former doubtful fame, ascribed her condemnation to the hatred of the King against her house. Her son was also condemned, but the King pitied his youth, and remitted his punishment. Her husband, Campbell, in attempting to escape from Edinburgh Castle, was dashed in pieces among the rocks. Though this tragedy is involved in obscurity, there is too much reason to believe Lady Glamis guilty of an attempt to poison; whatever we may think of the charge of witchcraft.

In 1543, John, the son of this unhappy woman, was restored to his estates and rank, and became Lord Glamis. His daughter Margaret, was wife of John, first Marquess of Hamilton, and a favourite friend of Queen Mary, who gave her a watch, which is still in the possession of one of her descendants. His son, John, eighth Lord Glamis, perished in the streets of Stirling, in an accidental encounter between his followers and those of the Earl of Crawford, in March, 1578. This was the second time that the head of the house of Lindsay had been fatal to the Lyons, after a lapse of two centuries. His son, Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis, was, in 1604, created Earl of Kinghorn. He it was that made great alterations and additions to his ancient castle of Glamis. His grandson, Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorn, in 1677, obtained from King Charles II. the title of Strathmore, in addition to his other titles, so that he became Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and in the first Parliament of King James VII., a decree of precedency was passed in favour of the Earldom of Strathmore. After the revolution in 1688, he returned to his castle of Glamis, which had been so much improved by his grandfather, and he spent the remainder of his days in adding new embellishments to this noble seat. He also greatly improved and beautified Castle Huntley, the name of which he changed to Castle Lyon. He died in 1695.

His son, John, fourth Earl, is thus described by a contemporary 150 years ago. "He is well-bred and good-natured, and hath not ye endeavoured to get into the administration, being no friend to Presbytery. He hath two of the finest seats in Scotland, Glamis and Castle Lyon. He is tall, fair, and fifty years old." He married the only child of the second marriage of Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield, with the daughter of James, Duke of Ormond. By her he had six sons, who all succeeded each other, two as Lords Glamis, and four as Earls of Strathmore. One of these, the sixth Earl of Strathmore, married the beautiful Lady Susan Cochrane, and, three years after, was killed in a fray at Forfar, occasioned by a trifling bout after a dinner, which followed the funeral of Miss Carnegie of Lour. The man by whose hand Lord Strathmore fell, was Carnegie of Finhaven. His Countess lived after his death at Castle Lyon, and in 1745, married George Forbes, her groom.

John, ninth Earl of Strathmore, nephew to the last mentioned peer, married in 1767, Mary Eleanor Bowes, heiress of the extensive and valuable property of Streatlam Castle, and Gibside, in the county of Durham. He died in 1776, and the Countess, two years after, married Andrew Robinson Stoney; a union little less miserable and unfortunate than

that of her beautiful predecessor in the former generation. The female alliances of this family have been strangely eventful. An intrigue with a princess first raised it from obscurity. Its existence, as a great family, was put in jeopardy by the witchcraft of one dowager, who perished at the stake. And in its later generations, two other dowagers have through their unfortunate adventures, become the by-words of their time. The present proprietor of Glamis Castle is the twelfth Earl of Strathmore, who succeeded his grandfather in 1846.

In conclusion, we recommend any one who desires to see the beau-ideal of a grand old Scottish castle, to visit Glamis. Its square towers, round towers, breastwork of stone, and numerous turrets, form a most imposing, picturesque, and lofty centre, while Inigo Jones' wings are so contrived as to harmonize with the older building. It is moreover surrounded by a lordly domain, and is altogether a most worthy specimen of mansions of its class. The many historical associations which it has been our endeavour to recal, as connected with the place, will it is hoped add to the interest which its venerable and noble appearance, even independent of them, would be sure to excite in the lover of the domestic archæology of his country.

BENTWORTH HALL, Hampshire, the seat of J. Robert Ives, Esq., High-Sheriff, 1854.

This estate was in the family of the Fitzherberts for upwards of a century. The mansion was erected in 1830 by R. Horman Fisher, Esq., and was purchased, in 1848, by its present owner, who has recently added a considerable wing to the west of the main building. Such a specimen of black flint-work is rarely to be seen, every flint being cubed. The coping is of Portland stone; and the mansion is entered by a porch of considerable architectural beauty. The gardens and pleasure-grounds enclose about six acres, and the park extends to about one hundred and fifty. The entrance lodge, about half a mile from the house, is very pretty, and is built in exactly the same style.

MURTHLEY CASTLE, near Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, the seat of Sir William Drummond Stewart, Baronet, of Grandtully.

Murthley is situated on the banks of the river Tay, four miles from Dunkeld. Towards the east, the view extends above twenty miles, over a rich champaign country, and on the west and north rise the Grampian Mountains. From different points of the ground are to be seen magnificent views of the Tay, winding majestically round the richly-wooded eminence on which the house stands. An ancient avenue of lime-trees leads to the lawn before the mansion. The house is large, very old, and extremely irregular. One of the towers was erected upwards of 600 years ago. The character of the whole building is of a quaint and curious antiquity, reaching back beyond the period of the Scottish chateau derived from the French. There are, it is true, both gable-ends and turrets, but these are combined with masses of more ancient building. Adjoining the house is a very old garden, formal and correctly laid out, in strict correspondence with the character of the place.

About twenty years since, the late Baronet built, by the side of the former house, a most magnificent mansion, in the early English style, of great size and much architectural beauty; but of this the walls alone have been completed; and it has remained in its present unfinished state for about fifteen years. If it be ever finished, it will be one of the finest mansions in this part of Scotland. The present baronet has made some additions to the ancient house, in great good taste; particularly a dining-hall, which is a noble room, and is beautifully fitted up. Between the house and the river, on a rising ground, embowered among dark fir-trees, stood formerly a Roman Catholic Chapel, which had fallen to decay, and had been converted into a family burying-place. Sir William D. Stewart, who some years ago conformed to the Church of Rome, has rebuilt this ancient chapel with great magnificence. It is a fine specimen of a place of worship, in the Byzantine style. It has cost a considerable outlay, and has been effected with much good taste. Attached to it is the family mausoleum; and on the day of its consecration, the funeral rites were performed for the Rev. Thomas Stewart, Sir William's brother, a well-known and respected priest of the Church of Rome, who resided for many years in Italy, and was there assassinated

The family of Stewart of Grandtully is of great antiquity, and no less illustration. Its ancestor was Sir James Stewart, son of Sir John Stewart, of Bonkill, who fell at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298; and who was son of Alexander, sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland. Sir James Stewart's direct descendant, Alexander, obtained a grant of the lands of Grandtully in 1414, in the reign of James I., King of Scotland. His descendant was Sir William Stewart of Grandtully, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. This gentleman purchased the estate of Murthley about two hundred and fifty years ago. His younger son, Henry Stewart, had a son, Thomas, who was proprietor of Balcaskie, in Fife, now the seat of Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart. He was a Lord of Session, and was created a Baronet by King Charles II., in 1683. He married the daughter of George, Earl of Cromarty. His

eldest son, Sir George, second Bart., inherited the Grandtully and Murthley estates on the death of his cousin, and dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Stewart, third Bart. This gentleman married, I., Elizabeth Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Royston, by whom he had a son, John, afterwards Sir John; II., Lady Jane Douglas, sister of the duke of Douglas, by whom he had a son, Archibald, who inherited the immense Douglas estates, and was created Baron Douglas, of Douglas; III., Helen, daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank. Sir John, the fourth baronet, had a son, Sir George, the fifth Baronet, who married Catherine, daughter of John Drummond of Logie Almond, a cadet of the Earls of Perth, and heiress to her brother, Sir William Drummond, long ambassador at Naples. His eldest son, Sir John Archibald, had no issue by his wife, Lady Jane Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Moray, and dying 1838, was succeeded by the present and seventh baronet. Besides Murthley, Sir William Drummond Stewart possesses Grandtully, a very curious and ancient mansion, also in the county of Perth.

In the grounds, and not far from the house of Murthley, are two low hills, called tronachs, said to be the burying-place of the Picts and Scots, in the last battle fought between them.

CASTLE MENZIES, in the co. of Perth, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Baronet.

This is a building of very considerable antiquity, having been commenced in 1571 by Sir John Menzies, and completed in 1578. It is a fine specimen of an ancient Scottish castle. Some of the rooms are of great size—the dining-hall is forty-five feet in length. The late Baronet made great additions and improvements in the style of the original building, which was a spacious and imposing old mansion, and a fit residence for a great Highland chief. The castle stands 250 feet above the level of the sea; and the rock which rises immediately behind, is 1,100 feet. The appearance of this ancient castle accords extremely well with the rich and romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. It is placed at the foot of the northern side of Strathtay, and is under a beautiful bank, covered with well-grown timber. The house is of considerable magnitude, having a widely extended plain in front, exhibiting high agricultural improvement. The dark woods rising boldly above, and reaching to the summit of the hill, and the grey rocks peeping between, are exquisite embellishments to the beautiful vale. The lawn near the castle is adorned by many trees of the largest dimensions, particularly three very fine planes. There are also large chesnuts and pines, and a noble avenue of oaks, a mile in length. The family motto, "Will God I shall," and the date, 1571, are carved on the front of the castle. The family of Menzies is of very high antiquity and noble origin. They are said to be descended from a common ancestor with the house of Manners. They have been long established in Scotland; and have spread into several branches, of all of whom Sir Robert is the chief. Though of Norman origin, the Menzies are a Highland clan, having been settled in Athol from a very early period. In 1487, Sir Robert Menzies had his estates created into a free barony. In 1665, Sir Alexander Menzies was created a baronet. The late Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., married, in 1816, the Hon. Grace Norton, sister of the present Lord Grantley, by whom he had Sir Robert, who in 1844, succeeded him as seventh Baronet of Menzies, and hereditary chief of his ancient clan. The Menzies' tartan is white, with a broad scarlet check.

ROSTELLAN, Ireland, in the co. of Cork, the seat of the Marquess of Thomond.

The Marquess is descended from the royal house of Thomond, a race of kings that number amongst them the celebrated Brian Boroihme, who commenced his reign A.D. 1002, and terminated it in the arms of victory, at Clontarffe, in the year 1014.

Murrough O'Bryan appears to have been the first of his race who surrendered his regal claims, and accepted an English peerage. He was created Earl of Thomond by Henry VIII. on the 1st of July, 1543, with remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Bryan.

In all the works on peerage, the name is omitted of Connor O'Brien, who was third Earl of Thomond, in 1572. It is certain, however, that such a person existed, and had fallen much from his ancestral dignity, as appears from the following contrite and submissive letter, from an individual of that name to Queen Elizabeth:—"I, the said Earl, moost greved and repentant from the bottom of my harte for my transgression, moost beseech my said Soveraigne to accept and allow this, my moost humble, trewe, and undoubted determynacon, as condigne amends for my transgression, which is, that during my life naturall (for my will, power, and habilitie), I will observe and accomplishe all and singular the contents of the articles ensuing, and for testifyinge thereof have reade and taken a corporall oath upon the holie and blessed bible: That I shall be and continue duringe my naturall life, her highness, her heirs, and successors, moost humble, trewe, and faithful obedient subjecte. Item, that I shall not make warre upon any subjecte, nor make peace, nor grant salfe conduct with, or to any rebell or malefactor, without licence. Item, that I shall not exact any taxes, tolladge, or thinge of any subjecte, contrary the goode-will of the gever or paior. Item, that

I shall permit and suffer all and everie her Majestie's trewe and faithful subjects quyetlye to pass and repass throughe Thomond. Item, that I shall not marye, gossope, nor fostre contrarie the statute without lycens. Item, that I shall advance and further, from tyme to tyme, by all ways and means possible for my riches and power, the contents of the communion booke, called the Booke of Common Prayer, and admynestracon of the Sacraments, and likewise the injunctions set forth by her Higness.—Connor Thomond.—27th Sept. 1572."

The power of Elizabeth, and the arbitrary way in which she wielded it, may be estimated from this letter. Yet the Queen is not altogether to be condemned. Though some of these provisions refer to the enactments of the statute of Kilkenny, which were passed in the time of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Lord Deputy to his father, King Edward III., and which cannot be too much condemned; still the state of Ireland was such, at this time, as to require the strong hand of government, even for its own welfare. The Irish chieftains claimed, like the German nobles up to the reign of Maximilian, the right of making war upon each other, and of plundering any one who was richer; and at the same time weaker, than themselves. Nor were the Anglo-Norman families, settled in Ireland, a whit behind them in this respect; so that, in fact, the best, if not the only friend of the humbler classes, was the monarch.

The Earl of Thomond was elevated to a Marquisate in the year 1800; and the title of Baron of the United Kingdom was added in 1826.

Rostellan Castle is a spacious edifice, at the eastern extremity of Cork harbour, and close upon the sea. Around and about stretch the receding shores, locking in the beautiful bay of Cove from the wide Atlantic. The bay, however, is at all times alive with vessels of every description, from the war-ship to the steam-packet, presenting a cosmorama of perpetually changing interest.

The mansion, which commands a fine view of Spike Island and Hawlbowline, abounds in well-proportioned rooms, of good dimensions; and those not few in number. At one time the great hall was adorned with a variety of weapons—spears, swords, shields, and pieces of armour—amongst which was to be seen the helmet of the celebrated Brian Boroihme, in whose reign the whole country was reduced to such excellent order that a lady undertook, and achieved unharmed, the somewhat perilous task of making a pilgrimage, alone and unprotected, through the land; and achieved it too, although loaded with precious jewels, and—

> "Her beauty was far beyond
> The sparkling gems on her snow-white wand."

Here, also, not many years ago, was a splendid collection of paintings; but they have since been removed to England, with sundry other objects of interest,

The grounds are extensive and well-arranged; the waters of Rostellan Bay skirting them for a distance of about two miles. Close to the sea is a tower, said to have been erected to commemorate a visit to this seat by the celebrated Siddons. A little further on is a holy well, much venerated by the lower classes, who, despite the prohibitions of the Catholic clergy, still pay their orisons at this favourite shrine; the force of long-established habit being stronger than any precept.

An ancient castle, which formerly stood here, and of which some traces yet remain, underwent the usual fortunes of war during the memorable years following 1641. It fell into the hands of Lord Inchiquin; but, in 1645, was besieged by Lord Castlehaven, who took Lord Inchiquin's brother and Colonel Courtenay prisoners.

BLAIR ADAM, in the co. of Kinross, the seat of William Adam, Esq.

This is the principal gentleman's seat in the county of Kinross; and is celebrated in that district for its beautiful woods, and the success which has attended the arboriculture of several generations of enterprising proprietors.

The late Right Hon. Wm. Adam, the present Mr. Adam's grandfather, had written a most interesting account of this property, and its various productions; and he described the pains which he and his father had bestowed upon its improvement. This, however, though many years ago printed for private circulation, was never published.

The plantations which have now grown to be fine woods, were commenced by his grandfather, previous to 1738; and were much increased by his father and himself, until the whole estate has become beautifully wooded, though in most places about 550 above the level of the sea. The woods consist of very fine trees—all sorts of pines, oaks, ashes, beeches, and elms. The grounds are beautifully varied with meadows, little hills, and rocky eminences; and are intersected by picturesque glens and valleys.

The ornamental woods in the vicinity of the mansion-house, are of the greatest beauty, and contain fine specimens of the rarest trees. The shrubberies and gardens are extensive, and are most tastefully combined with the forest scenery. The house is very irregular, having been begun about a hundred years ago, as a mere temporary residence for the then proprietor, during occasional short visits, when he commenced his great improvements on the property.

As the family became more and more attached to the place, the house was gradually enlarged, so that it is now of very commodious size, and occupies a considerable space of surface, some portions of it being only one story high—convenience has been studied, and not beauty. Yet the long ranges of building embowered amid venerable trees, and surrounded on all sides by beautiful pleasure-grounds, produced a most pleasing effect.

Blair-Adam has, during the last century, been regarded in the part of Scotland where it is situated, as an instance of high improvement, both in agriculture and arboriculture, carried on by successive public-spirited proprietors, in spite of considerable disadvantages of climate and soil. In making these improvements, picturesque effect has been consulted as well as utility; so that Blair Adam now yields to few places in Scotland, in point of rural and woodland beauty.

This estate was originally purchased by William Adam; who, having applied himself to the business of architecture, became so eminent in his profession, that he had no equal in the kingdom; and he thereby acquired a large fortune; and was enabled to purchase extensive estates. His father was John Adam, and his mother was Helen Cranston, a cousin of Lord Cranston, and William Adam was their only son.

The family of Adam is of considerable antiquity, and the ancestors of William Adam possessed landed estates in the county of Forfar. The immediate progenitor of this family was Sir Duncan Adam, who flourished in the reign of Alexander II., King of Scotland, who died 1210. He was witness to a donation of the patronage of the church of Wemyss, by a progenitor of the Earl of Wemyss. His successor, Alexander Adam, lived in the reign of King Alexander III., and was father of Duncan Adam, who flourished in the reign of King Robert Bruce. He had a son Duncan Adam, who, with several other brave Scottish gentlemen, accompanied James Lord Douglas in the expedition which he undertook in order to convey the heart of King Robert Bruce to the Holy Sepulchre. It is believed that the cross croslets, which form the principal part of the armorial bearing of the Adam family, are derived from the part which their ancestor took in that expedition. Contemporary with this Duncan Adam, was Reginald Adam, probably his brother, Bishop of Brechin. He was one of the most influential men in Scotland; and was frequently employed by the estates of the nation in foreign negotiations, during the troubled reign of King David Bruce; in all of which he acquitted himself ably and honourably.

Duncan Adam was father of Reginald Adam, who, in the reign of King Robert II., took part in an expedition into Northumberland, conducted by Sir James Douglas and John de Vienne, Admiral of France. His lineal descendant, John Adam, was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513. He had a son, Charles Adam, who, in 1549, was proprietor of the estate of Fanno, in the co. of Forfar. Fanno continued to be the designation and residence of the family for four or five generations, until the reign of Charles I., when Archibald Adam of Fanno sold that property, and purchased King's manor, also in the co. of Forfar. The son of his eldest son dissipated his fortune, sold the family estate, and died without issue. His second son, John, carried on the line. He married, as we have before stated, a lady of the family of Cranston, by whom he had an only child, William, who was literally the *architect* of his fortune.

He purchased considerable landed property, among others the estate of Blair, to which has been added the family name of Adam, in order to distinguish it from other places of the name of Blair, which is a common territorial designation in Scotland. William Adam married Mary Robertson, daughter of William Robertson of Gladney, a cadet of the ancient house of Robertson of Strowan. She was aunt to the celebrated Dr. William Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh, author of the History of Charles V.. &c., &c. By her he had several children: John, his heir; Robert, a most celebrated architect. He built many of the greatest edifices of his time, among others the Adelphi. He was architect to King George III., a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1768, he was returned Member of Parliament for his native co. of Kinross. Susannah married John Clerk of Eldin, son of Sir John Clerk, Bart., of Pennycuick, by whom she had a son, John Clerk, who was long a most distinguished advocate at the Scottish bar, and was afterwards a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Eldin.

John Adam of Blair-Adam, the eldest son, in 1750, married Jean, daughter of John Ramsay, immediately descended from a younger son of Ramsay, Baronet of Balmain, in the co. of Forfar, whose ancestor, Ramsay of Balmain, was created Lord Bothwell in 1483, by King James III.; but, in 1488, was attainted by his rebellious son. By her he had, with several daughters, one of whom married Mr. Loch, and another married Mr. Kennedy of Dunure, in the co. of Ayr; he had a son, William, who succeeded his father in the estate of Blair-Adam, and was one of the most distinguished public characters in his time. He was called to the English bar; and during a long life he filled high situations, and took a great lead in politics. He was the confidential friend and legal adviser of King George IV., when he was

Prince of Wales. He was for many years Member of Parliament for the co. of Kinross. He was a Privy Councillor. He was made a Baron of Exchequer in Scotland, and Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, when that court was established. He was, until his death, Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Kinross. For many years before his death, he retired from public life, and spent his old age at his seat of Blair-Adam.

The Right Hon. William Adam married the Hon. Eleanor Elphinstone, daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, by the Lady Clementina Fleming, daughter and heiress of John, sixth Earl of Wigton, by his marriage, in 1711, with Lady Mary Keith, sister and sole heiress to the last Earl Marischal and to Field-Marshal Keith. Mrs. Adam's brothers were the eleventh Lord Elphinstone and Admiral Viscount Keith, and her sister Clementina was married to James Drummond, Lord Perth, by whom she had the present Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. The issue of this marriage was several sons and a daughter. One of the sons was a most distinguished member of the English bar; another held very high situations in India, and during twelve months, had the important functions of Governor General of India entrusted to him. Both of these sons died without issue, during the lifetime of their father. The eldest surviving son, Charles, was a distinguished Admiral, K.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kinross, and died Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1853. He succeeded his father at Blair-Adam, and married Miss Brydone, daughter of Patrick Brydone, and sister of the Countess of Minto. By her he had issue: William Adam, the present proprietor of this estate. The next son, Frederick, had a very brilliant career in the army. He was a General, G.C.B., Privy Councillor, and filled the high offices of Governor of Madras, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He died in 1853. The same grave may be said to have closed over those two distinguished brothers, as they died within three weeks of each other. The Right Hon. William Adam's only daughter, Clementina, married John Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, in the co. of Fife, and was mother of the present Mr. Anstruther Thomson.

FORT EYRE, Ireland, in the co. of Galway, about half a mile from the town of that name, the residence of the Rev. Edward Eyre Maunsell, A.M., and of his son Edward Eyre Maunsell, Esq., J.P., present High Sheriff for Galway.

This mansion was erected, in 1822, by the Rev. Edward Eyre Maunsell; and is seated upon an eminence. It is a spacious and handsome edifice in the modern style of building. Attached to it is a square tower, about seventy-feet in height; an embattled screen thickly covered with the giant-leaved ivy completely masks the offices.

The demesne of Fort Eyre, consisting of about thirty acres, is ornamentally laid out in pleasure-grounds, and well planted. The grounds occupy an elevated position, commanding fine and extensive views of the town and bay of Galway, as well as of the river and lake Corril.

STOCKGROVE, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Lt. Col. Hanmer, K.H., late M.P. for Aylesbury.

The ancestors of Sir George Staunton, Bart., had lands here for many generations.

This was originally a Roman villa, or a military station; as appears from the tesselated pavement, coins, and an antique seal, found here at various times. The house erected in 1795, by Edward Hanmer, Esq., (son of Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart.,) was pulled down in 1834, and a new mansion was built in its place by the present owner. It is in the Italian style of architecture, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Decimus Burton. A park of about a hundred acres surrounds the house, which commands some extensive and very pleasing views. Col. Hanmer has of late greatly improved the property, by the purchase, from Lord Leigh, of the Leighton estate and manor.

LULWORTH CASTLE, Dorsetshire, nearly twelve miles from Weymouth, and about a mile and a half from the sea, the seat of Joseph Weld, Esq.

There can be little doubt that a castle stood here in the old baronial times. In "Tyrrel's History of England," we are told that, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, took Lullwarde Castle for the Empress Maude. The present pile was erected by Thomas, Viscount Bindon, in or near 1588; and, for the most part, out of the materials of Mount Poynings and Bindon. According to some, Inigo Jones was the architect. As to its name, it seems to be doubtful whether it was so called from having succeeded the former edifice, or whether it derived its name from being built in that form. Be that as it may, the foundations of the castle, which was never designed for a stronghold, were laid, as we have already stated, in the year 1588; but it was not completed, even externally, till 1609; and though we find Theophilus, Earl of Norfolk, residing here in 1665, still little of the inside work was finished when it came into the possession of Mr. Weld.

Lulworth is an exact cube of eighty feet, with a round tower at each corner, thirty feet in diameter, rising sixteen feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled. The walls are no less than six feet thick; the offices are underground, and arched

with stone. The house consists of three stories only, while the towers have four. In each front are three rows of four windows; in the towers are four rows of three each, exclusive of the office. Both the hall and dining-room are large, and most of the other rooms are eighteen feet in height, some of them containing family portraits by Sir Peter Lely. The principal front, which is faced with Chilmark stone, is upon the east. Before it was a large court, now laid into the lawn conducting to the landing-place with a stone balustrade, which, in the late Edward Weld's time, extended only along the east front, and called "the Cloisters," from having been paved with the stone that was taken from the cloisters of Bindon Abbey. This has been continued by the present owner of the estate along the north and south sides, at the end of which it joins a terrace to the west, of the same height with itself. Above the doors stand two figures of ancient Romans, in their togas. Upon either side of the door, which is supported by four pillars of the Ionic order, is a large niche; and over them are two shields, whereon are the arms of Weld, properly blazoned. In the niches are images, representative of painting and music.

During the Great Civil War, this castle was at one time garrisoned for the king; but in the years 1643 and 1644, it was held by Capt. Thomas Hughes for the Republican party, as a check upon Corfe Castle. When the garrison broke up, it would seem that they committed a great deal of unnecessary havoc, carrying off, or selling, the iron window-bars, the leaden water-pipes, and a great portion of the wainscot.

Lulworth has often been the object of royal visits. In 1615, King James was entertained here, when he came, in his western progress, to hunt in the park and the Isle of Purbeck; and, at the time of the Great Plague in London, in the year 1665, it was visited by Charles II., attended by the Dukes of York and Monmouth, who have left their names respectively to the apartments in which they slept. George III. was at Lulworth more than once. In 1789 he came by sea, together with the Queen and the three elder Princesses, from Weymouth, and took up his abode here for several weeks. In 1791, the same party repeated their visit by land, when they passed many hours in examining the house and lands. In 1792, their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, five of the Princesses, and other members of the Royal Family, went again to Lulworth, in commemoration of which the then owners of the seat caused two Latin inscriptions, upon oval stones, to be placed over the door of the principal front of the castle.

A fraternity of Trappists, expelled from France in the days of the Revolution, was hospitably received here by the late proprietor, who was a Roman Catholic. This gentleman converted some extensive farm-buildings into a monastery; and here the brethren resided for many years. In 1786, the first stone was laid of the present chapel, which stands at a small distance from the castle, to the south-west. Beneath were placed coins of the reign, and a plate of brass, with this inscription:—

"Lapis sacer auspicalis in fundamenta futuri templi jactus, anno MDCCLXXXVI., IV. nonas Februarii, quod templum Thomas Weld, publice meo in solo primus omnium mitescente per Georgium tertium legum penalium acerbitate, in honorem Virginis Beatissimæ Dei genetricis adgredior extruendum. Tu vero Deus optime maxime opus tantis auspicüs inchoatum custodi, protege, fove, ac confirma ut quaqua Britanniæ patent religioni sanctæ templa adcrescant templis cultores."

This chapel is a circular shape, increased by four sections of a circle so as to form a cross, and is covered with a dome and lantern. In it are a well-toned organ, a copy of the Transfiguration, by Raphael, and two other Scriptural pieces, brought from Italy.

On the 10th June, 1794, this chapel was broken into and robbed of its valuable communion plate and various other articles; but they were found again, eight days afterwards, in a chalk-pit about half-a-mile off.

Upon the death of Thomas Weld, Esq., the estate descended to his son Thomas, who, upon the decease of his wife, became a Catholic Clergyman—was soon after made a Bishop—and obtained eventually a Cardinal's Hat. His Eminence died in 1837, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth. At one time the castle was inhabited by Mr. Baring, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat near the coast, and within sight of his family. At a later period it was occupied by Sir Robert Peel, and afterwards by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

The neighbouring village of *West Lulworth*, or, as it is commonly called, *Lulworth Cove*, is remarkable for the romantic appearance of the rocks, which are worn into various fantastic shapes. The remains of Bindon Abbey, hitherto so roughly treated, are now, by the good taste of the owner, preserved from any further spoliation. Trees have been planted about the ruins, the fish-ponds cleared out and stocked with fish, and the extent and plan of the Abbey may now be clearly traced.

CAWDOR CASTLE, in the co. of Nairne, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor.

This is supposed to be the oldest habitable mansion in Scotland, and its locality possesses peculiar interest, as being connected with one of the most stirring events of ancient Scottish history. The situation of Cawdor Castle—six miles from the town of Nairne—is extremely romantic, as it stands on a height overlooking

the river Calder, and commands a wide tract of woodland country, bounded on the north by the Moray Firth. No mansion has the stamp of hoary antiquity more clearly impressed upon it. Its architecture is rude and simple, but strong and substantial; a portion of it, which is without date, shows the traces of very great age. The most modern part bears the inscription A.D. 1510. It has a moat and drawbridge, and has evidently been, in early times, a place of great importance.

Its origin is involved in mystery; and connected with it is a strange legend, for the truth of which a substantial witness still remains. Tradition says that the builder of Cawdor Castle was desired by a seer to load an ass with the gold which he proposed to expend on the work—to follow where the ass should lead—and to commence the edifice wherever the ass should stop. The spot where the animal stopped was at a hawthorn tree in a remote part of the forest, and close to the banks of the Calder river. Here, accordingly, were the foundations of the castle laid; and in order to make sure of whatever mysterious advantage the hawthorn might possess, it was carefully built into the central chamber of the lower story of the castle. There it still stands, with its roots in the earth, and its stem rising through the flooring, and now worn away, to be as a slender wooden pillar in the midst of the antique apartment. It is regarded as the Palladium of the family. Beside it stands the coffer which is said to have contained the gold upon the ass's back.

Cawdor is, with greater probability than Glamis, claimed as the scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth. It is situated in Macbeth's own country, as he was the governor of Moray and Ross. And though it is highly improbable that any portion of the present building existed in the time of Duncan, the tragedy may have taken place in an older mansion on the same site. However, Forres and Inverness are rival claimants for the honour of the assassination.

At the western extremity of the town of Forres, there is an eminence commanding the river, the level country to the coast of Moray, and the town. On this strong site stood the ruins of an ancient castle, the walls of which are very massive, and the architecture early Norman. Before this castle was built, there stood a fort where a still earlier Scottish king, Duffus, was murdered in 965. This was probably a residence of Duncan, and afterwards of Macbeth. Boece tells us that Macbeth's castle, in which Duncan was murdered, was that which stood on an eminence to the south-east of the town of Inverness. It is certain that a castle which stood there was razed to the ground by King Malcolm Canmore, the son of Duncan, who constructed another on a different part of the hill. It is, however, very doubtful if any buildings now exist which can be said to belong to this ancient period, except the Roman remains, which are of course many centuries older, and the vitrified forts, which are of unknown antiquity. These vitrified forts are supposed by some to have been burnt into their present fused and solid consistency, on purpose to render them hard and impregnable; while others suppose that they were anciently watch-towers, of which the beacon-fires gradually vitrified the stones.

Admitting, as we do, the venerable antiquity of Cawdor, we do not believe that the halls now existing can have witnessed the train of Duncan mingling in revel with the household of Macbeth, or the revengeful Maormer, excited by the keen sense of deadly injury, stealing, dagger in hand, to the couch of his victim. However, supposing, as is very probable, that this murder did take place in a castle at Cawdor, of still earlier date than the present, the abode might well answer Shakspeare's description of being "a pleasant seat." The castle stands high over the river, which runs past the mound at its base, and commands a fine view of the surrounding lowlands to the sea, and the distant mountains. It may well be imagined, that, as the locality of Cawdor possesses so good a claim to Duncan's murder, and as the castle is of such unquestioned high antiquity, tradition has been confident in pointing out the most minute particulars of the transaction. Accordingly, a portion of Duncan's coat-of-mail is shown here, and also the chamber in which he was murdered; with the recess cut out of the thickness of the wall, in which the King's servant hid himself during the perpetration of the act.

The researches of more modern times have thrown some doubt upon the fact of Duncan's murder; and, altogether, both Macbeth and his queen are likely to be better appreciated by our posterity, than they have been, at least since Shakspeare's tragedy was published. If Duncan was slain, as some suppose, in battle, Macbeth's character will be relieved of all stain; for he was, in right of his wife, better entitled to the Scottish crown than Duncan; and he himself was the head of a great rival family, and ruled over a province which had never fully submitted to the yoke of the Scottish monarchs. The power of Macbeth extended over a large portion of the country inhabited by the Northern Picts, who were not included in the conquest which Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Scots, achieved over the Southern Picts, and who always maintained a stormy independence, never acknowledging the rights of the Scoto-Pictish kings of the race of Alpin and Kenneth. Thus was Macbeth little beholden to Duncan, and still less was his wife, the Princess Gruach, who was the only surviving heir of the elder branch of the line of Kenneth

MacAlpin. The law of succession in the old Scoto-Pictish monarchy was not from father to son; but the eldest and most capable prince of the royal race was selected to reign. This method of selection necessarily gave occasion to many disorders. King Malcolm I. had two sons, Duffus the eldest, and Kenneth the III., the youngest, who both reigned. Duffus had a son, Kenneth the IV., who reigned from 995 to 1003, when he was slain by Malcolm, the second son of Kenneth III. This prince reigned for thirty years, and his sole aim was to consolidate his power by the destruction of every rival. He persecuted with relentless fury the family of his predecessor, which was at length reduced to a brother and sister, grandchildren of the late king. One of the last acts of Malcolm's life was to put this prince to death; and he had heaped the most deadly injuries upon the Princess Gruach, whom her brother's murder left sole heiress of the race, by shedding the blood of her husband and father-in-law in the most barbarous manner.

Gruach had married Gilcomgan, the Maormer or prince of Moray, son of the aged and noble Maolbride. The people of Moray and Ross belonged to the nation of the Northern Picts, who had never been thoroughly subdued by the Scots, and can scarcely be said to have formed a portion of the Scoto-Pictish monarchy, as established by Kenneth MacAlpin. The Maormers, or princes of the Northern Picts, were often at war with their Southern aggressors. Malcolm I. had to wage war against the Picts of Moray under their prince, Cellach, whom he slew; but he himself was afterwards slain by them in 953, at Fetteresso, to avenge their leader's death. His son, Kenneth III., was, in like manner, frequently at war with the Northern Picts; and having slain one of their chiefs, was assassinated by that chief's mother, Finella, to avenge her son's death. She decoyed the king into her castle of Fettercairn, where she had prepared an infernal machine to destroy him. She led him to a pavilion in order to see a beautiful statue. On entering, Kenneth beheld the image of a cross-bowman, set on springs, so constructed that it shot an arrow into the king's heart as he crossed the threshold. This happened in 994. Many historians say that Finella was mother of Macbeth; however, the dates will hardly suit. She must have been his grandmother.

Malcolm II., the son of Kenneth III., was no less determined to oppress the hated race of Moray, than to extirpate the elder branch of his own line. And it so happened that the interests of these, his most powerful rivals, were identified by the union of Gilcomgan, the young heir of Moray, with the Princess Gruach. In 1032, the year before the death of the hoary tyrant, he burnt the Maormer of Moray, the aged Maolbride, with his son Gilcomgan, and fifty of their chief followers, within their castle. Gruach, in despair, fled with her young son Lulach, at once heir of the house of Moray and of the elder line of Scoto-Pictish kings, to the province of Ross, where Macbeth reigned, who was son of Finlegh, brother of Maolbride, and thus the nearest agnate of the house of Moray. He married Gruach, and adopted her son; and, as a matter of course, he being the nearest heir male, succeeded to the Maormership of Moray, which he added to his own province of Ross.

Macbeth thus united in himself all the power of the great house of Moray, and all the influence of the royalty of Kenneth IV.; while his wife, a lady of great strength of character, had the most terrible injuries constantly rankling at her heart—a grandfather dethroned and slain, a father persecuted to death, a brother assassinated, a husband and father-in-law burnt. All these incitements urged her to avenge herself upon Malcolm II. But he was now dead in his bed, and his grandson had mounted the throne, whom she doubtless regarded as a usurper; for, in truth, her own son was better entitled to the crown.

Malcolm II. had two daughters, Beatrix and Dovada. The latter was wife of the famous Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, whose descendants, the Earls of the house of St. Clair and their representatives (the family of Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, co. Fife), are coheirs along with the representatives of King Duncan, of the ancient race of Scoto-Pictish Kings; while the former was wife of Crinan, the Abbot of Dunkeld, who appears to have been one of the most influential men in the Scoto-Pictish kingdom, and united great wealth with a high position in the Church. He was, in fact, Metropolitan of Scotland. Duncan, the son of Crinan and Beatrix, was placed upon the throne by the partisans of his family. But it is not surprising that he was resisted to the utmost by Macbeth and his injured wife. The history of that early time is obscure. Some maintain that Duncan was slain in battle; while others assert that he was murdered by Macbeth, in his castle of Inverness, Forres, or Cawdor. However this may be, enough has been said to place Macbeth and his Queen in a different light from that in which Shakspeare has handed them down to us. Instead of being a mere envious, ambitious woman, Gruach was the impersonation of Nemesis, who had accumulated injuries and crimes to avenge upon the race of the guilty oppressor. Macbeth reigned with great renown and popularity during seventeen years, and there is every reason to believe that Cawdor was his occasional residence. After his defeat at Dunsinane, he fled to the north, and maintained his cause for some time among his own Northern Picts; but he was at last slain by

the hand of Macduff, on the 5th of December, 1056, at Lumphanan. His step-son Lulach, the real heir of the Scottish crown, reigned for six months after this event, acknowledged as king by the Northern Picts. He was then a young man of twenty-six. He and Malcolm Canmore, the son of Duncan, at length met in a decisive combat, at Essie, in Strathbegie, on the 3rd of April, 1057, where Lulach fell. He left only a daughter to transmit his rights.

Tradition assigns Lulach's place of sepulture on the field of battle, in a small mound called Milledun, or "the place of a thousand graves." In order to ascertain the truth of this tradition, Sir Andrew Leith Hay lately caused an excavation to be made in the mound. About ten feet below the surface, he came upon a grave carefully made of small stones, about eight feet long and four feet wide, in which were laid the bones of a gigantic man. They were covered with a large slab, but without any inscription. Presuming these to be the bones of this unfortunate monarch, Sir Andrew Leith Hay conveyed them to his own seat of Leith Hall, and has buried them in a grave of the same dimensions in his garden.

We find, after the accession of King Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, that a certain Hugh was Lord of Cawdor, with the title of Thane, which was a Saxon grade of rank, introduced into Scotland in consequence of the English connexion, which became so close in the reign of the sovereigns of the line of Athole, as the race of Crinan the Abbot, is called. There appears to have been a long succession of Thanes of Cawdor, of the same family, down to William Thane of Cawdor, who is said to have been the last person in Scotland that used that ancient Saxon title of honour, which had been universally abandoned; its holders having obtained the rank of free Barons, in conformity with Norman and feudal usage. This William had the Thanedom and other lands belonging to him erected into a free Barony, in the year 1476. He married Marjory Sutherland, daughter to the Earl of Sutherland; by whom he had a son, John de Cawdor, who, dying in 1493, left an infant daughter and heiress, Muriella de Cawdor. King James IV., in 1494, appointed this child's maternal uncle, Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, and Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, to be her guardians. In 1499, Kilravock delivered her up to Campbell of Inverliver, who had come with sixty Campbells to carry her to Argyleshire to be educated under the eye of the Earl of Argyle. But on their way to Inverary, they were pursued by Muriella's nearest male relation, Hugh de Cawdor, and a strong band of men, who came up with them in Strathnairn, with a view to attack them and rescue the heiress. Inverliver executed his trust with great courage. He sent on the child with one of his sons and a few men, and himself stayed behind and gave battle to the enemy. Several of his sons, and many of his men, were left dead on the field; but he came off victorious, and overtook the advanced party and carried his prize to Inverary. The Earl of Argyle was much pleased with his little captive, whom he designed as a wife for his younger son. But it struck him, that after all, his plans might be defeated by the death of the little Muriella, before she attained a marriageable age. On mentioning this ground of doubt and uneasiness to his trusty Inverliver, that sagacious retainer replied, "Hoot-toot, my Lord, she can never die as long as there's a red-haired lassie to be found on Loch Awe side!"

The young lady was carefully educated at Inverary; and in 1510 she was married to Sir John Campbell, second son of the Earl of Argyle by his countess, Elizabeth, daughter of John, first Earl of Lennox. After this marriage, Sir John Campbell continued to use his own name, instead of adopting that of his wife, which is common on occasion of marriage with considerable heiresses; and thus he seemed rather to begin a new family, than to continue an old one. Nevertheless, the Campbells of Cawdor are the lineal descendants and representatives of the Thanes who have possessed Cawdor since the downfall of Macbeth. The marriage of Sir John Campbell and Muriella Cawdor produced a numerous family of sons and daughters. From the former, several gentlemen in Argyleshire of the name of Campbell are descended; and the latter made suitable marriages with northern chiefs.

The subsequent generations of Campbells of Cawdor allied themselves with the following distinguished families:—Grant of Grant; Keith, Earl Marischal; Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Marquess of Breadalbane; Brodie of Brodie; and Stewart, Earl of Murray. The sixth in descent from Sir John and Muriella was Sir Alexander Campbell of Cawdor, who married Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of Sir Gilbert Lort, Bart. of Stackpole Court, in Pembrokeshire. In consequence of this marriage with a Welsh heiress, the Campbells of Cawdor have been transplanted from their native north to Pembrokeshire, which they have made their principal residence in their later generations. Indeed, it is said that the Welsh heiress was so anxious that her husband should settle entirely in Wales, that she induced him to abandon some of his most important interests in Scotland. In compliance with her wishes, Sir Alexander sold the magnificent island of Isla, which was purchased by Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, factor to the Duke of Argyle, for the trifling sum of £10,500. His great-great-grandson sold that island the other day for £150,000!

The son of Sir Alexander Campbell was John Campbell, of Cawdor Castle and Stackpole-Court, who died, 1775. His grandson, John Campbell, was raised to the peerage in 1796, by the title of Lord Cawdor. By his wife, Lady Caroline Howard, daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, he had issue John Frederick, who succeeded his father in 1821, and in 1827 was created Earl of Cawdor and Viscount Emlyn. By Lady Elizabeth Thynne, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Bath, he has numerous issue.

MALLOW CASTLE, Ireland, in the co. of Cork, the seat of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, Bart., M.P.

This castle, with the adjoining lands, was at one time a seignory belonging to the Earls of Desmond. Upon the attainder of an Earl of Desmond, who was slain the 11th of November, 1583, the castle and manor were granted in 1584, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Norreys, Lord President of Munster. This gallant knight was not in the number of those who pass into oblivion, "quia carent vate sacro," for Spencer presented him with a copy of his *Faërie Queen*, composed at Kilcolman, in this neighbourhood, and thus celebrates Sir John's recent success in settling the family of Braganza upon the throne of Portugal:—

"Who ever gave more honourable prize
To the sweet Muse, than did the martial crew,
That their brave deeds she might immortalize
In her shrill trump, and sound their praises due?
Who, then, ought more to favour her than you,
Most noble Lord, the honour of this age,
And president of all that arms ensue,—
Whose warlike powers, and manly true courage,
Temper'd with reason and advisement sage,
Hath fill'd sad Belgia with victorious spoil,
In France and Ireland left a famous gage,
And lately shake't the Lusitanian soil?
Sith then each where thou hast dispread thy fame,
Love him that thus hath eternized your name."

Upon the death of Sir Thomas Norreys, the estate fell to his only child, a daughter, by whose marriage with Major-General Sir John Jephson, of Froyle, Hants, it came into the family of the present owner. The son of this marriage was Envoy to Sweden in the year 1657, and of him it is recorded that, while representing Stockport in the parliament of the Commonwealth, he moved in the House, that "the Protector should take the title of King."

The family name was Jephson, until the 18th of July, 1838, when the representative of the house, by sign-manual, obtained the surname and arms of Norreys; and shortly afterwards, upon the 6th of August, was created a Baronet. This family, through their descent from the Norreys, may claim kinship with the most illustrious stocks in England—viz., Plantagenet, the Clare, Marshall, Strongbow, Holland, Salisbury, Zouch, Quincy, Bellamont, Galloway, Longespie, D'Eincourt, De Vere, Grey of Rotherfield, Beaumont, Williams of Thame, Dacre, Riddlesford, Devereux, Molyneux, Gurney, and many others.

The old castle of Mallow—or, to speak more correctly, so much of it as now remains—is situated upon the brow of a hill overlooking the Blackwater river, and a large extent of interesting landscape. Three huge towers still witness for the former grandeur of the place, when the Lord President of Munster held his court within its precincts. They are, however, in so shattered a state, that they seem to be only kept from falling by the masses of ivy which cling about them, supporting rather than supported.

"Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old;
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stones decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green."

Close to these venerable remains, and yet apart from them, stands the new mansion, a noble edifice, in the genuine Elizabethan style of architecture. Here are mullioned windows, pointed gables, tall chimneys, and all those various intricacies of building which characterized our noblest seats in the days of the Virgin Queen; somewhat fantastic, it is true, but picturesque in the extreme. Within the house there prevails the same imitation of the good old times, when our worthy ancestors

"Carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And drank the red wine through the helmet barred"—

viz., an oaken staircase, with heavy balustrades; chambers richly wainscoted in panels, and stained glass windows, through which the day sheds "a dim religious light." One quaint, old-fashioned casement is splendidly emblazoned with heraldic bearings—the arms of the Norreys family—and this painting is taken from one in the ancient residence of the Norreys' in England. In one of the rooms is a fine picture of King William III., in his robes, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and presented by the monarch to an ancestor of the present owner of the estate.

The grounds are exceedingly varied, and abound in picturesque landscapes, rendered yet more interesting by the proximity of the far-famed Blackwater. The ruins themselves are connected with three centuries of historical recollections; and the history of the castle would, in fact, be a history of the south of Ireland during the reigns of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and James I.

AIRTHREY CASTLE, near Stirling, the seat of Lord Abercromby.

This place is rich in natural beauty, in a part of the country where picturesque scenery abounds. The entrance to the park of Airthrey is at the distance of two miles from the town of Stirling, and its woods and pleasure-grounds skirt the road from Stirling to Kinross for a mile and a half. The scenery within the park gates combines a singular variety of beauty, undulating rivers, noble woods, a large artificial piece of water, so managed as to have all the effects of a natural lake; and, above all, precipitous and most picturesque rocky hills, richly wooded and affording a great extent of the most pleasant walks. These grounds possess innumerable points of view which command the most glorious prospects, particularly of Stirling Castle, and the valley of the Firth. Through this valley, one of the most important rivers in Scotland winds in a manner so tortuous as scarcely to be conceived without having been seen. The windings of the Forth in the midst of this fertile and delightful valley, are much more numerous than art would even devise with a view to imitate nature. When seen from the heights above Airthrey the river resembles an immense silver serpent rolling and twisting itself upon the emerald green of the meadows. The meandering of the Forth forms many beautiful green peninsulas, on one of which, immediately opposite Stirling Castle, stands the venerable ruins of the magnificent Abbey of Cambuskenneth, once one of the richest and most important religious houses in Scotland. Three very remarkable rocky hills are seen from the grounds of Airthrey—Stirling Castle Rock, Abbey Craig, and Craig Forth; and in the distance, down the river, the lofty Ochil mountain range is seen rising perpendicularly above Alva House.

The scenery is altogether very interesting, not only for its beauty but its great variety. Gentlemen's seats, thriving woods, villages, and white sails of vessels going down the Forth; and in the immediate vicinity the well-wooded undulations of Airthrey park with its large sheet of water. The house is built in bad taste, with castellated pretensions, such as were common towards the end of last century and the beginning of the present. It was erected about the year 1780 or 1785 by Mr. Haldane, who was then proprietor of this beautiful place. It is of no great size; but if it had not been surmounted with battlements it might have been passed unnoticed as a good gentleman's house. In the interior it is commodious; and the rooms, though of very moderate dimensions are pleasant and well arranged.

Airthrey has passed through several hands during the last hundred and fifty years. Previous to the year 1700 it belonged to Mr. Hope, of Hopetoun; and when that gentleman was created Earl of Hopetoun in 1703, his second title was Viscount Airthrey. This has never been used as a title by courtesy of the eldest son of the Hopetoun family, on account of the alienation of the Airthrey estate soon after the creation of the peerage. Lord Hopetoun was extremely anxious to buy up all the land that he could in the immediate vicinity of Hopetoun House, which, when built, was nothing more than a magnificent villa, hedged in on all sides by the estates of the ancient landowners of that part of West Lothian. One of the properties which lay the nearest to the Earl's handsome mansion was Staniehill Tower, the seat of Mr. Dundas of Manor, a cadet of the ancient and distinguished family of Dundas of Duddingstoun. Lord Hopetoun had for some time tried every means in his power to induce the old laird of Manor to sell to him the tower of his fathers; but in vain. However, he bided his time, and found the young laird less impracticable. He induced him to listen to what was indeed a very advantageous proposal, and exchanged with him the beautiful estate of Airthrey for Staniehill Tower, which now forms a fine object in the midst of the pleasure-grounds of Hopetoun House.

The Dundas's of Manor could not have possessed Airthrey for much more than half a century, as we next find it in the possession of Captain James Haldane, to whom Dundas of Manor sold it. Captain Haldane was a branch of the very ancient family of Haldane of Gleneagles. He died in 1768, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Haldane of Airthrey, who was, in some respects, one of the most remarkable men of his time; and succeeded in producing a very decided religious impression both in Scotland and in Switzerland in the earlier portion of the present century. He was originally an officer of the navy; but at an early age he left that profession and established himself at Airthrey, where he built the present house, and was prepared to enjoy his ample fortune. But it was not long before an extraordinary change was effected in his mind. From being wholly devoted to the concerns of this world, he became still more exclusively occupied with thoughts of eternity. The change was sudden, but total and permanent. The things of this world had no longer any charm for him; and he was resolved henceforward to devote every energy of his mind and faculty of his soul to working out his salvation, and promoting what he believed to be the kingdom of God. He had no definite notion of Church government, and it would be difficult to say to what sect he was attached. His religious views probably coincided more with those of the Congregational Union than any other. Having made up his mind to devote himself to religion, his activity and zeal knew no bounds. He de-

cided upon spending his life and fortune on missions to the heathen on a grand scale. He therefore sold his estate of Airthrey, and was the more anxious to accomplish this because he felt that it was a sacrifice, and he considered that the possession of a terrestrial abode of such beauty might interfere with his devotedness to the grand cause of evangelization, to which his future life was to be consecrated.

Having, therefore, converted his large fortune into money, he prepared to set out among the heathens, and Hindostan was the field of labour which he selected. However, he found that unexpected impediments were thrown in his way by the Government of India, who were, as is well known, exceedingly jealous of religious interference with their native subjects, and considered that it might be prudent to keep so zealous a missionary at a distance. Being baffled in this project, he set himself to build chapels, and endowed preachers at home. And he himself and his younger brother officiated in this ministry. They also spent much time on the Continent of Europe, and there is no doubt that they were the means of producing a very great religious awakening among the dead or Socinian Protestants of Switzerland and some parts of France. Since he was not permitted to be wholly a missionary, Mr. Haldane resumed his position as a country gentleman; and as if by way of contrast to beautiful Airthrey, and with a view to produce constant mortification, he purchased a tract of moor-land midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he built a handsome house and planted young wood to a great extent. The name of this place is Auchengrey, and it is as ugly as Airthrey is lovely. Mr. Haldane died a few years ago, and carried with him to the grave the respect and esteem which his great talents, burning zeal, and thorough disinterestedness could not fail to command even from those who were the most diametrically opposed to his peculiar doctrines and views of Church government.

When Mr. Haldane sold Airthrey, its purchaser was General Sir Robert Abercromby, G.C.B., great-granduncle of the present proprietor. The family of Abercromby is of great antiquity. Abercromby of that ilk was long settled in the county of Fife, and became extinct in the seventeenth century. The oldest cadet of this family was Abercrombie of Birkenbog, now the chief of the name. Their immediate ancestor was Humphredus de Abercrombie, who, about the year 1313, obtained a grant of lands from King Robert Bruce. His descendants continued for many generations in the county of Aberdeen as Abercrombie of Pitmedden. Alexander Abercrombie of Pitmedden, lived in the time of Queen Mary. His eldest son, James, was designed of Birkenbog, and his younger, Alexander, was of Fetternear. The son of the latter, on marrying the Baroness Sempill in her own right, was created a peer of parliament for life by King James VII. (second of Britain), with the title of Lord Glasford. James Abercrombie was succeeded by his son Alexander of Birkenbog, who was falconer to King Charles I. His son Alexander was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1637. He had two sons, Sir James the second baronet of Birkenbog, from whom is descended the present Sir Robert Abercromby, fifth baronet of Birkenbog, and Alexander, the ancestor of this family. The present baronet has built a splendid mansion at his ancient family seat at Birkenbog. Before we trace the younger branch of this family it is worth while to mention a singular peculiarity regarding the vault of the ancient house of Abercrombie which is mentioned by Pennant. This vault, if so it may be called, is lodged in the wall of the church; and is only the repository of the skulls of the family. The bodies are placed in the earth beneath, and when a laird dies, the skull of his predecessor is taken up and thrown into this Golgotha, which in Pennant's time contained nineteen!

Alexander Abercromby, second son of the first baronet, settled at Tullibody a moderate estate in the county of Clackmannan, which is still the property of his descendants. He had a son, George Abercromby, of Tullibody, who connected himself by marriage with the family to which Airthrey then belonged; for his wife was Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas of Manor. The issue of this union was three very distinguished sons. 1, Ralph; 2, Robert; 3, Alexander. The youngest, Alexander, born 1745, was a member of the Scottish Bar, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1792 he was made a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Abercromby, and he died in 1795.

His second son, Robert, was a distinguished officer. He was a Knight of the Bath, and a general in the army. His services in India were very important, and there he realized a large fortune. When Airthrey, which had belonged to his mother's family, was sold by Mr. Haldane, he became the purchaser; and here he lived for many years; and on his death, at a great age in 1828, he was succeeded in this beautiful estate by his nephew, the eldest son of his elder brother Ralph. This excellent man and distinguished general was born 1738. He attained the highest rank in the army, and acquired the greatest fame; and after a series of brilliant services, he died gloriously in the moment of victory at the celebrated battle of Alexandria, in 1801, having had the command of the expedition to Egypt. Sir Ralph was a Knight of the Bath, and had he survived his victory he would have been raised to a peerage, which was conferred upon his widow, Mary Anne, daughter of John Menzies, of Fernton,

a son of the Baronet of Menzies. She was created Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir. Sir Ralph Abercromby was the father of George, Lord Abercromby, who succeeded his mother in the peerage; and of James Abercromby, who was Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer in Scotland, then during several parliaments Speaker in the House of Commons, and was subsequently raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Dunfermline. George, Lord Abercromby, married the daughter of the present Viscount Melville, by whom he had issue George, 2d Lord, who succeeded in 1837, and died in 1852, leaving his son George Ralph, present and 3d Lord Abercrombie, and proprietor of Airthrey and Tullibody, a minor. The two last Lords were Lords Lieutenant of the County of Clackmannan.

RIDGEWAY, South Wales, in the co. of Pembroke, near the flourishing market-town of Narberth, the seat of Mrs. Emily Foley, widow of the late John Herbert Foley, Esq., and only daughter of Abraham Chambers, Esq., of Woodstock, Kent. This estate has been held by the family of Foley for many centuries—certainly as far back as 1383, and it seems probable enough, that their possession dates from a yet earlier period. Be this as it may, in the year just named, John Foley, constable of Llawhaden, and Ellen, his wife, got a grant of lands in Lettardiston (or Letterston), from Adam Hoton, Bishop of St. David's, which charter, with others, is yet extant at Ridgeway, dated 8th of June, 1383.

In the time of the great Civil War, another of this family was again constable of Llawhaden Castle, where he was besieged by Cromwell in person. He had the misfortune to be killed; and the castle, though strong, and standing upon an elevated ground, about three miles from Narberth, was soon afterwards surrendered A story is told of his widow and two sons having, upon the fall of the place, been brought before Cromwell, who patted them familiarly on the head, promising, that if they continued good, no harm should happen to them. He did not, however, the less confiscate a considerable portion of their lands, which he bestowed on Colonel Skyrme, whose descendants still possess them.

The date of the original house at Ridgeway is unknown. It stood at some distance from the present mansion, which was built in the eighteenth century, by John Foley of Ridgeway, Esq., and is a plain, but comfortable mansion, standing on high ground, and commanding an extensive prospect.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., younger brother of the late John Herbert Foley, Esq., of Ridgeway, highly distinguished himself at St. Vincent, and the battle of the Nile, for which services he received two medals, bearing respectively the words *St. Vincent* and *Nile*, in letters of gold.

ARDNARGLE, in the north of Ireland, near Newtownlimavady, co. of Londonderry, the seat of Robert Leslie Ogilby, Esq.

This property has been for some time possessed by the Ogilbys; the present owner having inherited it, in the year 1849, upon the death of his brother, James Ogilby, Esq. The house, built about the year 1780 by the late John Ogilby, Esq., was originally a plain, substantial mansion without any particular architectural ornament; but it has been greatly improved and enlarged by the gentleman now possessing it, and these alterations are still in progress. It is beautifully situated upon a rising ground, on the west bank of the river Roe, one mile north of Newtownlimavady. The grounds contain about sixty acres, and are laid out with much taste, and regard to the natural advantages of the locality. There are some fine old trees to be seen here, but principally ash and beech, for which the soil appears to be well adapted.

NEWTON, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of J. B. H. Montgomery, Esq.

This estate anciently belonged to Hamilton of Newton, a younger branch of the Duke of Hamilton's family; now represented by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne. It was an original possession of the house of Douglas, and was, about the year 1500, brought, as the dowry of a daughter of that family, to her husband, James Hamilton of Silverton Hill. He was the son of Alexander Hamilton of Silverton Hill, next brother of James, Lord Hamilton, and second son of Sir James Hamilton, fifth Lord of Cadzow, by Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingstone, of Callander. Hamilton of Silverton Hill is the nearest branch to the ducal house after the Marquis of Abercorn, and comes before any of the numerous families of Hamilton in Scotland.

James Hamilton and the heiress of Newton of the House of Douglas had a son and heir, John Hamilton of Newton and Silverton Hill. He made Newton his principal designation. He married a daughter of Sir John Somerville, Baron of Camnethan. He died in 1535, and was ancestor of the family of Silverton Hill, Newton, and Goslington, His great-grandson, Sir Andrew Hamilton of Goslington, was a most faithful friend to Queen Mary, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He supported the royal cause at the battle of Langside, for which he was forfeited; but his extensive estates were restored to him by the treaty of Perth in 1572. He died in 1592, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Hamilton of Goslington. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Baillie, of Provan, Lord Provident of the Court of Session, who brought a great accession to his estate. He died in 1592, and had a numerous family. His eldest

son and heir, Edward Hamilton of Silverton Hill, was the father of the first baronet of the family, Sir Robert, so created in 1646 by king Charles I., with whom he was in high favour; and justly so, as he expended his large fortune in supporting the royal cause. He is the immediate ancestor of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Baronet, of Silverton Hill.

From one of the younger sons of Sir Robert Hamilton of Goslington, is the branch of Newton descended. His grandson James Hamilton had a grant of the estate of Newton, in 1672, and here he fixed his residence. In 1694 the ancient mansion-house was destroyed by fire, and all the titles and deeds connected with the estate, and all the family papers were burnt. After this, James Hamilton obtained a new charter of the estate from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, his chief, from whom it was feudally held. In 1695 he commenced a new house in a pleasant situation, which he adorned with woods and gardens; but it was unfortunate that he did not select another site for the mansion-house, on a promontory jutting out at the confluence of the Clyde and the Calder. Nothing can exceed the picturesque beauty of the high wooded banks of Newton, overhanging these two fine rivers, which here form a junction; and no place could have been better adapted for a pleasant residence. The house which Mr. Hamilton built was in the style common in Scotland in that day; but it had not the quaintness and ancient venerable character of the former mansion-house, which was burnt.

James Hamilton of Newton was twice married: first, to a daughter of Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, by a daughter of Sir Robert Cunningham of Gilbertfield; and 2ndly, to a daughter of Robert Montgomery of Macbie Hill, by a daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee. He died in 1724. His descendants continued to flourish for several generations. They intermarried with the families of Clelland of Clelland, Pollock, Bart. of Pollock, and Buchanan of Drummakill; and their last heiress on whom the estate devolved, married Colonel Richard Montgomery, first cousin of Sir George Montgomery, Bart., of Macbie Hill, and Sir James Montgomery, Bart., of Stanhope. She outlived her only son, and died in 1823. On her death, her cousin, Robert Gray of Carntyne, became sole representative of this branch of the family of Hamilton, in right of his grandmother, the daughter of James Hamilton of Newton. He died in 1833, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, Deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire. Mrs. Montgomery, however, left the property (the disposal of which was in her own power) to Sir James Montgomery, Bart., of Stanhope.

This gentleman was son of a younger son of the Macbie Hill family, which was an early cadet of Montgomery of Ardrossan and Eglinton, afterwards Earls of Eglinton. Adam Montgomery of Macbie Hill, a remote descendant of that family, was born in 1598. His son, Robert Montgomery of Macbie Hill, had, along with a daughter, Margarite, wife of James Hamilton of Newton, as already stated, a son, William, who carried on the line of the family. His grandson, William Montgomery of Macbie Hill, had two sons: first, William; second, James.

1st. William settled in Ireland, where he twice married, and had numerous issue. Three of his daughters were celebrated for their extraordinary beauty; and they form the group of the three Graces adorning the Altar of Hymen, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is one of the most admired among the modern pictures in the National Gallery. These ladies were, Elizabeth, wife of Luke Gardiner, Viscount Mountjoy; Barbara, wife of the Right Hon. John Beresford; and Anne, wife of George, Marquess Townshend, by whom she had a daughter, married to the Duke of Leeds. He had also another daughter, Harriet, wife of George Byng, of Wrotham Park, for fifty-six years M.P. for the county of Middlesex, elder brother of the Earl of Strafford. Mr. Montgomery was created a baronet in 1774, and dying in 1788, he was succeeded by his son, Sir George Montgomery of Macbie Hill, M.P. for the county of Peebles, on whose death, in 1831, the baronetcy became extinct.

2nd. The second son of William Montgomery of Macbie Hill, was James, who being bred to the law, became a distinguished member of the Scottish Bar. He was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; an office which he held for many years, and on his resignation in 1801, he was created a baronet. He purchased the estates of Stanhope and Stobo Castle, in the county of Peebles, and was succeeded by his son Sir James, who, in 1804, was appointed Lord-Advocate of Scotland, an office which he held for two years. He was for many years Member of Parliament for the county of Peebles. He married—first, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Dunbar, Earl of Silkirk; and secondly, Miss Graham, heiress of Kinross. In 1823, Sir James succeeded to the estate of Newton, by the will of the heiress of the family of Hamilton, the widow of his cousin, Colonel Richard Montgomery. He died in 1839, and was succeeded in his Peebleshire estates by his eldest son, Sir Graham Montgomery, now M.P. for the county of Peebles; and in the property of Newton, by his second son, the present proprietor.

Thus did this estate, originally a possession of the House of Douglas, come by a marriage into the family of Hamilton of Silverton Hill, in the second generation after it

branched off from the main stem of Earls of Arran and Lord Hamilton. It continued in the possession of the family of Hamilton of Silverton Hill, and its younger branch, Hamilton of Newton, during upwards of three centuries; when it was, in 1823, alienated from the representative of the family, and bestowed on a branch of the family of Montgomery.

Very soon after Newton came into the possession of Sir James Montgomery, the old mansion-house was consumed by fire, as the original one had been in 1694.

LISMORE CASTLE, Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

This castle was founded in the year 1185 by the young Earl of Moreton, who afterwards became King John, and is said to be the last of three fortresses erected by him during his stay in Ireland, which did not exceed eight months. Four years afterwards it was surprised by the native Irish, who slew the governor, Robert de Barry, as well as his garrison, and laid the fortress itself in ruins. It was soon, however, rebuilt, and made the episcopal residence, till in 1589, Miles Magrath, with consent of the Dean and Chapter, granted the castle and manor to Sir Walter Raleigh, at a small annual rent.

From this great, but unfortunate man, Lismore passed, with his other lands, to Sir Richard Boyle, the celebrated Earl of Cork, who enlarged and beautified the castle with a view to making it his residence. The room in which his seventh son, Robert, was born, may still be seen, almost in its original state.

When the Great Civil War broke out in 1641, the castle of Lismore became an object of importance and interest to both parties. It was consequently invested by five thousand Irish under Sir Richard Beling, and as stoutly defended by Lord Broghill, the Earl of Cork's third son, who eventually compelled his assailants to raise their siege. But, indeed, Broghill seemed to have possessed the two principal qualities of a great commander —undaunted valour and consummate prudence. His letter to the Earl before the actual commencement of hostilities against Lismore, itself sufficiently explains his character, and though it has been often quoted, may well admit of repetition :—

"I have sent out my quarter-master to know the posture of the enemy. They are, as I am informed by those who were in the action, five thousand strong, and well armed, and that they intend to attack Lismore. When I have received certain intelligence, if I am a third part of their number, I will meet them to-morrow morning, and give them one blow before they besiege us. If their numbers be such that it will be more folly than valour, I will make good this place which I am in.

"I tried one of the ordnance made at the forge, and it held with a pound charge; so that I will plant it upon the terrace over the river. My lord, fear nothing for Lismore; for if it be lost, it shall be with the life of him that begs your lordship's blessing, and styles himself, my lord, your lordship's most humble, most obliged, and most dutiful son and servant, "Broghill."

And well did the heroic defender keep his word, as we have already related. Two years afterwards, the castle was again besieged; but the assailants met with no better success. Of this last attempt upon Lismore, a very circumstantial account is left us in a manuscript diary of the Earl of Cork, which is yet preserved, with many other interesting reliques, in the castle library :—

"1643. July 10. This day the rebel lieutenant-general Purcell, commanding again in chief, in revenge of his former defeat, received at Cappoquin, reinforced his army to seven thousand foot and nine hundred horse, with three pieces of ordnance, and drew near again to Cappoquin, and there continued four days, wasting and spoiling the country round about, but attempted nothing of any consequence. And when the 22nd, at night, that the Lord Viscount Mushrie came to the Irish army with some addition of new forces, they removed from Cappoquin in the night before my castle of Lismore. And on Sunday morning, the 23rd July, 1643, they began their battery from the church to the east of Lismore House, and made a breach into my own house, which Captain Broadripp, and my warders, being about one hundred and fifty, repaired stronger with earth than it was before; and shot there till the Thursday, the 27th, and never durst attempt to enter the breach; my ordnance and musket-shot from my castle did so ply them. Then they removed their battery to the south-west of my castle, and continually beating against my orchard-wall, but never adventured into my orchard, my shot from my turrets did so continually beat and clear the curteyn of the wall. The 28th of July, God sent my two sons, Dunyarvan and Broghill, to land at Youghal, out of England, and the 29th they rode to the Lord of Inchiquin's, who with the army were drawn to Tullagh, and stay'd there in expectation of Colonel Peyn, with his regiment from Tymolay, who failed to join; but Inchiquin, Dungarran, and Broghill, and Sir John Powlett, the Saturday in the evening (upon some other directions brought over by Dungarvan from his Majesty), he made a treaty that evening with Mushrie and others, and Sunday the 30th they agreed upon a cessation for six days. Monday night, when they could not enter my house, they removed their siege, and withdrew

their ordnance and army, two or three barrels of powder, two or three pieces of ordnance, of twenty-three pounds, and killed but one of my side, God be praised."

Two years afterwards,—that is, in 1645,—the castle of Lismore sustained a third siege; and this time with better success to the insurgents, who, under Lord Castlehaven, took the place and nearly burnt it down. The garrison consisted of one hundred of the Earl of Cork's tenantry, commanded by Major Power, who, however deficient they might be in the practice of war, made a most heroic defence, killing five hundred of the besiegers, and not capitulating till their powder was entirely expended.

When the internal dissensions that had so long shaken the country had ended, and things began to flow in their usual channel, Lismore Castle was restored by Richard, second Earl of Cork and Burlington, who made it his principal place of residence. Over the grand gateway he placed his father's well-known motto, which may yet be traced—"God's Providence is our Inheritance." He also materially improved upon what the building has originally been.

The next noticeable event in connection with Lismore, is the brief visit paid to it by James the Second in 1690, when he was flying from the lost field of the Boyne, and breathed a moment on his way to Waterford for embarkation. He halted here for a few hours only; but short as was his stay, tradition has been at work and given his name to an embayed recess, which is still called *King James's window*. It is said, that after having taken a hurried refreshment, and preparations were being made for his farther flight, he rose to amuse himself with the prospect from a large bay window that overhung the river. The view, at all times beautiful, was now rendered doubly so by the glow of a summer evening; but probably his nerves had been too much unstrung by his recent disasters: he saw himself on the brink of a precipice, with a river rolling rapidly below, and instantly started back in terror.

In 1753, upon the death of Richard, fourth Earl of Cork, and third of Burlington, the greater part of the family estates, both in England and Ireland, devolved on his daughter, the Lady Charlotte Boyle, who in 1748 had married William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire. The present duke has expended large sums upon the repairs and preservation of this interesting pile. Many internal changes have been made in conformity with the improved taste of modern times, and the increasing demands for comfort and convenience. Externally, the ancient and picturesque character of the building has been jealously preserved. The battlemented towers, the loop-holed grates, and the flanking walls, each in all their original grandeur, as little changed in appearance as the river that dashes along below them.

INCHIDONY; or, **THE ISLAND**, co. Cork, the Seat of Thomas Hungerford, Esq., is called "*The Island*" from being entirely insulated at high water. It is approached from the mainland by a causeway, constructed at great expense. The original mansion of the family is now in ruins; their present residence occupies a picturesque site a few hundred yards from the water's edge, looking towards the mainland. From the foot of the Island, on its southern side, an elevated tract of sand runs out into the sea, and terminates in a high green bank, which forms a pleasing contrast with the little desert behind it, and the black solitary rock immediately beneath. There is a wild tradition, that the Blessed Virgin Mary came one night to this hillock to pray, and was discovered kneeling, by the crew of a vessel that was about anchoring near the place. They scoffed at her piety, and made some irreverent remarks on her beauty; whereupon, a storm arose, and destroyed the ship and her crew. Since that time, no vessel has been known to anchor near the spot. Upon this local legend the following graceful stanzas were written by a youthful poet named Callanan, who was, we believe, destined for the priesthood; but who died prematurely of consumption.

THE VIRGIN MARY'S BANK.

The evening star rose beauteous above the fading day,
As to the lone and silent beach the Virgin came to pray;
And hill and wave shone brightly in the moonlight's mellow fall;
But the bank of green where Mary knelt, was brightest of them all.

Slow moving o'er the waters, a gallant bark appear'd,
And her joyous crew look'd from the deck, as to the land she near'd;
To the calm and sheltered haven, she floated like a swan,
And her wings of snow, o'er the waves below, in pride and beauty shone.

The Master saw our lady, as he stood upon the prow,
And mark'd the whiteness of her robe, and the radiance of her brow;
Her arms were folded graecfully upon her stainless breast;
And her eyes look'd up among the stars, to Him her soul lov'd best.

He show'd her to his sailors, and he hail'd her with a cheer,
And on the kneeling Virgin, they gaz'd with laugh and jeer;
And madly swore a form so fair, they never saw before;
And they curs'd the faint and lagging breeze that kept them from the shore.

The ocean from its bosom, shook off the moonlight sheen,
And up its wrathful billows rose, to vindicate their queen:
And a cloud came o'er the heavens, and a darkness o'er the land,
And the scoffing crew beheld no more, that lady on the strand.

Out burst the pealing thunder, and the lightning leap'd about,
And rushing with his watery war, the tempest gave a shout:
And that vessel from a mountain wave, came down with thundering shock.
And her timbers flew like scattered spray on Inchidony's rock.

Then loud from all that guilty crew, one shriek rose wild and high;
But the angry surge swept o'er them, and hush'd their gurgling cry;
And with a hoarse, exulting roar the tempest pass'd away,
And down, still chafing from their strife, the indignant waters lay.

When the calm and purple morning shone out on high Dunmore,
Full many a mangled corpse was seen on Inchidony's shore:
And to this day the fisherman shows, where the scoffers sank,
And still he calls that hillock green, "The Virgin Mary's Bank."

The Irish family of Hungerford descends from Walter, Lord Hungerford, Lord Treasurer, sixth, Henry VI., through his lordship's second surviving son, Sir Edmund Hungerford, of Down Amponey, co. Gloucester.* The connexion of the Irish with the English house is very distinctly traced by the will of John Hungerford, of Lincoln's Inn, dated 24th May, 1729; and in a cause connected with that will, which was tried in the English Court of Chancery. The common ancestor of all the existing Irish Hungerfords, was Captain Thomas Hungerford, who resided at "The Little Island," at Rathbarry, up to the year 1680, in which year he died, and was interred in the cathedral of Ross-Carbery. He had three sons, of whom the eldest, Colonel Richard Hungerford, of Inchidony, or "The Island," was the lineal ancestor of the present Thomas Hungerford, Esq. The Hungerfords of Cahirmore, co. Cork, also descend from Captain Thomas Hungerford, of the Little Island, who also was ancestor of the present family of Daunt, of Tracton Abbey; his daughter Elizabeth, having married in 1667, Achilles Daunt, Esq., of Tracton Abbey, from which marriage the existing Daunts of Tracton are descended. Colonel Richard Hungerford is believed to have fixed his residence at Inchidony in 1690. The seat is distant about a mile from the seaport town of Clonakilty.

CARMICHAEL HOUSE, near Lanark, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart.

The ancient domains of the noble House of Carmichael are of great extent, and the family has long held the first place in the county of Lanark, next to the lordly Houses of Hamilton and Douglas. The great woods of Carmichael are stretched on two sides of the lofty eminence called Carmichael Hill, and are distant not many miles from the high mountain of Tintock and the noble river Clyde. The mansion-house is embowered among venerable trees, and altogether the scenery is sylvan, wild, and striking. On the other end of the property there is a fine woodland surrounding the House of Westerraw, which has belonged, for some centuries, to the Carmichael family, but was anciently the heritage of the Johnstones. An exchange, however, was effected, by which the Johnstones were transferred to Dumfrieshire, and they bestowed the name of their original possessions upon their more recent acquisition. This is the origin of the estate of Westerraw or Wester Hall in the county of Dumfries, which has been for some centuries the seat of the distinguished baronet's family of Johnstone, who are now representatives of the House of Annandale, and claimants of the title of Marquis.

The original Westerraw is situated at the foot of the noble mountain of Tintock, and is surrounded by extensive and ancient woods. It has been an occasional residence of the Hyndford family, and was inhabited by the last Earl until his death. His brother and predecessor built an imposing modern castle upon his paternal estate of Mauldesley, on the banks of the Clyde, where he constantly resided. But Carmichael House was the usual abode of the earlier Earls of Hyndford, as it had been of their predecessors, the Barons of Carmichael, from time immemorial.

The ancient mansion has long ceased to exist. About a century and a half since, a new house was commenced on a grand scale. The wings were built, and then a stop was put to the work; and the house consists of these wings, merely joined together by a gallery. If the original plan should ever be followed out it would make a noble mansion, for even the wings afford very considerable accommodation. Here the great ambassador, the 3rd Earl of Hyndford, resided after he had retired from the busy political life in which he acted so distinguished a part; and here he died, in 1767. His Countess survived him during forty years, which she spent here until her death, in 1807. Since then, Carmichael House has been very little inhabited by the successive proprietors, which is an unfortunate circumstance, as it is the central point of a great domain, and possesses many attractions to the lover of picturesque and woodland scenery.

We have no trace of any other family ever having possessed this estate than the noble race which thence derived its name. The earliest ancestor whom we find on record is William, Lord of Carmichael, who lived in 1350. But it is probable that his ancestors had held the estate during many previous generations. His great-grandson, Sir John de Carmichael, a noble knight, held a high command in the Scottish auxiliary force sent to

* See Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Hungerfordiana."

the assistance of King Charles VI. of France, against the English. He distinguished himself in 1422 at the battle of Beaugè by unhorsing the Duke of Clarence, a feat which decided the victory in favour of the French and Scots. Sir John married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and died in 1436. He had two sons, William his heir, and John. From the latter were descended two distinguished families. 1. Carmichael of Meadowflat. 2. Carmichael of Balmedie. The Carmichaels of Meadowflat held for six generations the office of Captain or Castellan of the Castle of Crawford, and they existed until 1658; having been allied to many distinguished families. The sister of the last Castellan of Crawford married Carmichael of Hyndford. Carmichael of Balmedie possessed an estate in the county of Fife, and is now represented by Sir James Robert Carmichael, Bart.

William, the eldest son of Sir John de Carmichael, was the ancestor of the great house of the name. His descendants flourished in an uninterrupted succession of Barons of Carmichael for seven generations. Sir John, the fourth in descent, married a lady of the House of Somerville; Sir John, the fifth, was Lord Warden of the Marches, and was Ambassador to Denmark to negotiate the marriage between James VI. and Princess Anne. He married the sister of the Earl of Angus, and of the Regent Earl of Morton. He was murdered in 1600 by the famous outlaw, Johnny Armstrong, while in the exercise of his high office of Warden of the Marches. His grandson, Sir John, was the last baron of Carmichael in direct descent. He was the victim of misfortune, and thus paid the forfeit of the great prosperity which so long a line of ancestors had enjoyed without interruption. Getting very much involved in debt, he was wholly unable to extricate himself; and as is often the case with the head of a distinguished family under such circumstances, he became the mark of persecution of his relations, his friends, and his neighbours. The world turned its back upon him, and he was annoyed on all hands by multiplied pecuniary claims.

The worst mischance that befell him, was the high prosperity of a very distant relation of his own name, James Carmichael of Hyndford, whose ancestors had branched off from the house of Carmichael about five generations back. This James Carmichael had originally been a man of very inferior fortune to his chief, though he was well descended. His mother was a daughter of the Castellan of Crawford, and his grandmother was a Campbell of Loudon, the maternal granddaughter of the Earl of Lennox, and his Countess, a Hamilton, the daughter of Princess Mary, and granddaughter of James II. and Queen Mary of Guelders. By his descent from the Earl of Lennox, James Carmichael had the honour of being third cousin to King James I. of Great Britain.

While his chiefs, Sir John and Sir Hugh, the grandfather and father of the last unhappy Sir John, were filling the high office of ambassadors from the Scottish monarch to his majesty of Denmark, James Carmichael left his small paternal property of Hyndford, in order to push his fortune in a humble way at the court in Edinburgh. Being a supple, active young fellow, he was selected as one of a number who should play a match at football for the amusement of the monarch. James Carmichael kept up the ball the longest, and delighted the king, who immediately noticed him; and finding that he was a gentleman by birth, and even not very remotely related to his paternal house of Lennox, he gave him an invitation to continue at court. His address was insinuating, and his appearance prepossessing. He soon won the favour of the king, who first appointed him his cupbearer, then his carver, and then his chamberlain, which office he continued to fill with great credit for many years. He was created a baronet in 1627. About this time, the troubles and embarrassments of Sir John, the Baron of Carmichael, came to their climax; and this circumstance fostered the ambitious hopes of Sir James, who desired nothing so much as to fill the place of Baron of Carmichael, which he had from his earliest youth regarded with admiration and envy. He had made a good deal of money, and possessed considerable credit. He accordingly made use of both, and bought up all the claims of every creditor against his unfortunate chief; and when he had got him wholly into his power, he lost no time in forcing him to sell his entire estates, which he was thus enabled to purchase at an easy rate, and then he found himself, to his no small satisfaction, Sir James Carmichael, Baronet of that ilk!

He held high and important offices, having been Lord Treasurer Depute and Lord Justice Clerk, and a Privy Councillor. He proved himself a faithful subject and servant to King Charles I. in his distress, and lent him large sums of money. To reward his services, the king raised him to the peerage in 1647, with the title of Lord Carmichael. He was deprived of his office of Lord Justice Clerk, and fined to a large amount, by Cromwell; but was restored on the accession of King Charles II. After a very long and extremely prosperous life, he died at Carmichael House in 1672, at the age of ninety-four. He was the first Carmichael who possessed Westerraw, the ancient seat of the Johnstones; and he was for some years designed of Westerraw before he ousted his chief from the family inheritance of Carmichael.

Lord Carmichael preserved his great bodily

vigour until the very close of life. Of this there is a curious proof. At the marriage of his granddaughter, Anne Carmichael, in the church of Lanark in 1670, he was present, and gave to the bride as a keepsake two large gold coins of King Charles I., and one of these he bent with his teeth, in order, as he said, to show what a vigorous man he was at the age of 92. One of these coins is still preserved by Mr. Hamilton Gray, who is the bride's great-great-grandson.

Lord Carmichael's eldest son died before him; and by the daughter of the first Marquess of Douglas he left a son, John, who was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. This nobleman had strenuously supported the government of William III., and was one of the great promoters of the union with England. By the daughter of the third Lord Maderty, he had numerous issue. We must mention three sons: first, James; second, William; third, Daniel. First, James, second Earl of Hyndford, by a daughter of the fifth Earl of Lauderdale, had a son, John, and a daughter, Lady Margaret, wife of Sir John Anstruther, Bart., of Anstruther. John became third Earl of Hyndford, and was one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was born 1701. In 1739, he was made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lanark. In 1741, he was sent as envoy-extraordinary to Frederick the Great; and was extremely successful in accommodating the differences between that monarch and the empress-queen. He was made a Knight of the Thistle, with which order he was invested by the hand of Frederick the Great, in the palace of Charlottenburg, in virtue of a commission from King George II. The King of Prussia granted to him the arms of Silesia in addition to his paternal coat. In 1744, he was sent as Ambassador to Russia, and was very instrumental in bringing about the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. From 1752 to 1764 he was ambassador at the court of Vienna. While he thus served his country in a public capacity, he was highly useful at home in carrying on extensive improvements on his estates, making considerable buildings, and planting great woods at Carmichael House and Westerraw. Upon these, in some years, much more than the annual rents of his estates were expended. Lord Hyndford died at Carmichael House in 1767, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had no family by his Countess, who survived him, and lived at Carmichael House during forty years.

His sister, Lady Margaret Anstruther, had a son, Sir John Anstruther, Baronet, of Anstruther, who was properly the heir of line of the Carmichael family. But the title and estates went in preference to the heir male, who was son of William, second son of the first Earl. This gentleman had a son, John, and a daughter, Helen, wife of John Gibson of Durie. John succeeded his cousin as fourth Earl of Hyndford, and died without issue in 1787. He was succeeded in his paternal property by his grandnephew, Sir John Gibson, Bart., who took the name of Carmichael. His nephew is the present Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart., of Castle Craig, in the county of Peebles.

The Hyndford title, and the great Carmichael estates devolved upon the fourth Earl's cousin, the descendant of Daniel, third son of the first Earl. This gentleman had the estate of Mauldsley on the Clyde, and his great-grandson, Thomas, became fifth Earl of Hyndford, on the death of his cousin. He died without issue in 1810, and was succeeded by his brother, Andrew, sixth Earl, who also dying without issue, was succeeded in his paternal estate of Mauldsley by his nephew, Mr. Nesbitt, of Carfin; while the great Carmichael and Westerraw estates devolved upon the heir of line of the family, the great grand-nephew of the ambassador, the third Earl, Sir John Anstruther, Bart., of Anstruther. He added the name of Carmichael to his paternal name of Anstruther; which, however, he retained as his principal name, it being the more ancient and noble of the two. The present proprietor of these great estates is Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet. The titles are unfortunately extinct.

ROCKINGHAM, in the co. of Roscommon; the seat of Viscount Lorton,

Rockingham is a stately palace of pure white marble, erected in the midst of a magnificent domain, which has within its circuit, every variety of picturesque scenery.

The house was built about fifty years ago; and contains a noble suite of apartments on the first story. The entrance hall, great gallery, drawing-room, saloon, library, and dining-room, are of fine proportion, and great size. In the upper stories, the bedroom accommodation is in a corresponding style of magnificence; and the offices in the basement story are extremely well contrived, and on a grand scale. The mansion is altogether suited for the accommodation of a princely establishment, and for the entertainment of numerous companies of guests. The rooms are both magnificently and commodiously furnished. The architecture is Italian, and considering the date of its building, it is well that it is so; for a large mansion in the Elizabethan or castellated style, built in the beginning of the present century, would, in all probability, have been in the worst possible taste; whereas Rockingham is a very perfect specimen of an Italian palace, adapted to the circumstances of our climate, and conformed to our ideas of comfort. The roof is so contrived as to afford a pretty extensive walk,

from whence the most glorious scenery can be enjoyed.

The view extends over the rich and well-wooded domains of Lord Lorton; while immediately in front, there is a large lake, with its banks covered with beautiful plantations, and its broad surface dotted with innumerable islands, each adorned with a grove of venerable trees, or a tangled thicket of copse. All around the house extend beautiful shrubberies, which on three sides are bounded by the park, and in front cover the steep bank, which descends to the lake. These shrubberies communicate with the gardens, which are very extensive, and supplied with a profusion of hothouses. Beyond the shrubberies, the park is intersected by noble avenues of ancient trees, and by woods spreading for many miles around, especially on the margin of the lake; and running into it with promontories and peninsulas.

Some notion of the scale of grandeur of this noble place may be formed from the fact, that within the park gates there are drives to the extent of between seventy and eighty miles: that is to say, this distance may be traversed through the woods, along the lawns, and by the side of the lake, without ever twice driving along the same road. The carriage roads also are broad and level, and kept in admirable repair. Lord Lorton has taken care to erect numerous towers and other buildings throughout his wide domain, from whence extensive views may be obtained, as well of the beauties of the lake, as of the inland scenery.

After a drive of seventy miles through these enchanting grounds, a very imperfect notion is all that can as yet be obtained of the beauties of Rockingham. In order fully to appreciate them, it is needful next, to embark in a boat, and spend a day in sailing or rowing about upon the lake, which is spread in their centre as an ornamental piece of water. The extent of this fine sheet is about four miles in one direction, and three miles in another; and its beauties are still more varied than those of the park, from the number of islands covered with wood, and from the great variety of irregular banks, jutting promontories, steep headlands, and bold peninsulas, all richly wooded, which break the line of its margin.

Two of these islands are of considerable interest; the one containing the ruins of an ancient religious house, of which the church is still in tolerable preservation, and possesses some very fine architectural specimens of the decorated style. On the other is situated the ancient castle of the old lords of this region, the MacDermotts. This is a picturesque irregular turriform structure of considerable size, which has always been kept in good repair, and is now perfectly habitable. The island on which it is situated is not very distant from the shore, and is just opposite the house of Rockingham.

At one end of the park stands the town of Boyle, which may be regarded as a dependency of the estate, for all the surrounding country belongs to Lord Lorton. There is here an ancient building, which has been converted into a barracks; and the ruins of the abbey of Boyle are well worthy of being inspected. They are among the finest in Ireland on account of their extent, the richness and beauty of their architecture, and the good state of repair in which they are kept by Lord Lorton. The east window and the arches and pillars of the aisles are of peculiar elegance, and belong to the decorated style of architecture.

There are very few places in England to be compared with Rockingham in point of extent and picturesque beauty; and it is considered as, beyond all comparison, the finest seat in Ireland. It possesses in perfection the two peculiar characteristics of Irish seats—freshness and beauty of verdure, and lovely lake scenery. Nature, in that favoured island, bestows what in England so much expense is lavished in order to procure—viz., verdant turf and ornamental water: these are the native adornments of Ireland, and these are possessed in the richest abundance by Rockingham.

Notwithstanding the innovations of cotton lords and iron kings, the real ancient aristocracy of England and Scotland are still to be found lords of the soil. The British peerage may be taken as a fair type of the highest class of the British nobility; and the different races in both countries have been so much fused together by time, territorial neighbourhood, and matrimonial alliance, that to trace out the difference of national origin is a matter of difficult antiquarian research.

It is true, that in Scotland the Highlander can be easily distinguished from the Lowlander; but it is of no practical importance to prove any given family to be of Pictish, Danish, Saxon, or Norman origin. There is now no question of conqueror or of conquered. No Caledonian clan can point to the territories of which they were dispossessed by the Norwegian sea-king; and no Saxon Franklin is plotting to oust a Norman invader from his ancestors' broad acres.

The case is, unfortunately, widely different in Ireland. An Irish "Peerage," or a "History of the Irish Gentry," would give but an inadequate account of the royal and noble blood of that island. A very few of the ancient races of the land have found their way into the peerage, and some are still in possession of the estates of their ancestors; but we must look for the representatives of the real ancient Hibernian nobility in the service of Austria and Spain, or in mud-walled cabins and peat-

bogs of their native country. The territories of the ancient reguli and the lordships of the aboriginal nobles of the land, are now in the hands of the descendants of the barons of Henry II., the knights and gentlemen of Elizabeth, the London apprentices of Cromwell, and the troopers of William III.; while the north is possessed by canny colonists from Scotland. An almanac of Tara, and an Irish peerage, would be found to contain scarcely any families in common!

It may be guessed from these remarks, that Rockingham has changed hands since the days when

"Malachy wore the collar of gold."

The ancient chiefs of that portion of Roscommon where this magnificent place is situated, were the MacDermotts, princes of Coolavin and lords of Moylurg. Their descendant and representative still popularly retains the title of "Prince of Coolavin." The palace of this ancient race of rulers was the picturesque castle in the isle of the lake in Lord Lorton's park, of which mention has already been made. But it deserves to be noted that the ancestors of the present venerable proprietor obtained possession of the MacDermott property by fair means, and neither by violence nor treachery. The price was fairly and honestly paid for it in money; so that if a day of reckoning ever comes between the Milesian and Saxon, the possessions of the house of King, in the county of Roscommon, will be secure. Such is the popular tradition and belief in that part of the country. Concerning the great and noble race of the MacDermotts, frequent and authentic notices will be found in that curious and valuable work, "The Annals of the Four Masters."

The family of King is of ancient English origin, and in their original country they belonged to the class of the higher gentry. They do not trace their pedigree in the male line to the barons who came over with Strongbow in the reign of Henry II., neither is their connection with Ireland the more recent one associated with the names of Oliver Cromwell and William of Orange. The family of King was ancient and respectable in the county of York; and the first of its members that settled in Ireland was Sir John King, who obtained from Queen Elizabeth, in requital for his military services, a lease of the Abbey of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; and in the subsequent reign, he was enriched with valuable grants of land, and very lucrative political appointments.

By Catherine, daughter of Robert Drury, and grand-niece of the Lord Deputy, Sir William Drury, he had a son, Sir Robert King, who held high appointments under government. This gentleman had two sons, progenitors of two distinct branches of the family, which have been united by marriage. His eldest son, Sir John, was ancestor of the first line of Lords Kingston. His younger son, Sir Robert, was ancestor of the present line of Earls of Kingston.

Sir John King acquired by marriage with Catherine Fenton the great estate of Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork; and was created a peer by King Charles II., with the title of Lord Kingston, in 1660. His male line failed with his grandson James, fourth Lord Kingston, in 1761, who left an only child, Margaret, heiress to his great estates; who, by her husband, Richard Fitzgerald of Ophally, had an only child, Caroline Fitzgerald, heiress of the elder line of the house of King, and of Mitchelstown, and other great possessions in the south of Ireland.

Sir Robert, the younger son of the first Sir Robert King, was seated at Rockingham; he was M.P. for the county of Roscommon, and was created a Baronet in 1682. His grandson Sir Robert, fourth Baronet, was created Baron Kingsborough, in 1748; but dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Edward, as fifth Baronet of Rockingham, who was created Baron Kingston in 1764 (soon after the extinction of that title in the elder line), Viscount Kingsborough in 1766, and Earl of Kingston in 1768. Among other children he had a daughter, Lady Jane, married to Laurence Parsons, Earl of Rosse; and a son, Robert, who, at his father's death in 1797, became second Earl. He had, in 1769, married the heiress of the elder line of his family, Catherine Fitzgerald of Mitchelstown Castle. This was a very early marriage on both sides, as may be seen from the fact that the youthful Lord Kingsborough, his still more youthful wife, and their eldest son, when their several ages were calculated together, could not reckon up more than thirty-one years! The issue of this union was very numerous. The eldest son, George, third Earl of Kingston, inherited the great estates of the elder line of the family in the south of Ireland, and was seated at Mitchelstown Castle. His eldest son, Edward, Viscount Kingsborough, who predeceased him in 1837, was author of a curious and splendid work on the antiquities of Mexico; the expense of the preparation and publication of which, amounted to near thirty thousand pounds; and on which Lord Kingsborough had bestowed the labour and study of many years. His second son, Robert Henry, succeeded him as fourth Earl of Kingston in 1839.

The second son of the second Earl of Kingston, and the heiress of Mitchelstou, the Hon. Robert Edward King, born in 1773, inherited the great estates of the junior line

of the family, and was seated at Rockingham, in the county of Roscommon, which he has greatly improved and adorned, so that it is now (as has been already mentioned) celebrated as the most beautiful and extensive domain in Ireland. He is a General in the army, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon. In 1800 he was created Baron Erris, and in 1806, Viscount Lorton. In 1799 he married his cousin, Lady Frances Parsons, only daughter and heiress of Laurence, Earl of Rosse. Viscountess Lorton died in 1841. By her he had issue, with several daughters, two sons:—

1. The Hon. Robert King.

2. The Hon. Laurence Harman King, who assumed the additional surname of Harman in 1838, on inheriting the great Newcastle estates in the county of Longford, on the death, in that year, of his maternal grandmother, Jane, Countess of Rosse, widow of Laurence Parsons, Earl of Rosse. These estates came to the Earl of Rosse in right of his mother, Anne, only child of Wentworth Harman.

MAULDSLEY CASTLE, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of James Hozier, Esq., of Newlands.

This beautiful property was originally a portion of the estate of the family of Danielstoun, or Dennistoun. In the year 1374 Sir John de Danielstoun resigned Mauldsley and other lands into the hands of King Robert II., and obtained from that monarch a re-grant of them. His son Robert died in 1399, leaving only two daughters, the heiresses of these large estates. Of these, the elder married Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, and was ancestor to the Earls of Glencairn; and the younger married, in 1402, Sir Robert Maxwell, the first of the Calderwood branch of that great house. Mauldsley was a portion of the lands which this alliance brought into the Maxwell family, in which it continued until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was alienated in consequence of the extravagance of the first Baronet of Calderwood, and was acquired by the Lord Carmichael, at that time one of the most rising men in Scotland. It afterwards became the inheritance of a younger son of the great family of Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford. John, second Lord Carmichael, was born in 1638, and succeeded his grandfather, the first Lord, in 1672. Entering early and heartily into the revolution, he was much favoured by King William III. and Queen Anne. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1696, and in 1701 he was created Earl of Hyndford. By his wife, the Hon. Beatrix Drummond, daughter of David, third Lord Maderty, he had numerous issue His third son, the Hon. Daniel Carmichael, inherited the estate of Mauldsley, beautifully situated on the banks of the Clyde. The grandson of this Daniel, Thomas Carmichael of Mauldsley, succeeded his cousin as fifth Earl of Hyndford in 1787. The family estates, which he inherited along with the title, were very extensive and valuable. But the chief mansion of the family, Carmichael House, was possessed by Jean, Countess of Hyndford, widow of the distinguished ambassador, the third earl, who survived her husband forty years, until 1807. Thomas, Earl of Hyndford, was, moreover, justly partial to his paternal property, and here he resolved to erect a fine baronial mansion.

Nothing can be more picturesque than the situation of Mauldsley, on a fair and smiling meadow, close to the broad stream of the Clyde, and adorned with a lovely background of hills, covered with orchards and woods. The scene is a perfect picture of natural beauty and fertility, and it is one of the most pleasant spots in Scotland. Lord Hyndford removed the old house, which had been inhabited by his father and grandfather; and about sixty years ago he constructed a castle according to the notions entertained at that time of feudal and castellated buildings. It is hardly necessary to say that Mauldsley Castle is built in the very worst possible taste. It is a large square mass, flanked with round towers, and a few pepper-box turrets, and the roof is surrounded with battlements. Yet, notwithstanding the ineffectual attempt at Gothic imitation, it is a striking building, and has an imposing appearance when seen from a distance, rising proudly on the lovely banks of the broad and clear river, and surrounded by extensive lawns and woody slopes. The interior is in no way remarkable, though it contains several handsome rooms.

Thomas, Earl of Hyndford, made Mauldsley Castle his constant residence. He died unmarried in 1811; and was succeeded by his brother Andrew, sixth Earl of Hyndford, who enjoyed the honours only during a few years, and was chiefly resident at another seat, Westerraw, though he occasionally inhabited Mauldsley. He, too, died unmarried; and the great and noble family of Carmichael became extinct in the direct male line. There are, doubtless, some remote branches of the family of Carmichael; but there exists no male representative of James Carmichael of Hyndford, who was third cousin to King James VI.—was an especial favourite of that monarch—and was by him created Lord Carmichael.

On the death of the sixth Earl of Hyndford, the great family estates of Carmichael and Westerraw—the former of which had been for ages the seat of his ancestors—went to the rightful heir of line of the house of Carmichael, Sir John Anstruther, Baronet of Anstruther and Elie, in the county of Fife. His great-grandmother, Lady Margaret Anstruther, the wife of Sir John Anstruther, was eldest sister

of the third Earl of Hyndford, the distinguished ambassador; and the Carmichael estates are now the property of Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Bart., who thus represents two of the most distinguished houses in Scotland—that of Carmichael, and the infinitely more ancient one of Anstruther.

While the great family estates went to the rightful heir of line, the paternal estate of the two last earls, Mauldsley Castle, descended to their nephew, Mr. Nesbitt of Carfin, in the county of Lanark. After many years it was disposed of by the heirs of that gentleman; and it has been recently purchased by Mr. Hozier, the present proprietor. The grandfather of this gentleman, whose name was Maclehose, acquired a fortune in the city of Glasgow; and in the year 1784 he purchased the estate of Newlands from Mr. Gray of Dalmarnock and Carntyne. This property being now in the suburbs of Glasgow is of very great value; and as it was the earliest landed possession of his family, it has been their designation ever since. Mr. Maclehose was succeeded by his son, who abandoned his original surname of Maclehose, and assumed that of Hozier. He married the daughter of Mr. Coats, Provost of Glasgow, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Campbell Colquhoun, and by her he had a son, the present Mr. Hozier of Newlands, who succeeded to a fortune which had been greatly augmented by his father. Besides the original estate of Newlands, which Mr. Maclehose, his grandfather, bought from Mr. Gray of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, Mr. Hozier has acquired by purchase several properties in the county of Lanark — St. Enoch's Hall, and more recently this beautiful residence on the banks of the Clyde, which had been the favourite abode of the fifth Earl of Hyndford. Mr. Hozier married the daughter of Sir William Fielden, baronet, by whom he has issue. He has recently settled at Mauldsley Castle, which, as it has been only occasionally inhabited since the death of the fifth Earl of Hyndford, will doubtless receive many improvements from the judicious expenditure of the present proprietor. It forms one of a series of beautiful seats which adorn the banks of the Clyde between Hamilton and Lanark. These are too numerous to be here specified; but we may mention Dalziel House, the castellated mansion of Hamilton of Orbieston; Camnethan, the ancient seat of the great baronial house of Somerville, now the property of Mr. Lockhart, a branch of the great family of Lee; and Milton Lockhart, the residence of Mr. Lockhart, M.P. for Lanarkshire. These three seats, together with Mauldsley Castle, stand upon the same side of the river Clyde, a very few miles distant from each other, and enliven with their uncommon beauty the great natural loveliness of the scenery.

WISHAW, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of Lord Belhaven.

This mansion which is the old paternal seat of the family of Hamilton of Wishaw, has been enlarged and beautified by the present Lord Belhaven. The style of architecture is castelled, and the whole is a very successful alteration of an ancient mansion. The front has an extremely handsome appearance, the outline being much varied by the different heights and projections of the embattled walls and towers. The apartments are suitable to the extent of the house, and some of them are particularly worthy of attention for their beauty and good proportion. There are several good family pictures at Wishaw; one of Sir James Balfour, by Vandyke. There is also a picture of John, second Lord Belhaven, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, made so strenuous an opposition to the treaty of union.

This estate has been for many generations in the possession of the family of Hamilton of Wishaw, on whom the Belhaven peerage devolved within the last few years. Its value has immensely increased from the seams of coal which have been recently discovered, and which are now worked to great profit. The family of Hamilton of Wishaw is a cadet of Hamilton of Nielsland, which is a cadet of Hamilton of Raploch, a great branch of the ducal house; so that Lord Belhaven is not an immediate younger branch of the family of Hamilton, but belongs to that numerous class of families of the name of Hamilton, of which Hamilton of Barns, as representing the great House of Raploch, is chieftain, under the headship of the duke.

The Belhaven peerage devolved upon the family of Wishaw in a curious manner. It was originally conferred in 1675 on John Hamilton of Broomhill, the descendant of an illegitimate son of the first Lord Hamilton. He married the illegitimate daughter of the first Marquis of Hamilton, but had no son. He had several daughters, one of whom married Sir Robert Hamilton, baronet, of Silverton Hill, by whom she had several children. Among these, a daughter, Margaret Hamilton, married John Hamilton, of Presmannan, a younger branch of Nielsland, which was a younger branch of Raploch. The first Lord Belhaven fixed upon the husband of this grandchild as his heir; and in favour of him he resigned his peerage to the crown, getting a new grant of it with remainder to him. John Hamilton accordingly became second Lord Belhaven. He was an eminent man and a distinguished patriot. He died in 1708, and his line failed in 1777 with James, fifth lord. Upon his death the great Belhaven estates went to his cousin and nearest heir, Mary Hamilton, the wife of William Nesbitt of Dirleton; but as the Belhaven peerage could not be held by a female, it fell for a time into

abeyance. Mrs. Hamilton Nesbitt's estate of Biel is now possessed by the only child of her son, Mary, who married—first, the Earl of Elgin, from whom she was divorced, and secondly, Mr. Fergusson, of Raith. Her heir is her daughter, Lady Mary Bruce, the wife of R. A. Dundas Christopher, M.P. Mrs. Hamilton Nesbitt's estate of Pencaitland went to her daughter, the wife of Mr. Campbell of Isla; and her eldest daughter and heiress, Hamilton Campbell, married the present Lord Belhaven. Thus one of the original Belhaven estates has been again brought into connection with the title!

On the death of the fifth Lord Belhaven in 1777, the peerage was claimed by Captain John Hamilton, as the representative of the eldest uncle of the second lord. But he was found by the House of Lords to have no right, because it more properly belonged to the descendants of the second lord's youngest uncle. This was Mr. Hamilton of Wishaw, and he accordingly became Lord Belhaven. The present peer is the eighth Lord Belhaven. He has been created a British baron with the title of Lord Hamilton of Wishaw, and he has frequently been Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. He is Vice Lieutenant of the county of Lanark. There are several younger branches of the family of Hamilton of Wishaw, among others, William Richard Hamilton, late minister at the court of Naples.

TULLYALLAN, Perth, the seat of the late Viscount Keith.

Tullyallan, which is now held in trust for Viscount Keith's male heir, is an extensive and valuable property, lying on the north bank of the great tide river Forth, where its waters are upwards of two miles wide. Many hundreds of the most fertile acres of this property have been reclaimed from the river. The house is a large and imposing pile, built by the late Viscount, of beautiful white freestone. It boasts of no particular style; but the rooms are fine, and are arranged with every modern appliance for light, warmth, and comfort. It is, however, situated so close to the ship-building and trading town of Kincardine that nothing less than the skill and judgment of the Countess Flahault (the eldest daughter of Lord Keith), could have so disposed the transplanted trees and shrubs upon the lawn, which separates it within very restricted limits from the urban streets, as to give the appearance of a belt of wood, only terminated by the noble river. The park is large, but the approach on the town side is short and confined. On the opposite side it sweeps through a reach of two miles before it joins the Queensferry road; and it traverses an old fir forest, enlivened and adorned by an undergrowth of rhododendrons, and which abounds in pheasants and other game. On the skirts of this forest, at some distance, there is a small and lovely lake, on the banks of which the late lord erected or restored a little chapel, in which his mortal remains now repose. The doorway is supported by two small columns of polished granite, which he brought with him from Egypt.

The gardens of Tullyallan are particularly beautiful, disposed in all styles, from the arboretum to the conservatory; and amongst them the most admired for its brilliant and tasteful display is the French garden, laid out by the Countess Flahault, in tiny beds, with gravel walks between.

At the end of the gardens, and close above the river, there is an elevated terrace, which commands one of the finest views in Scotland. It embraces the course of the Forth, from its rise in the Grampians to its expansion into sea, and overlooks the rich carse of Falkirk and the lovely vale of Stirling, with all their parks and pleasure-grounds, their romantic rocks and woods, their hills and glens, their castles and towers. At a distance in the plain are the towns of Linlithgow and Falkirk. On the margin of the river are those of Kincardine, Alloa, and Stirling.

The castle of the latter shows proudly on its basaltic rock, while on either side of it rise the corresponding rocks of the Abbey Craig and Craig Forth, like islands from amid a sea of corn. On one side the view is skirted by the bold range of the Ochils, overhanging the frith, and adorned with the extensive woods of Alva. In the same fair valley stand the towers of Alloa and Clackmannan, and near Tullyallan, the ruins of the castle of Blackader, once the fortified residence of the family of that name, the former proprietors of Tullyallan. On the opposite shore of the Forth lies the park of Dunmore, so named from its present possessors, but the ancient domain of the Elphinstones. This magnificent view may be said to be framed in the picturesque ranges of the Ochils and the Campsies, and terminated by the towering grandeurs of Ben Lomond and Ben Ledi.

Tullyallan belonged, in the olden time, to the great and ancient family of Edmondstone, and was a portion of the estates of John de Edmondstone, Baron of Ednam, in the reign of King Robert II., whose daughter, the Countess Dowager of Douglas, he married. Their grandson, James de Edmondstone, had from King James II. a renewal of the charter of the lands of Tullyallan, and other lands, to himself and Janet Napier, his wife, daughter of Alexander Napier of Merchiston, in 1456. They had no male issue; but two daughters, of whom the eldest married Blackader of that ilk, in the shire of Berwick, and carried with her into that family the lands of Tullyallan.

The Blackaders of that ilk were a family of

great antiquity. One of their most noted members was Robert Blackader, Bishop of Glasgow, in whose incumbency the see of Glasgow was erected into an archbishopric, with a view to place Scotland on the same footing with England as regarded ecclesiastical matters; the see of Glasgow holding to St. Andrew's the relation of York to Canterbury. This event occurred in 1491, not without vehement opposition from the pride and ambition of the Primate of St. Andrew's. Archbishop Blackader was a munificent benefactor to the Cathedral of Glasgow. He built the great stair which leads from the crypt to the nave, and he erected the southern transept, which still bears his name. He was much occupied with affairs of state; he was also a great traveller, and died while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1508.

Robert Blackader of that ilk, probably nephew to the Archbishop, married Lady Alison Douglas, sister to Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, the husband of Margaret of England, Queen Dowager of James IV. of Scotland. Soon after this, the line of Blackader of that ilk failed in two coheiresses, the daughters of Robert Blackader, who married two brothers, younger sons of Hume of Wedderburn. From the eldest coheiress, Jane, and her husband, John Hume, was descended the family of Hume of Blackader, in Berwickshire.

The family of Blackader of Tullyallan continued to exist for several generations after the extinction of the elder line. The heiress of the Edmondstones was succeeded in the estate of Tullyallan, by her son, Sir Patrick Blackader, who had, among other children, a daughter, Jane, who married Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, about 1542. His grandson, Sir John Blackader of Tullyallan, married the Lady Christian Graham, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Menteath, who died in 1598. This ancient family has long been extinct, and the lands of Tullyallan have passed through the hands of other proprietors. At one time they belonged for several generations to a family of the name of Lindsay. Duncan Lindsay of Tullyallan, was grandfather of Adam Lindsay of Tullyallan, who was served heir to him in 1673.

Lord Keith acquired this estate by purchase. This distinguished nobleman was the younger son of a very illustrious but impoverished family; and entirely through his own merit, he acquired high rank, great fortune, and extensive influence, and was for many years at the head of the Naval Service of Great Britain. Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, was the younger son of the ninth lord, and could boast as high a pedigree as any in Scotland; but the great estates of the family had been alienated, and he had little to depend upon but his profession, which was the navy. However, he found favour in the sight of the noblest and, at the same time, one of the fairest and most worthy heiresses in Scotland, the Lady Clementina Fleming, only child of John, sixth Earl of Wigton, by his second wife, Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William, ninth Earl Marischal, and sister of the forfeited Earl Marischal and the famous Field-Marshal Keith. Lady Clementina was heiress of line of these two illustrious families, as well as of the Drummonds, Earls of Perth, and the Kers, Earls of Roxburgh. Very few persons in Great Britain possessed so perfect a nobility as this lady. Her sixty-four quarters are without a flaw. Her thirty-two quarters belong entirely to the highest families of the Scottish Peerage:—

Fleming, Earl of Wigton *(thrice)*
Keith, Earl Marischal *(twice)*
Seton, Earl of Dunfermline
Drummond, Earl of Perth *(twice)*
Hay, Earl of Kinnoul
Douglas, Earl of Morton *(twice)*
Douglas, Duke of Douglas
Livingstone, Earl of Linlithgow
Erskine, Earl of Mar
Hay, Marquess of Tweeddale
Gordon, Duke of Gordon *(twice)*
Ker, Earl of Roxburgh *(twice)*
Graham, Duke of Montrose
Home, Earl of Home *(twice)*
Hamilton of Sanquhar, a cadet of the Duke of Hamilton
Lindsay, Earl of Crawford
Haliburton of Pitcur, a cadet of the Lord of Dirleton
Lyon, Earl of Strathmore
Oliphant, Lord Oliphant
Stuart, Duke of Lennox *(twice)*
Ker, Marquess of Lothian
Campbell, Duke of Argyle
Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale

It is not often that so many quarters of the very highest nobility belong to one individual in Great Britain; a country where, happily, no line of demarkation exists between the classes, as in most continental countries, and where mixed marriages are consequently frequent.

Charles Elphinstone married the Lady Clementina Fleming in 1735, and it was not until eighteen years after, that he became heir apparent to his father's peerage, in consequence of his elder brother's death; and he did not become Lord Elphinstone until 1757. He died in 1781. His wife, who had inherited the fortune of her own great family, survived until 1799, when she died at the age of 80, in the house of her son, Viscount Keith, in London.

George Keith Elphinstone, the fifth son of this marriage, was born 1747, and went to sea in 1762. He was a captain in 1775, rear-admiral in 1794, vice-admiral in 1798, and

admiral in 1801. He was a Knight of the Bath, and of the Crescent, and other orders. In 1797, he was created a peer of Ireland as Baron Keith; in 1801, a British peer as Baron Keith; and afterwards in 1814, a viscount, with the same title. The last peerage was limited to the heirs male of his body. Lord Keith's services were very distinguished, and he possessed the esteem and respect of the Navy, and of the country at large, from the members of the Royal Family, with most of whom he was on very intimate terms, down to the poorest peasant of his native land, who felt an honest pride in the honours which he had won by his unaided exertions; for though so nobly born, he had no original court favour, or ministerial influence to push him on. Lord Keith made extensive purchases in Scotland, and spent the latter years of his life at his seat of Tullyallan, where he built and improved on a large scale. He married—first, Jane, daughter and heiress of Colonel Mercer of Aldie, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who succeeded to the Mercer estates, and to the ancient Scottish Barony of Nairne in right of her mother, and married the Count de Flahault, by whom she has issue several daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Earl of Shelburne. Lord Keith married, secondly, in 1808, Hester, eldest daughter and heiress of Henry Thrale, of Streatham, M.P. This lady, who still survives, was the pupil of that great philosopher and moralist, Dr. Johnson, and is probably the only person now alive who enjoyed the intimate intercourse of that celebrated literary and social circle with which he is identified. By her Lord Keith had a daughter, Georgiana, married, 1831, to the Honourable Augustus Villiers, second son of the present Earl of Jersey.

Viscount Keith died in 1823, when his title of viscount became extinct, but his English and Irish baronies devolved on his eldest daughter, the Countess de Flahault, who is now a peeress of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Viscount Keith left his estate of Tullyallan in the hands of trustees, in behalf of an heir male of either of his daughters.

Though a fifth son, the Viscount was the most eminent and distinguished member of his family, and did much to raise its consideration and influence.

His eldest brother, John, succeeded his father as eleventh Lord Elphinstone. By the daughter of lord Ruthven, he was father of the twelfth Lord (whose son is the present peer), and Admiral Charles Fleming, who, on inheriting the Wigton estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld, assumed that surname.

His next brother, the Honourable William Fullerton Elphinstone of Carberry, had a numerous family. Viscount Keith's sister, the Honourable Eleonora Elphinstone, married the Right Honourable William Adam, of Blair Adam, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kinross, and Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court. She died in 1800, leaving issue—

Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. of Blair Adam, M.P., died 1853.

General the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., late Governor of Madras, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, died 1853.

Clementina, wife of John Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, in the county of Fife, and mother of the present John Anstruther Thomson of Charleton.

The viscount's youngest sister, the honourable Clementina Elphinstone, married, 1785, James Drummond Lord Perth, and had one child, the Honourable Clementina Sarah Drummond, heiress of Perth, married, 1807, the Lord Gwyder, now Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

KILKERRAN, in the co. of Ayr, the seat of Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

This beautiful seat is about twelve miles to the south of the town of Ayr. The surrounding country is hilly and pastoral, being a fine specimen of the best lowland Scottish scenery. The park of Kilkerran is adorned with magnificent old trees, and lofty green hills rise all around. The woods and plantations are on a large scale, and the shrubberies and pleasure-grounds are very extensive, and of great picturesque beauty. Three long approaches lead to the mansion-house from different points of the public roads, and are conducted through the park with great taste. About a mile and a half or two miles from the present house stands the castle of Kilkerran, which was the ancient residence of the family. The walls are in good preservation.

On Sir James Fergusson's estate, and at the distance of two miles from the town of Maybole, is the Abbey of Crossraguel, founded in 1244 by Duncan, son of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick. It is more entire than any other abbey in the west of Scotland. The situation is very low; the surface of the ground is irregular, swelling into hills on all sides. The view is therefore confined, except towards the east. The walls of the church are almost entire, about 160 feet long and 62 feet high. Near the west end of the church, on the north side, is a door of a conic form, 9 feet high, and at the bottom 5 feet broad. Towards the east remains the niche where the principal altar stood. On the right of this is the vestry and the abbot's ecclesiastical court, all entire, and arched much in the style of the cathedral of Glasgow. There are besides several vaults and cells, all built of fine hewn stone. At the west end of the abbey stands the abbot's house. In this the stair is entire from top to bottom of a tower 30 feet high, with several apartments

all of freestone. At the south end a building like a dovecot, of a singular construction, is still extant. The shaft of it is circular, and surrounds a well of excellent water. The whole building stands in the middle of eight acres of land, called the Abbot's Yard. This ruin is preserved with considerable care, the tenants not being permitted to take down and use any stones from the abbey, an abuse which has been too much practised in other places to the destruction of the ancient monastic and feudal memorials of Scotland.

Of this religious house, at the time of the Reformation, Quentin Kennedy, fourth son of the second Earl of Cassilis, was abbot. He was a man of singular piety and great austerity of manners; and in 1562 offered to dispute publicly with John Knox, on the subject of the sacrifice of the mass, a challenge which the Reformer accepted. The parties met at Maybole, and the disputation lasted three days. This so much gratified the Romish clergy, that the abbot, dying in 1564, was canonized as a saint. He published "Ane compendious treatise conforme to the Scriptures of Almighty God, reason, and authoritie, declaring the nearest and onlie way to establishe the conscience of ane Christiane man."

The family of Fergusson is one of remote antiquity; they have been seated from time immemorial at Kilkerran, which never belonged to any other family on record. After a long succession of distinguished ancestry, the first of the family who was a baronet was Sir John Fergusson, so created by Queen Anne in 1703. His son and successor, Sir James, was an eminent judge of the Court of Session. He married Lady Jean Maitland, only child of James, Lord Maitland, eldest son of John, fifth Earl of Lauderdale. This lady was heiress of line of the great family of Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, Lord Maitland's mother, Margaret, Countess of Lauderdale, being only child of Alexander, tenth Earl of Glencairn. Sir Adam Fergusson, third baronet of Kilkerran, M.P. for the county of Ayr, claimed the title of Glencairn as heir of line; but an unfavourable decision was given to his claim in the House of Lords in 1797. The chancellor said, that though from his respect for Sir Adam Fergusson he was disposed to regard his claim in a favourable light, he was, nevertheless, reluctantly compelled to say, that though he had clearly proved himself to be heir general of the Earls of Glencairn, he had not established his right to the title. There is no doubt that the Fergussons of Kilkerran are heirs of line of the Earls of Glencairn; and notwithstanding this adverse decision of the House of Lords, they have still considerable grounds for believing themselves entitled to this peerage. Many facts concerning their claim were brought out in the late case of the claim of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres to the Dukedom of Montrose.

Sir Adam Fergusson was succeeded by his nephew, Sir James, third baronet, who married the daughter and coheiress of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., Lord Hailes; and secondly, the daughter of Lord Viscount Duncan, and sister to the Earl of Camperdown. By his first wife he had issue, Sir Charles, fifth baronet, a man of rare worth, honour, and piety, who assumed the name of Dalrymple on succeeding to his maternal estate of Hailes. By his wife, the daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, he had among other issue, Sir James, the present and sixth Baronet of Kilkerran, and a younger son, who has taken the name of Dalrymple, and possesses the Hailes estates.

The most romantic portion of the Kilkerran estate is that in the vicinity of the house, where, amongst knolls, rocks, and glens, there are walks of great extent cut along the side of a precipice, and overlooking a dashing torrent. This is called the Lady Glen, from an ancient ruinous chapel at the lower extremity of this wild and romantic dell.

ARDGOWAN, in the co. of Renfrew, the seat of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, baronet, of Black Hall and Greenock.

This mansion was built in the beginning of this century by Sir John Shaw Stewart, great-grand-uncle to the present baronet. It stands near an ancient tower which formed part of the old house, and is indeed the only portion of it now in existence. The present house is a considerable square building, with wings, containing a saloon 30 feet square leading to a handsome staircase. On the first floor there are four very spacious sitting-rooms, with several handsome suites of bedrooms. The second floor contains a large sitting-room and a number of bedrooms; the third is wholly laid out in bedrooms. The billiard room is on the ground floor, and opens on the lawn. The whole forms a commodious family residence. The situation of Ardgowan is very fine. Elevated on a most beautiful terrace, overhanging the Frith of Clyde, it commands an extensive, varied, and picturesque marine prospect, enlivened by numerous vessels passing to and from Glasgow and Greenock and Port Glasgow; adding to the finest natural objects the cheering traces of commercial activity and mercantile spirit. There are very many magnificent views from the woods and pleasure-grounds of Ardgowan. The noble and broken outline of the mountains of Arran is contrasted with the less rugged features of Bute and Cumbray, all embraced in one grand prospect, with the background of the hills of Cowal. The fine peaked and Alpine character of Arran is seen from the grounds of Ardgowan to peculiar

advantage; and when partially obscured by the mists or light clouds floating round its summit, these rugged and picturesque points seem to pierce the skies, and present a prospect unrivalled. The immediate scenery round Ardgowan is very beautiful. It stands quite close to the sea, and the well-wooded park adjoins the shore. Behind rise hills covered with wood, and on all sides there is a fine union of natural scenery and tasteful improvement.

The first Stewart of Ardgowan was an illegitimate son of Robert III., King of Scotland. This prince was a man of a mild and amiable disposition, but of no energy of character. In person he was tall and well formed, of a comely countenance, with a long and venerable beard as white as snow; his eyes expressive of cheerfulness and good-nature; his face oval and of a ruddy complexion. He was unfitted for warlike exercises by a lameness caused in early life by a kick of a horse. Though generally moral and strict in his sense of domestic duty, he had, when a young man, an illegitimate son, and this was John Stewart, to whom his father gave the lands of Achingowan in 1390, Blackhall in 1396, and Ardgowan in 1404. Blackhall has always been the designation of the family, while Ardgowan has been their place of residence.

Like their kinsmen, the Stewarts of Bute, descended from an illegitimate son of Robert the Second, the Stewarts of Blackhall have existed in honour and undiminished estate upon the lands which they received from their royal progenitor, though they have continued in their original knightly station; while the House of Bute, a century and a half ago, suddenly rose to high honours in the peerage. After many generations, Archibald Stewart of Blackhall was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles II. in 1667. He married Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Crawford, Bart., of Kilbirney; and in right of her, the present Sir Michael Shaw Stewart shares with the Earl of Glasgow and Mr. Hamilton Dundas the honour of representing, as heir of line, the great Houses of Crawford, Baronet of Kilbirney, and Carnegie, Earl of Southesk. His grandson, Sir Michael Stewart, the third baronet, was an accomplished scholar, and remarkable alike for the simplicity of his manners and habits, and the acuteness of his mind and vivacity of his parts. He succeeded in 1724, and died in 1796 in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He made a very wealthy marriage with Helen, eldest daughter of Sir John Houston of Houston, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shaw, Bart., of Greenock.

The barony of Greenock belonged anciently to the family of Galbraith, whose heiress brought it into the family of Shaw of Sauchie in the reign of King Robert III. In 1687, Sir John Shaw of Greenock was created a baronet by King James II., on account of his services to King Charles II., and his zeal for the interests of the crown. In 1694 he was succeeded by his son Sir John, second baronet, who married Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock. By her he had a son, Sir John, who succeeded him in 1702, and two daughters, the eldest of whom married Sir John Houston of Houston. Sir John, the third Baronet of Greenock, had one daughter, Marion, who married Charles, Lord Cathcart, from whom is descended the present Earl Cathcart, who is heir of line of the Shaws. But as the Greenock estates were destined to the descendants of his sister rather than to those of his own daughter, Sir John, at his death in 1752, was succeeded by his grand-nephew, John Stewart, son of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall and Helen Houston, daughter of Sir John Houston and Margaret Shaw, his eldest sister. He accordingly united in one the Blackhall and Greenock estates, while the Nicolson estate of Carnock, in the county of Stirling, became the appanage of the heir apparent or presumptive of the family.

The estate of Greenock is situated in the county of Renfrew, and very near to that of Ardgowan. The curious old mansion-house of the Shaws is now surrounded by a large and flourishing town. Greenock, although as a seaport it ranks among the most important in Britain, is not of ancient origin. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the town consisted of a single row of thatch-covered huts, without any harbour. Even in 1700, when its inhabitants presented a petition to the Scottish Parliament for aid to assist them in building a harbour, they met with a direct refusal, so little importance was then attached to it. However, the inhabitants did not abandon the project. They entered into a contract with Sir John Shaw, the superior, to assess themselves to a certain amount, in order to defray the expense; and in 1707 the work was begun with vigour. It is now a very great and populous commercial town. In 1757 it was erected into a borough of barony, with magistrates, &c., &c.

Sir John Shaw Stewart of Blackhall and Greenock had no children, and was succeeded by his nephew (son of his younger brother) Sir Michael, the fifth baronet. This gentleman had, among other children, Sir Michael, the sixth baronet, and Margaret, now Duchess of Somerset. His grandson is Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, the present and seventh baronet, who married Lady Octavia Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew.

TORRANCE, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of Miss Stewart.

Torrance House is situated in the parish of East Kilbride, about ten miles distant from Glasgow. There was on the estate a very ancient residence, which was reduced to ruins about two hundred and sixty years ago, and of which nothing now remains but the foundations. Close adjoining is an aged holly tree, which covers an area of thirty feet in diameter, and which has long survived the mansion which it was intended to adorn.

The name Torrance is derived from Tor, a little hill, or artificial mound of earth, situated a quarter of a mile from the house. It is a hundred yards round the base, and twenty of ascent. The area on the top is oval. The present mansion-house was built in 1605, when the estate belonged to the Hamiltons, cadets of the duke's family. It was originally a square tower of considerable height; and it has been made by the improvements and additions of the family of Stewart, both commodious and handsome. The situation is high, and commands an extensive and beautifully diversified prospect. The ancient portion of the house stands in the centre, and there are two buildings on each side attached to the central tower, which gives an appearance of considerable extent. The adjoining banks of the river Calder contain a great variety of natural beauties. About sixty years ago they were laid out in serpentine walks, which bring into view beautiful cascades, purling streams, rugged rocks, and distant landscapes. Such rural and romantic scenes succeeding each other in a manner so agreeably striking, are rarely met with to the same extent. These varied walks are connected by a neat wooden bridge thrown over the river Calder. But the improvements on the estate of Torrance have not been confined to the immediate vicinity of the mansion-house and the banks of the river. Upwards of a hundred years ago, Colonel Stewart planted very extensively; and in the latter part of the last century, his successor, the late Mr. Andrew Stewart followed his example.

From time immemorial the estate of Torrance belonged to an ancient family, which derived its name from the territorial possessions. At length the last Torrance of that ilk died without heirs male; and his daughter and heiress carried the estate to a branch of the ducal family of Hamilton. John Hamilton, fourth Lord of Cadzow, had a younger son, Thomas Hamilton of Darngaber. He married a daughter of Douglas of Lochleven, ancestor to the Earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons, James, ancestor to the great and wide-spreading branch of Raploch, now represented by Barns, and Thomas, who, by marriage with the heiress of the ancient family of Torrance of that ilk, became proprietor of this estate, and founded the family of Hamilton of Torrance, which continued to possess these lands for two hundred years. His descendant in the fifth degree was Matthew Hamilton of Torrance, who by a daughter of the ancient family of Muirhead of Lachope, and niece to Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who assassinated the Regent Earl of Murray, had two sons—James, who carried on the line of Torrance, and Archibald, ancestor to the family of Hamilton of Westburn, which is now the sole representative of the House of Torrance. From Hamilton of Westburn is descended Mr. Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstoun, and in the female line, Admiral Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Hamilton Gray of Carntyne. The descendants of James Hamilton of Torrance, the elder brother of Westburn, continued for three generations, when they became extinct, and Westburn carried on the line of the family. Previous to their extinction, they had sold the estate of Torrance about the middle of the seventeenth century. Besides Westburn, the families of Hamilton of Aitkenhead and Hamilton of Woodhall were cadets of Torrance. From Woodhall was descended Sir James Hamilton of the county of Monaghan.

The estate of Torrance, which had continued in a direct line, first of the Torrances, and secondly of their representatives, the Hamiltons, was purchased by the scion of a race not less ancient and noble, James Stewart, the younger son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk and Fymart, by the Honourable Anne Sempill, eldest daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Sempill. Sir Archibald was descended from Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, slain at the siege of Orleans in 1429, who was brother to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, ancestor to the Earl of Lennox, and to the Stewart kings of Great Britain. Sir John of Darnley and Sir William of Castlemilk were descended from Sir Allan Stewart, second son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, born 1246, who was second son of Alexander the Lord High Steward of Scotland, who died 1283.

James Stewart, the purchaser of Torrance, was the ancestor of Andrew Stewart of Torrance, one of the most distinguished men of his time in Scotland. He was guardian to James George, 7th Duke, and Douglas, 8th Duke of Hamilton; and he conducted the famous Douglas cause, which was decided in the Scottish courts favourably to the interests of his wards, which decision was reversed by the judgment of the House of Lords. Mr. Stewart published in 1773, a series of letters to the Earl of Mansfield, the Lord High Chancellor, remonstrating with him on the course which he took in this important affair. On the death of Sir John Stewart, the late baronet of Castlemilk, Andrew Stewart, as next heir

male of the family, assumed the designation of Castlemilk.

There are two remarkable genealogical investigations which he conducted, the one of public and the other of more private interest. He is generally understood to have set at rest the question of the legitimacy of Robert III., King of Scotland, on which so many doubts have been cast; doubts which, could they have been substantiated, would have thrown the stigma of bastardy on the Royal Family of Scotland, and might have entitled the descendant and representative of Prince David, Earl of Strathem, the son of Robert II's second marriage, to advance a claim to the crown. Robert II's first wife, Elizabeth Mure, was his kinswoman within the prohibited degrees; and it was alleged that he had never procured a papal dispensation, which would have been necessary in order to legitimate her offspring. In the researches which Andrew Stewart made in the Vatican, he was so fortunate as to discover proofs of this papal dispensation.

The other genealogical investigation to which allusion has been made, was concerning the headship of the House of Stewart, on the death of the Cardinal Duke of York, the last of the royal family: who was Stewart of that ilk? On this subject, Andrew Stewart published a work in which he very ably contended that, failing the royal line, the descendants of Stewart of Darnley, the head of all the Stewarts, was Stewart of Castlemilk, and consequently that he himself was Stewart of that ilk, being the heir male of that ancient family. This question is now of little consequence, the heir male of the Stewarts being still to seek; for Andrew Stewart left no son to inherit his splendid claims. He married the daughter of Sir William Stirling, Baronet of Ardoch. This lady, after Mr. Stewart's death, married secondly, in 1804, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, the father of the Countess of Bath, and the fifth Baronet of Wester Hall. Mr. Andrew Stewart of Castlemilk and Torrance left issue three daughters, the eldest of whom is proprietrix of the estate of Torrance. The youngest daughter, Charlotte, in 1830, married Robert Harington, younger son of Sir John Edward Harington, eighth Baronet of Ridlington, in the county of Rutland, by whom she has a son and a daughter.

LITTLE GRIMSBY HALL, in the co. of Lincoln, the seat of Lord Frederick Beauclerck.

Little Grimsby Hall is situated three miles from the town of Louth, in a rich and well-cultivated, though unpicturesque portion of Lincolnshire. The house was built about a hundred and fifty years ago, of red brick, in the taste which prevailed at that time, and which somewhat resembles the style of a Dutch country-seat. On one side there is a flower-garden, opening upon fish-ponds, and bounded by a shrubbery, which separates the grounds of the Hall from the little old parish church, which has been restored by Lord Frederick, who is patron of the living. It is a very diminutive place of worship, the parish being small, and the parishioners consisting only of Lord Frederick's family and some of his tenants. On the other side of the Hall there is a kitchen-garden of some extent, with a fine evergreen hedge. In front there is a lawn; while behind there are commodious offices. The only feature in the interior of the house which claims particular notice is the hall, which is a very handsome room, entirely wainscoted, and furnished with massive dark carved oak; and the staircase also of carved oak, to correspond with the hall. The manor house is situated in the midst of the estate, which is well cultivated, well wooded, and abounding in game.

Little Grimsby Hall belonged, for several generations, to a family of the name of Nelthorpe, a branch of the Nelthorpes of Scawby, in the county of Lincoln, of which the head, Sir John Nelthorpe, was created a baronet in 1666. John Nelthorpe of Little Grimsby Hall had issue a son, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Maria Janetta, who was heiress of the family estate, and who, in 1799, married Lord William Beauclerk, who, in 1816, became eighth Duke of St. Albans. This was not his first connection with the Nelthorpe family; his first wife, by whom he had no issue, being the daughter and heiress of the Rev. Robert Carter of Redbourne Hall, by a daughter of Sir Henry Nelthorpe, the fifth baronet. Redbourne is now the principal residence of the Duke of St. Albans. The family of the eighth Duke of St. Albans and the heiress of Little Grimsby was numerous; and this estate was settled upon their second son, Lord Frederick, born in 1808. Being next brother to the late duke, he is, at present, heir presumptive to the dukedom. He adopted the navy as his profession, in which he is now a commander, and served, during many years, in various parts of the world. In February, 1848, he married Jemima Eleanora Johnstone, daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, of Alva, in the county of Stirling, and sister of Mr. Johnstone, M.P. for Clackmannanshire, Mrs. Hamilton Gray, Lady Muir Mackenzie, and the Hon. Mrs. King Harman. The issue of this marriage is two sons.

ALLANTON, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of Lady Seton Stewart.

Allanton deserves to be regarded with peculiar interest by every lover of arboriculture; and its late proprietor, Sir Henry Stewart, very justly claims the thanks of every country gentleman who desires to add to the beauty of

his pleasure-grounds and park; for, by his ingenious discoveries in the art of transplanting full-grown trees, and by his perseverance in uniting example to precept, he has taught to those who had no trees the valuable secret of immediately obtaining them; while the possessor of a well-wooded park may derive additional beauty from new arrangements in grouping his timber.

Sir Henry Stewart may lay claim to the title of the Evelyn of Scotland; and if inferior to his English predecessor as an author of accomplishment and interest, he has, at least, produced a work which is of much greater practical utility to a planter, though it has less pretensions to genius and fancy, to make it attractive to a general reader.

Allanton is situated in an ungenial moorland country, which has neither fertility nor beauty to recommend it. When Sir Henry succeeded to the estate, in 1772, the park was destitute of trees, excepting a few old ashes, planted near the mansion-house. He was at that time a minor; but he had not long settled in life before he began the ornamental improvement of his estate; and although his fortune was but limited, yet, by devoting the energies of a long life to the task, he succeeded in creating a scene of great picturesque beauty, which, under ordinary management, would have been the work of three generations. By a careful study of the physiology of plants, and the judicious adaptation of soils, he succeeded in transplanting successfully trees of large growth; and in the course of a lifetime he surrounded himself with venerable groves and extensive woods, which have transformed Allanton into a place of great and cultivated beauty, very different from the bleak and unlovely domain which he inherited.

We would strongly recommend Sir Henry Stewart's work on transplanting trees to the attention of every country gentleman. His method will be found invaluable by any man who, with ample command of money, wishes, in a few years, to create a place, and to obtain a start of half-a-century in ornamental planting. Sir Henry's experiments have now stood the test of about fifty years; and it will be seen by any one who examines the park of Allanton, that his transplanted trees continue to grow and to flourish as vigorously as if they had occupied the ground from seedlings. Though he had not the power of conducting his operations on a very extensive scale, he succeeded, by dint of skill and perseverance, in his object, and created a beautiful park around the house of his ancestors.

The family of Stewart, descended from an early branch of the stock of the High Stewards of Scotland, has possessed Allanton since the middle of the fifteenth century. Allan Stewart, Laird of Allanton, was born in 1485, and died in 1548. His son, Allan Stewart of Allanton, married Marion, daughter of James Lockhart of Lee. In his time the doctrines of the Reformation made great progress in Scotland. He was the particular friend of the celebrated George Wishart, who frequently concealed himself in Allanton House. He died in 1574. His son, James Stewart of Allanton, born 1537, married Helen Somerville, daughter of a cadet of Lord Somerville's family. He was very intimate with John Knox, whose doctrines he zealously promoted. He enjoyed much of the confidence of the Regent Earl of Murray, and was one of his active partisans. He died in 1607, of grief, on account of the death of his son James, who was born in 1575, and died immediately before his father. By his wife, Marion Carmichael, daughter of Walter Carmichael of Hyndford, sister to the first peer of that family, and third cousin to King James I. of Great Britain, he had two sons, Walter and James.

James Stewart, the younger son, born after his father's death, in 1608, was bred a merchant and banker in Edinburgh, and acquired a large fortune, and was knighted. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1649 and in 1669; he was a zealous Covenanter, and one of the most influential men of his time in Scotland. After the restoration of King Charles II., he suffered much on account of his Whig and Covenanting principles, by fines and imprisonment. He purchased the estates of Kirkfield and Coltness, both of which had anciently belonged to the great family of Somerville of Camnethan. Sir James Stewart died in Edinburgh in 1681, after a very active life, spent amid the bustle of commerce, the jarring of religious controversy, and the contention of parties. He was the founder of three families, each of whom obtained the dignity of Baronet of Nova Scotia—viz., Stewart of Coltness, Stewart of Goodtrees, and Stewart of Allanbank. The Coltness Baronetcy, as well as estate, became ultimately merged in the family of Goodtrees.

The eldest son of James Stewart, younger, of Allanton, and of Marion Carmichael, was Walter, born a year before his father's death, in 1606. He was a man of similar religious principles with his brother, and had considerable influence with the Presbyterian party in Scotland. He was knighted, and married Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, sister to Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill; who, for his loyalty to King Charles I., was created, in 1647, Lord Belhaven; and to James Hamilton, Bishop of Galloway. It is said that in 1650, Oliver Cromwell, after the battle of Dunbar, in his progress through Lanarkshire, halted, with his attendants, at Allanton House, where he was hospitably entertained by Lady Stewart, and where he spent the night. Sir Walter, though he belonged to the Whig and Covenanting

party, was attached to monarchical principles, and wished well to Charles I. He therefore took care to be out of the way on this occasion. On Cromwell's arrival, some choice canary and other refreshments were presented to him; but he would suffer nothing to be touched until he himself had first said grace, which he fervently did for more than half-an-hour. He then courteously inquired after Sir Walter; and on drinking to the health of the family, he observed that his own mother was a Stewart, and that he always felt a kindness for the name. He had, however, found means to stifle those kindly emotions when he cut off the head of King Charles I.

By Margaret Hamilton, Sir Walter Stewart had several children. His daughter Marion was the wife of John Boyle of Kelburn. Her son was the first Earl of Glasgow, and from him the present Earl of Glasgow, the late Lord Justice General of Scotland, the Marquis of Hastings, and several other distinguished families descended. His daughter Anne was wife of Claud Hamilton of Barnes, M.P. She is ancestress to the family of Hamilton of Barns, Lord Gray of Gray, Mr. Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstoun, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and the Rev. J. Hamilton Gray of Carntyne. Sir Walter died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son, William Stewart of Allanton, who was persecuted for his religious and political opinions in the reign of Charles II. He married his cousin Margaret, daughter of his uncle, Sir James Stewart of Allanbank. One of his wife's brothers dexterously embracing opposite political principles, became Secretary of State for Scotland under James II., and Allanton's fines were remitted. He was even offered a baronetcy by James II., which he refused, and then it was given to his cousin of Allanbank. He died in 1700, and was succeeded by his son, James Stewart of Allanton, who, by his wife Cecilia Dunmore, had a son, James, and a daughter, Marion, wife of Andrew Mac Dowal of Logan, Lord Bankton, and Lilias, wife of Andrew Murray, a brother of Lintrose. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son, James Stewart of Allanton, who, by Margaret, daughter of Henry Stewart Barclay, of Collairney, in Fifeshire, was the father of Henry Stewart of Allanton, born in 1759.

This gentleman, as has already been stated, devoted his life to the improvement and adornment of his property. He published a most useful work on arboriculture, and in earlier life he published a translation of Sallust. In 1787 he married Lilias, daughter of Hugh Seton of Touch, in the county of Stirling, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Reginald Macdonald of Staffa. Sir Henry was created a Baronet by King George III., with remainder to the husband of his daughter. On the death of Sir Henry, about the year 1835, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Reginald Macdonald, as second Baronet, and on his death in 1838, his eldest son, by the heiress of Allanton, inherited the title, and is the present Sir Henry James Seton Stewart, third Baronet. He married in 1833 Miss Montgomery, niece to the late Sir James Montgomery, Bart. Lady Stewart, the heiress of Allanton, added in 1835 the surname of Seton to her patronymic of Stewart, on succeeding, as sole heiress, to her uncle, Archibald Seton of Touch. As representative of this very ancient family, Lady Seton Stewart holds the honourable office of hereditary armour-bearer to the queen and squire of the royal body. A curious coincidence that both sovereign and official should be ladies!

MERCHISTON HALL, near Horndean, Hampshire, the seat of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Count Cape Saint Vincent.

This handsome country residence was purchased some years since by the gallant Admiral to whom the command of the Baltic fleet has been entrusted; and the name of Merchiston Hall was given to it in consequence of that having been the designation of the residence, near Falkirk, in Scotland, of Sir Charles's father, the Hon. Charles Napier, Captain in the navy. Merchiston Hall is a good modern house, with handsome public rooms and considerable accommodation, situated in the midst of a lawn, with garden, shrubberies, and farm-offices attached to it. The surrounding country is rich and beautiful. There is nothing in the place to claim our notice, excepting the fact that it belongs to one of the most gallant and successful officers in the British navy, to whom the most important trust that the Government of his country had it in its power to bestow, has been confided.

Sir Charles Napier is the eldest surviving son of the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchiston Hall, in the county of Stirling, who was the second son of Francis, fifth Lord Napier, by the Lady Henrietta Hope, daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun. His mother was a daughter of the ancient family of Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstoun, in West Lothian, and Westburn, in the county of Lanark. After a series of distinguished services during the late war, Sir Charles, in the long interval of peace, entered the Portuguese service for the purpose of taking the command of the fleet of the Queen of Portugal, with which he entirely defeated and destroyed that of Don Miguel, and may be said to have secured the Portuguese throne for Donna Maria da Gloria; and given a decisive blow to the principles of absolutism in the Spanish penin-

sula. For this great achievement he was created a Count and Grandee of the first class of Portugal, with the title of Cape Saint Vincent; and he had his commission of post captain in the British navy restored to him, which had been of necessity resigned when he took the command of the Portuguese fleet. His next exploit was at Acre, when the successful issue of the war in Syria was decided by his skill and prowess. And after distinguishing himself by his valour in arms, he showed no less talent as a diplomatist, and won the respect and admiration of the veteran Mahomet Ali.

Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, is the original seat of the ancient family of Napier; and it is here that that illustrious philosopher, John Napier, Baron of Merchiston, brought his logarithms to perfection. It is still the property of the present Lord Napier. When the Hon. Charles Napier acquired a landed estate, his regard for the traditions of his family induced him to give to it the name of his father's ancient castle, and the same praiseworthy feeling actuated Sir Charles when he became by purchase a Hampshire proprietor. Sir Charles married the widow of Captain Ellers, of the Royal Navy, by whom he has an only child, a daughter, the wife of the Rev. Henry Jodrell, nephew of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., by whom she has a numerous family.

MALAHIDE CASTLE, co. Dublin, the residence of that practically patriotic nobleman, Lord Talbot, hence styled "de Malahide," —has been the unalienated, unconfiscated inheritance of his lordship's ancestors, from the date of the grant of the manor by Henry the Second to Richard de Talbot, who had accompanied him thither. This Richard was the great-grandson of Richard Talbot of Hereford Castle, in the time of William the Conqueror. His own great-grandson, another Richard, was one of the Irish chiefs who aided the subsidy raised to enable Edward the First to prosecute the Scottish War, and who afterwards personally signalized himself in resisting Edward Bruce's insane invasion. In the reign of the fourth Edward, Thomas Talbot, then proprietor of Malahide, received a royal grant of High Admiral of the Seas, with full power and authority to him to hear and determine, in a Court of Admiralty, all trespasses, &c., by the tenants or vassals, or others resident within the town of Malahide. In 1488, Sir Richard Edgecombe, when he came to take oaths of impurgation and allegiance from those of Ireland, who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, landed at Malahide, and "there a gentlewoman called Talbot received him, and made him right good cheer; and the same day, at afternoon, the Bishop of Meath and others came to Malahide aforesaid, well-accompanied, and fetched the said Sir Richard to Dublin, and at his coming thither the mayor and substance of the city received him at the Black Friars' gate, at which Black Friars (the site of the present Fourth Courts) the said Sir Richard was lodged." In a few days after, Sir Peter Talbot, then Lord of Malahide, made his homage and fealty to Sir Richard.

From Malahide Castle, in 1545, the Lady "Aleanora" Fitz Gerald directed a petition for pardon to the inexorable Henry VIII. She was the aunt of the unfortunate enthusiast, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, popularly styled "the silken lord," and had married, for her first husband, Mac Carty, a powerful chief of Munster, on whose death she became the wife of a yet more independent chieftain of Ulster, Manus, son of Hugh O'Donnell, the Dynast of Tyrconnel. When the royal vengeance had flooded the scaffold of the Tower with the blood of Lady Aleanora's brothers and her nephews, her second husband sheltered the last hope that remained to preserve the line—the infant Gerald. The "treason" of each of her marryings with such Irish houses was heartlessly pressed upon the jealous King, whereupon she, in 1545, humbly addressed her "most dread sovereign lord," acknowledged her "offending his princely magnificence, but rather by ignorance than presumption." "Yet," she adds, "considering your most kingly clemency, extended to all sorts, and such, especially, as with incorrupt heart, submit themselves unto your accustomed mercy, I, your grace's humble oratrix and suppliant, most lowly beseech your highness, in the honour of God, not to resent my sad offences," &c., &c., &c. Thus this crushed lady, of one of the proudest Anglo-Norman families of Ireland, implored her appeal from the castle of Malahide, the place which the Lord Deputy and Council had assigned for her sojourn," until such time as His Majesty's determinate pleasure should be signified therein." Her pardon was a singular extension of King Henry's mercy.

In 1639, Lord Strafford sought to wrest from Richard Talbot, the then inheritor of Malahide, the before-mentioned privileges of the admiralty of its port, with his valuable franchises; but, on his pleading and producing the charters under which his ancestors had enjoyed them, the court gave judgment against the Crown, and Strafford's designs were on this occasion defeated. John Talbot, the son and heir of Richard, having, in 1641, embraced that side to which misguided loyalty, ill-requited enthusiasm, and yet more religious fidelity had hurried the gallant and respectable gentry of Ireland, shared with them the ruinous consequences. He was ousted from this castle, which, with a park of 500 acres, was granted to Miles Corbet, the

regicide, in whose time tradition says Oliver Cromwell sojourned for a short time here. From this port, Corbet, when outlawed at the Restoration, took shipping for the Continent, and subsequently "expiated his errors," as Brewer mildly says, by a degrading death. In 1661 he was executed at Tyburn, and the Talbot family were immediately restored to their ancient rights here. In 1782, Richard Talbot of Malahide was one of the chivalrous and well-intentioned gentlemen who undertook to raise a regiment of volunteers for the service of his country. Each regiment on this memorable occasion was to consist of eight companies, without levy money, while Government was to provide accoutrements, arms, and pay.

The castle is large but irregular, and unequal in its height; nearly square in its outer form, and flanked at its principal front with circular towers, richly invested with ivy. It stands elevated on a limestone rock, and commands a fine view of the town and bay. A handsome modern porch opens into a spacious hall, whence a spiral staircase leads to an antique apartment, lighted by a single pointed window of stained glass. The wainscoting of this room is of Irish oak, that has long since acquired the sombre tint of ebony, and is divided into compartments ornamented with exquisitely carved sculpture of Scriptural designs; while the chimney-piece presents in its centre, figures of the Virgin and Child beautifully executed. Adjoining this room is the saloon, a spacious, handsome apartment, enriched with costly specimens of porcelain, and containing some good paintings, particularly a valuable little altar-piece that once belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. It was painted by Albert Durer, and represents the Nativity, Adoration, and Circumcision; purchased by Charles II. for £2,000, it was given by him to the Duchess of Portsmouth, who is said to have presented it to the grandmother of the late Colonel Talbot. There is also a portrait of that Duchess as caressing a dove; one of Charles I., dancing with the Infanta of Spain at the Escurial, by Vandyke; James the Second and his Queen, Anne Hyde, by Sir Peter Lely; Richard Talbot, the celebrated Duke of Tyrconnel, and the ladies Catherine and Charlotte Talbot, his daughters, also by Lely; one of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, on enamel; with many other portraits of illustrious members of the Talbot family.

The demesne is embellished with some splendid old oaks, elms, ash, and sycamore, that seem the representatives of a forest nobility, almost as ancient as that of the family by whom they were planted. Beside the castle are the venerable remains of its ancient chapel, the entrance to which is flanked by two magnificent guardian sycamores. The interior is now thickly shaded with venerable in chestnut trees, that their season of foliage cast a still more sombre interest over the monuments they shadow.

LAINSHAW, in the co. of Ayr, the seat of J. Cuninghame, Esq.

The ancient castle of Lainshaw is beautifully situated in a fertile meadow on the banks of the river Annack, at the distance of a mile from the thriving manufacturing town of Stewarton, and eighteen miles from the city of Glasgow. It is the manor house of a large estate, which has been much improved by the agricultural skill of the late proprietor, and which has increased in value from the rising importance of the town of Stewarton, which is chiefly built on the property. The population of the parish of Stewarton, including a large tract of country round the town, is not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 souls.

There is an approach of about a mile, leading through the park to the mansion-house, which is embowered in venerable trees, and stands near the river-side, with a fine variety of woodland and rich meadow all around. The ancient house of Lainshaw formerly consisted of a very large old square tower, and a lesser one of a different style, and some more modern erections connecting them together, and forming a mansion of great size, and of considerable convenience, notwithstanding the many additions which had been made to it at different times. However, the late Mr. Cuninghame, at very great expense, removed the greater part of the old buildings, and replaced them by a large and handsome castellated edifice, which contains a fine suite of public rooms, and a great extent of bedroom accommodation, and servant's offices. Mr. Cuninghame devoted himself assiduously, for many years, to the improvement and embellishment of his estate and mansion, which is one of the most considerable in this part of the county of Ayr.

Lainshaw anciently belonged to a family of Montgomery, founded in the beginning of the 16th century, by Sir Niel Montgomery, second son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, who received his estate from his father as his patrimony. He was killed in 1547, at Irvine, in a feud, by the Lord Boyd and his adherents. His son, Sir Neil Montgomery, married Jean, only daughter of John, fourth and last Lord Lyle, whose ancient family were thenceforth represented by the Montgomery's of Lainshaw. At length, after six generations of existence as a separate family, the senior line of the Montgomerys of Lainshaw became extinct in the male line, about the middle of the eighteenth century, but a branch established in America still remains, and is now represented by Austin Montgomerie, Esq., of Philadelphia.

In the year 1783, the ancient mansion-house and large estates of Lainshaw passed, by

sale, to William Cuninghame (one of the most opulent of the great Virginian merchants in Glasgow), descended from an ancient Ayrshire family—Cuninghame of Colellan, a cadet of Cuninghame of Caprington, sprung from Thomas, younger son of Sir William Cuninghame, Lord of Kilmaurs, ancestor to the Earl of Glencairn. Mr. Cuninghame, the purchaser of Lainshaw, was thrice married. By his second wife, a lady of the name of Campbell, he had a son, the late proprietor of Lainshaw. By his third wife, whom he married in 1780, Margaret Cranstoun, granddaughter of the fifth Lord Cranstoun, he had issue the present proprietor of Lainshaw, and several daughters, one of whom married, in 1805, the second Lord Ashburton.

Mr. Cuninghame, on his death, was succeeded by his son William, who had gone to India early in life, in the civil service of the East India Company. He was a man of very great abilities, and peculiar talent for business; and had he remained in India, he would doubtless have acquired great distinction there. But the death of his father called him home, before many years, to take possession of his estates; and he settled himself at Lainshaw, whence he rarely moved, excepting to make an annual visit to London.

His time was entirely occupied with the management and improvement of his estates, and with the more important undertaking of diffusing religious knowledge among the young and the poor around him. Of no man can it be more truly said that he "walked with God," than of William Cuninghame of Lainshaw. For many years of his life, he devoted himself to the study of the prophetic Scriptures, and more especially the Book of Revelation. This is not a proper place to review works of a religious character; more especially those written on abstruse and difficult points. We may, however, say, that the result of Mr. Cuninghame's laborious and prayerful researches, has been a number of very curious and valuable works on sacred chronology, which evince great learning and uncommon acquaintance with the Word of God. The best known of his writings is his "Dissertation on the Apocalypse," which has gone through several editions. But Mr. Cuninghame's time was not spent in solitary meditation. The instruction of the young and the poor on his extensive property was his daily and weekly task; and some of the boys of his Sunday Schools at Stewarton might have taken theological honours in a university, in so far as knowledge of Scripture proofs and of sacred history was concerned. It may be safely said that no man lived in the more daily habit of having his loins girt, and his lamp burning, and earnestly waiting for the coming of the Lord, than William Cuninghame. And a higher eulogium it is impossible to pronounce than that a man evinces the sincerity of his faith by the activity of his good works. Mr. Cuninghame was removed from the scene of his useful and benevolent labours by a gentle and easy death, at an advanced age, in autumn, 1849, and was succeeded by his half-brother, who is now proprietor of Lainshaw.

POLOC, in the co. of Renfrew, the seat of Sir John Maxwell, Baronet.

At the distance of about five miles from Glasgow stands the town of Pollockshaws, the property of Sir John Maxwell; and in the immediate vicinity is his seat of Pollock House, or Nether Pollock, as it is called, in order to distinguish it from a neighbouring mansion of the same name, belonging to the ancient Baronet's family of Pollock, of that ilk. An account of this place, published a century and a half since, thus describes it:—"Not far from Pollockshaws, towards the west, stands the castle of Nether Pollock, the principal manor of an ancient family of the name of Maxwell, a branch of the house of Caerlaverock (ancestor to the Earl of Nithsdale), adorned with curious orchards and gardens, with large parks and meadows, excellently well planted with a great deal of regular and beautiful planting, which adds much to the pleasure of this seat. Upon an eminence near to this stood the old Castle of Pollock, the ancient seat of that family, where are still the remains of a drawbridge and fosse." These two families of Maxwell and Pollock, who divided this noble domain, were of equal antiquity; the former being a branch of the great border house of Nithsdale, and the latter being an ancient indigenous race, existing in the neighbourhood of Glasgow from time immemorial.

The town of Pollockshaws is one of the most flourishing in this part of the populous county of Renfrew. It numbers a good many thousand inhabitants, having greatly increased within the last forty years, when the number was between three and four thousand. About half a century ago it was erected into a borough of barony, with a magistracy, consisting of a provost, a baillie, and six councillors, to preside over and keep peace among its numerous inhabitants. It is cheerfully situated by the water of Cart, which affords great facility to various branches of manufacture, which are carried on here with great activity and ingenuity; such as bleaching, dyeing, and tanning. The greatest source of employment, however, is the cotton manufacture. Much work is also done by the aid of steam machinery, even to the weaving of cloths. From two to three hundred looms are put in motion by one engine. It may be imagined from the foregoing description that the estate of Pollock is of great value; and

this value is increasing yearly, as it extends from the town of Pollockshaws a considerable way towards the city of Glasgow. Pollock House, or Poloc, as it is now written, possesses no picturesque beauty. It is an old mansion of very moderate size, and has nothing worthy of remark either internally or externally. It is situated in a flat park, with some ancient trees.

The family of Maxwell may be regarded as one of the most ancient and distinguished in Scotland. They can be traced back, as persons of consideration, as far as the year 1100. About the year 1250, Aymer de Maxwell, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, married the heiress of Roland, Lord of Mearns, with whom he acquired a great estate in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. He had two sons—first, Herbert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, afterwards created Earl of Nithsdale; second, John, ancestor of the families of Maxwell of Pollock, and Maxwell of Calderwood. In the reigns of Robert II. and III., lived Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, by Egidia, sister of King Robert II. Of this marriage there were two sons: first, Sir John of Pollock; second, Sir Robert of Calderwood. In 1400 these two brothers entered into a mutual indenture and entail, whereby it was provided that in case of failure of heirs male of either of their bodies, their estates should devolve on the surviving heirs male of the other. The estate of Pollock was transmitted, without intermission, in the line of Sir John during five generations, until 1647, when Sir John Maxwell of Pollock died without issue. He had, in 1642, been created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was an extremely prudent man, who had considerably augmented his estate, and was much disgusted at the reckless and prodigal manner in which his kinsman, Sir James Maxwell, the first Baronet of Calderwood, had dissipated a portion of his. He was resolved to prevent his estate from falling into such profuse hands. He therefore, disregarding the bond into which the two brothers, his ancestors, had entered in the year 1400, determined to disinherit his rightful heir. He had a neighbour of his own name, though no relationship to his family could be traced This was John Maxwell of Auldhouse, the proprietor of a small estate in the immediate neighbourhood of Pollock. Sir John fixed upon his son George as his heir, and some time before his death he made a disposition in his favour, and to the prejudice of his kinsman and real heir, the Baronet of Calderwood. This disposition took effect, and Sir John was gratified by putting his neighbour in possession of his estate twelve months before his own death in 1647.

George Maxwell, of a new family, thus became proprietor of Pollock. The Baronet of Calderwood endeavoured to reduce this disposition, as being a deed in prejudice of the entail of 1400; but having greatly involved himself by his extravagance, he was ill qualified for carrying on a difficult and expensive lawsuit against an adversary of great sagacity and prudence. His claim was improperly managed and neglected; and some of his most important papers were lost through carelessness. The pretensions of the house of Calderwood to their rightful inheritance of Pollock were renewed in 1695 by Sir William Maxwell, the second Baronet; but the estate having then been nearly forty years in the possession of the Auldhouse family, his claim came to nothing.

George Maxwell of Auldhouse was great-grandson of a John Maxwell, who obtained a grant of the lands of Auldhouse in 1572. After he became proprietor of Pollock, he was knighted by King Charles II.; and dying in 1677, he was succeeded by his son, John Maxwell, who was created a Baronet by the same monarch in 1682. In 1696 he was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; and in 1699 a Lord of Session, and Lord Justice Clerk. Having no son, he was succeeded in the estate of Pollock, as well as in his paternal lands of Auldhouse, by his cousin, John Maxwell of Blawart Hill, who became second Baronet of Pollock of the new creation. He had several children. Two of his daughters were married and had issue. Their descendants are the families of Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstoun, and Hamilton of Barns. His three sons were successively Baronets of Pollock. The youngest of these, Sir James Maxwell, sixth Baronet of Pollock, was grandfather of Sir John, the eighth and present Baronet, who married the Lady Matilda Bruce, daughter of the late Earl of Elgin. Sir John was for some years Member of Parliament for the county of Lanark. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Lanark and Renfrew. His nephew is Mr. Stirling of Kier, Member of Parliament for the county of Perth.

CALDERWOOD CASTLE, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of Sir William Maxwell, Baronet.

This beautiful seat is distant about ten miles from Glasgow, and is surrounded by extensive woods and pleasure-grounds; its situation is extremely picturesque and romantic, the house overhanging the rocky and precipitous banks of the River Calder. The place has an air of great seclusion, though not of gloom; and altogether it realizes our idea of an ancient mansion of the days of chivalry. Within the last few years, the present proprietor has added considerably to the accommodations and embellishments of this old family residence.

The founder of this branch of the great

house of Maxwell was Robert, second son of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, who got from his father the Barony of Calderwood and other lands. He greatly added to his estate by marriage, and became a very rich and influential man. In 1400 he made a solemn contract with his elder brother, the Knight of Pollock, that failing heirs male of either of their bodies, the whole family estates should devolve upon the heirs male of the other. The descendants of Sir Robert continued in wealth, power, and influence as Barons of Calderwood, until the time of Sir James, who possessed a very opulent fortune, and was in 1627 created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I. But by his prodigal expenditure he greatly reduced his fortune and alienated the esteem of his kinsman, the last of the family of Pollock, who, regardless of the solemn bond between their ancestors, disinherited him and left his great estate to a different family of the same name. Sir James was succeeded by his son, Sir William, the 2nd Baronet; and he by his cousin, Sir John, the 3rd Baronet, from whom the present and 8th Baronet is lineally descended.

The Earls of Farnham, in Ireland, now represented by Baron Farnham, are descended from a younger son of this family—Robert, second son of John, the second Baron of Calderwood, who received from his father the lands of Newland, in the Barony of Kilbride. He went over with his family to Ireland and settled there in the beginning of the reign of King James VI. His son Robert was Bishop of Kilmore in the reign of Charles I., and from him were the Earls of Farnham descended. Sir William Maxwell is a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lanark.

CURRAGHMORE, the splendid seat of the Marquess of Waterford, is situated in the Barony of Upper-Third and county of Waterford, on the picturesque river Clodiagh, about three miles from its junction with the Suire, and ten miles west of the city of Waterford. The demesne is five miles in length, with a breadth at the greatest of three miles, occupying the valley through which the aforesaid river carries off the many streams that descend from the eastern declivities of the Cummeragh mountains, and, on emerging from the demesne, works with its accumulated powers the fine factory of Portlaw. The greater part of the timber in Curraghmore is indigenous to the soil, and in the park are many venerable oaks and some of the largest firs in Ireland. The woods cover about one half of the estate, the total area of which is 4,000 acres, including a portion of the celebrated golden valley of the Suire. Few scenes can in truth present more attractive features than are traceable in the lofty hills, the rich valleys, and almost impenetrable woods of Curraghmore. The front approach to the mansion lies through an oblong court-yard of extraordinary dimensions, flanked by two magnificent ranges of offices, and closed at the farther end by the front of the ancient castle, surmounted by a figure larger than life of "a stag lodged," the le Poer crest. Immediately contiguous to this, the ancient stronghold of the Powers of Waterford, stands the present house, erected in 1700, as dated on the pedestal of the door-case. "The portico," says Smith, "consists of two pillars of the Tuscan order, over which, in a pediment, is inserted the arms of the family, above which, in a niche, stands a statue of Minerva. The hall is lofty and spacious, and fronting the entrance is a fine staircase, which, after the first landing, divides on each hand by two fliers to the landing-place of the first story. The whole walls and ceiling are adorned with beautiful paintings, columns, festoons, and between them several landscapes by Vander Egan, various other of whose works are here preserved, especially 'The Landing of King William the Third near Carrickfergus.' The ceiling is painted in perspective, and represents a dome, the columns seeming to rise though on a flat surface. The tapestry hangings are agreeably designed."

"The house," continues Smith, "is a large square building, except on the east side, from the centre of which the castle projects. In a large room, part of that castle, is a chimney-piece carved in wood, representing the cartoon of St. Paul preaching at Athens, by a Mr. Houghton, who had a premium from the Dublin Society for this performance. Besides the staircase, there is a spacious room below also entirely painted by Vander Egan; and in this room a sleeping Cupid, on a marble table, deserves attention. There are some ancient family portraits here, which by their manner seem to have been done by Dobson, Sir Peter Lely, and other famous portrait painters. The gardens are of a considerable extent, and laid out in a fine taste. On the right is a natural wilderness of tall venerable oaks, through which an artificial serpentine river is cut, which, from an adjacent hill, that affords an entire prospect of the improvements, has a fine effect. The house has the advantage of water on three sides, laid out in large, elegant canals and basins, well stored with carp, tench, and perch. Swans and other wild-fowl contribute to enliven the scene; and the banks and terraces are adorned with statues. Facing two fronts of the house are cascades, one of which falls from step to step in the form of a "perron," and the other from basin to basin. A third is designed to face the other front. There is also a shell-house erecting, which promises when finished to be very curious, as also a handsome green-house. From the front of the house, besides a prospect of the

gardens, you see beyond these, in the centre, a beautiful extended lawn, on either hand are rising grounds covered with wood, and in the neighbouring hills are several young plantations. The prospect is terminated by the Cummeragh mountains, which elevate their rocky sides at about seven miles distance, Down one of their steeps a rivulet tumbles, and beautifies the scene with a natural cascade." Such is the description of Doctor Charles Smith in 1746. Upwards of a century has elapsed, and local inquiry has elicited nothing to improve, or even vary this description. The church of Clonegam stands on a hill about a mile east of the house, and is an object of much interest. Near its communion table are two handsome busts of Sir Marcus Beresford and Lady Catherine Poer, the founders of the present noble family; and in the graveyard are various tombs to commemorate the Beresford race. From the door of this church is a fine prospect of Curraghmore and the surrounding country, while yet more strikingly the eye can trace, from a tower in the demesne, the windings of the Suire into Waterford, with the coast and the sea at the south.

Roger le Poer, one of the knights who accompanied Strongbow into Ireland, obtained for his services there, from King Henry II., a grant of the city of Waterford, and the surrounding territory, to an extent that included Curraghmore, where his descendants fixed their capital residence. One of these, Richard, was created Lord le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, by Henry VI., in 1452, and his grandson and namesake, Sir Richard Poer, did such service to the state, that he was, on the advice of the Earl of Ossory, appointed a Baron of Parliament by the title of Baron Poer and Curraghmore.

In 1537, commissioners having been appointed to make survey of the King's lands, "towards the parts where James Desmond is," *reported* that "in the county Waterford were customs called 'srahe' and 'bonnet,' in addition to coin and livery, or as modifications of them. Lord Kildare and Lady Katherine Poer (wife of Sir Richard, and daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormonde), not only required coin and livery for their own horses and boys, but also of all their guests, English or Irish, particularly when they kept Easter and Christmas. When either Kildare or Poer hunted, their dogs were supplied with bread and milk, or butter. When the Deputy or any great man came to Lady Poer, she levied a subsidy at her pleasure for meat, drink, and candle, under the name of 'mertigeght.' When Ossory or Poer married a daughter, the former demanded a sheep from every flock, and the latter a sheep of every husbandman, and a cow of every village; and when their sons were sent to England, a tribute was levied in every village or townland. Lady Poer took of a tenant, who had his horse or cattle stolen, five marks *for his want of vigilance;* she also took a fine for disobeying her sergeant, whether he were right or wrong; and a beef, called 'keyntroisk,' for refusing coin and livery; and when she took a journey to Dublin, an assessment was made for the charges of her journey." Sir Richard Poer, Lord Curraghmore, was afterwards slain by Connor O'Callaghan. He had married, as before mentioned, the Lady Katherine Butler, by whom he had issue—Piers, the second Lord Poer, born in 1522. This latter nobleman sat in the Parliament of 1541, as Lord Poer, though under age, and in consideration of that youth, and of his "having but little to live by," the Earl of Ormond besought in 1542 license for him from the Council of Ireland "to repair to the King's majesty, there to continue for a year or two, and to be admitted as a pensioner to attend upon his Highness." In 1544 he was appointed a captain-general of Kerne, as "a toward and a hardy young gentleman, being very desirous to serve the King's Highness;" but in the year following he died unmarried, when his brother, John Poer, born in 1527, succeeded to the title.

The state papers make mention of "various contentions and tumults that lately chanced in the county of Waterford, between Lady Katherine Butler (as she is styled by her maiden name) and her son, this Lord Poer, on the one part, and Sir Gerald Fitzjohn of Desmond, on the other." This Lord Poer died in 1607. It was in his time that Sir Henry Sidney, making his report to the Lords of the Council of his journey through Munster, wrote (1575): "The day I departed from Waterford, I lodged that night at Curraghmore, the house that the Lord Power is baron of, where I was so used, and with such plenty and good order entertained, as (adding to it the quiet of all the country adjoining, by the people called Power-country, for that surname has been since the beginning of Englishmen's planting inhabitants there), it may be well compared with the best ordered country in the English Pale; and the lord of the country, though he be of scope of ground a far less territory than his neighbour is, yet he lives in show far more honourably and plentifully than he or any other, whatsoever he be of his calling, that lives in this province." His great-grandson, Richard le Poer, was advanced to the Viscounty of Decies and the Earldom of Tyrone, and died in 1690; as did his eldest son John, the second Earl, in 1693, unmarried; whereupon the honours of this house devolved upon James, the brother of Earl John, who died in 1704, leaving an only daughter and heiress, the Lady Catherine Poer, who, in 1717, married Sir Marcus Beresford, of an ancient Staffordshire family, a scion of which had settled

in Coleraine upon the plantation of Ulster. Sir Marcus, in consequence of this alliance, was, in 1720, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, as Baron Beresford of Beresford, County Cavan, and Viscount Tyrone. He was subsequently, in 1746, created Earl of Tyrone, and died in 1763. His son, the second Earl of Tyrone, was, in 1789, created Marquis of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland. He was the father of the present Primate of Armagh, and the grandfather of Henry de la Poer Beresford, now the noble proprietor of Curraghmore.

MYRTLE GROVE, at Youghal, in the co. of Cork, formerly the seat of the Hayman family,* is rendered interesting from its associations with Sir Walter Raleigh.

This mansion originally formed part of "Our Lady's College of Youghal," and is traditionally remembered as the residence of the Warden. Youghal College was founded 27th December, 1464, by Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and proprietor of the town. The community consisted at first of a warden, eight fellows, and eight choristers, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table and all other necessaries provided for them, with an annual stipend each. The value of the whole donation was £600 per annum, a very considerable sum in those days. This house was endowed with the following parsonages and vicarages:—the churches of Youghal, Clonpriest, Kilcredan, Ardagh, Ightermurragh, Garrivoe, and the vicarage of Kilmacdonough; all adjacent to the town of Youghal; which churches were to be served by the warden and fellows. They had the parishes of Ballynoe, alias Newtown, Ahern, and Moyallow, in the diocese of Cloyne; Carrigaline, in that of Cork; Myros and Cahcragh, in that of Ross; and four more in that of Ardfert. In the charter of foundation there is mention made only of the parishes of Newtown, Olchun, Ahern, and Moyallow; but the others were granted afterwards by the Earl of Desmond and some of the Popes. The foundation was confirmed by James, ninth Earl of Desmond, in 1472, and by Maurice, the tenth Earl, in 1496; and the several appropriations were ratified, at various periods, by the Bishops of Cloyne, in whose diocese the establishment was situated, and by Popes Alexander, Julius, and Paul, who granted indulgences to such persons as contributed to the revenues. The college enjoyed its lands and privileges for a considerable period after the Reformation; but, about the year 1590, Nathaniel Baxter, the warden, finding that the establishment was likely to share the fate of other monastic institutions, privately authorized Godfrey Armitage, Edmund Harris, and William Parker, to dispose of the college revenues, who accordingly demised them and the college house to Sir Thomas Norris, the Lord President of Munster. Dr. Meredith Hanmer, the author of the well-known "Chronicle of Ireland," succeeded Baxter, and renewed the lease made by his predecessor, demising the revenues of the establishment to William Jones, in trust for Sir Walter Raleigh. We have thus brought down the account of the place (which, as the reader will perceive by glancing at the name heading our paper, is now called "Myrtle Grove,") to Raleigh's time; and we shall here supply a few particulars of his personal history.

When Raleigh first came to Ireland, in 1579, he was a mere soldier of fortune. On the breaking out of the Desmond* revolt in this year, reinforcements were sent to the Lord Deputy, Lord Grey de Wilton, from Devonshire; and Raleigh, then in his twenty-seventh year, raised a troop of horse in his native country, and with them repaired to the scene of Irish hostilities. Here he did such good service with his few troopers—exhibiting undaunted heroism, united with clear-headed discretion—that he rose without delay to the highest honours. Before the close of the succeeding year, we find him one of three Royal Commissioners, who were appointed to govern Munster during Ormonde's absence in England; and on the attainder of Desmond, a warrant of privy seal, dated 3rd Feb., 1585-86, granted him three seignories and a half, containing forty-two thousand acres of land, of the Earl's forfeitures in the counties of Cork and Waterford; which grant was confirmed by letters patent bearing date 16th October, 29 Eliz. (1586). The locale of this grand allotment was the valley of the river

* Now resident at South Abbey, Youghal. This Abbey, or rather Friary, was a house of the Franciscans, and was the first of its kind in Ireland. It was founded in 1224 by Maurice, second Lord Ophaley; and at the dissolution, was granted to George Isham by letters patent, bearing date of 16th June, 1597. This grant passed, soon after, by purchase, to Sir Richard Boyle, subsequently created Earl of Cork. His son and successor, Richard, the second Earl, by lease bearing date 21st July, 1655, demised the South Abbey, together with the dissolved Nunnery or Chapel, called St. Anne's Chapel, and the several houses, tenements, and lands, to Samuel Hayman, Esq., a Somersetshire gentleman; from whom descends, in the fifth remove, Matthew Hayman, Esq., now of South Abbey, a magistrate of the co. Cork. (See "Visitation of Arms" and "Landed Gentry.")

* Gerald, the unfortunate sixteenth Earl of Desmond, the "ingens rebellibus exemplar," as the historians call him, was, at the time of his insurrection, the most powerful subject in Europe. His lands in Munster stretched from sea to sea, comprising the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry, or the greater part of them, and were considered to contain 574,628 English acres. He could bring together by his summons six hundred cavalry and two thousand footmen; and of these, five hundred were gentlemen of his own name and kindred. He perished miserably, 11th Nov., 1583, being slain by one Daniel Kelly; and his head was spiked on the old London Bridge.

Blackwater, extending from the city of Lismore to the sea, and including the Geraldine town of Youghal, where Raleigh now took up his residence, in the warden's house of the (dissolved) collegiate establishment.

In this quiet retreat, far away from the noise of courts and the intrigues of party, and in the company of his beloved friend Spenser, Raleigh is believed to have written some of his most pathetic verses, as the following, for instance :—

" Heart-tearing cares and quiv'ring fears,
Anxious sighs, untimely tears,
Fly, fly to Courts,
Fly to fond worldling's sports ;
Where strain'd sardonic smiles are glozing still,
And Grief is fore'd to laugh against her will ;
Where mirth's but mummery,
And sorrows only real be.

" Fly from our country pastimes, fly,
Sad troop of human misery !
Come, serene looks,
Clear as the crystal brooks,
Or the pure azur'd heaven, that smiles to see
The rich attendance of our poverty—
Peace, and a serene mind,
Which all men seek, we only find.

" Abused mortals, did you know
Where joy, heart's ease, and comforts grow,
You'd scorn proud towers,
And seek them in these bowers ;
Where winds, perhaps, our woods may sometimes shake;
But blustering care could never tempest make,
Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,
Saving of fountains that glide by us.

* * * * *

" Blest silent groves ! O may ye be
For ever mirth's best nursery !
May pure contents
For ever pitch their tents
Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains ;
And peace still slumber by these purling fountains !
Which we may every year
Find, when we come a-fishing here."

If these breathings of tuneful song poured themselves forth at his Youghal residence, are not they sufficient in themselves to immortalize it ?

How long the restless spirit of Raleigh may have contented itself in the privacy of retirement, it is difficult to determine. He was Mayor of Youghal in the years 1588 and 1589 ; an appointment which would imply settled residence, save that the Corporate records show he discharged his duties for the most part by a deputy, Mr. William Magnor. In the latter year he was certainly in Ireland ; for we find him then visiting his friend Spenser at his castle of Kilcolman. This interview the poet has celebrated in " Colin Clout :"—

" I sate, as was my trade,
Under the foot of Mole, that mountain hore ;
Keeping my sheep amongst the cooling shade
Of the green alders, by the Mulla's shore.
There a strange shepherd chanced to find me out,
Whether allured with my pipe's delight,
Whose pleasing sound yshrilled far about,
Or thither led by chance, I know not right ;
Whom when I asked from what place he came,
And how he hight himself, he did yeleep
The Shepherd of the Ocean by name,
And said he came far from the main sea deep."

Here we find manifest allusion to Raleigh's dwelling by the sea-shore at Youghal, where the ocean-wave breaks freshly from the Irish sea.

The biographers of Spenser generally state that the approval which Raleigh gave during this visit, to the " Faërie Queen," submitted to him in manuscript, was the immediate cause of the appearance of that magnificent allegory in the early part of the succeeding year. It is certain that the twain " friends beloved" embarked for England together, soon after this memorable interview ; and as Youghal was at the time the favourite port for all such voyages, we may without blame conclude that here was the scene of their departure. " In this spot," writes Mrs. S. C. Hall,* of the garden at Myrtle Grove, " beyond question, have been often read portions of the "Faërie Queene," long before the world became familiar with the divine conception—

' At whose approach the soul of Petrarch wept.'

For here, certainly, the immortal bard held communion with his ' deare friend ' and brother poet, whom he described as ' the somer nightingale'—

' Himselfe as skilful in that art as any.'

In the garden there is a group of four aged yew trees, which tradition states to have been planted by Raleigh ; and where it requires no stretch of fancy to believe that he has many a time sat, read, and talked, or lolled in the summer time, dreaming of El Dorado, in the vain search for which he sacrificed his fortune, and ultimately his life." Another modern writer† pursues the train of meditations suggested by the theme and place, and warms into enthusiasm :—" To the pilgrim, who loves to linger on scenes which genius has hallowed by sojourning amongst them, the whole place [Youghal] is full of—Raleigh. His house is here, quite unchanged in its outward appearance, and but slightly modified in its internal arrangements ; and while one gazes on that rooftree, it is hard to keep the fancy from wandering away to the incidents in the chivalrous being's history. Generations have come and gone since then ; and from Raleigh's day to our own, his old mansion has never wanted occupants—but what of them ? ' How lived, how loved, how died they ?' will comprise everything. They fretted out their little hour here, and then the gravesod sufficed to enwrap their fame and their frailties all at once ; and you, good beholder ! care not for their names, nor inquire for their condition. It is not so with the soldier-poet : he is not only your one leading thought,

* Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's " Ireland," Vol. i., p. 87.
† "Dublin University," Vol. xxvi., p. 319. Sept., 1845.

but, without effort, the broken events of a life where romantic adventure was a daily occurrence, pass before you in shadowy review. Aye, with half-closed eye you behold again the first introduction to his sovereign—so admirably painted in 'Kenilworth'—when the 'broidered cloak, hastily removed from the shoulder, was made a carpet for the royal foot to tread upon; and you remark the benignant expression of that proud woman's eyes, as with one glance she rewarded such duteous gallantry. You see him again, when Ambition had enkindled her fires in his bosom, tracing out on the pavilion's window pane, the legend—

'Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall'—

that motto which first conducted him to the proudest heights of glory, and then brought him down to defeat and ruin. You accompany his restless spirit to the new world, where, in remembrance of its royal donor, his settlement received the name it yet bears, 'Virginia;' a graceful and acceptable tribute. You picture him, too, a prisoner in the Tower, with his matchless lady sharing joyfully his captivity, when the evening closed in dark and wild, after his busy day; and still you behold a great man. He turned, as you know, calmly to study and reflection; and prepared to meet his death with a serenity of purpose which baffled the malice of his many foes. And then the last scene of all flits before you; the headsman's axe in the Old Palace Yard, 'that sharp cure for all diseases;' the myriads of human faces encircling the scaffold, some indignant, some pitying, a few triumphant; the sun-rays flashed back from the descending steel; the dull, dead sound, and—stillness.

"And in the gardens of his Youghal retreat, with the world all untried by him, as it then was, you can readily imagine what day-dreams were doubtless present to that mind, now expanding in youthful freshness and vigour. Beneath those trees—they are not too young for the honour—he must often have sate in his fixed musings on the Dorado which he was never to find; and here, in more thoughtful moments, were haply composed some of those writings which remain to our day, to prove him an almost universal genius. 'Youth is the period of our busiest thoughts, of endless and unwearied speculation.' To all it is the season of romance; but to those whose lips the muse has touched with her hallowed fire, it is also the era of their chief poetical expression. What visions of fame are theirs, and of future greatness!—what desires to live and make known the thronging, tumultuous imaginings of their minds! What longings, too, to *be* known beyond the small circle of their daily acquaintance!—yea, more! beyond the generation born with them, who are daily passing down into the gaping grave, that they may not, like the rest, 'die and be forgot,' but hereafter be kept in memory—

'Contemporains de tous les hommes,
Et citoyens de tous les lieux!'

These feelings, and others still higher and exceeding our expression, were, we doubt not, present to the heroic knight on these scenes; for here, with Spenser himself for a companion, did he linger over the "Faërie Queene," as yet in manuscript, and pronounce upon it the approving fiat which gave it forth to an admiring world."

The mansion of Myrtle Grove is in the Old English style, and bears so close a resemblance to Raleigh's birthplace in Devon, Hayes' Farm, that his quick eye must have often noticed the similarity. Three high-pointed gablets crown the east front, and beneath the central one are the hall and entrance doorway. Within, the house has undergone but little alteration. The windows have been modernized—the old glazing consisted of small lozenge panes set in lead; and the position of the chief staircase has been changed. The large dining-room is on the ground floor, and from it is a subterrancous passage into the great church-tower, being one of the old communications of the college. In one of the kitchens the ancient wide-arched fireplace remains, but is disused. The walls of the mansion are in great part wainscoted with Irish oak, which some former occupier sought to improve by partially painting in colours (!) The drawing-room retains most of its antique beauty in the preservation of its fine dark wainscot, its deep projecting bay-window, and its richly-carved oak mantlepiece, which is worthy of Grinling Gibbons. The mantlepiece rises to the full height of the ceiling, its cornice resting upon three figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, between which are enriched, circular-beaded panels; and a variety of emblematical devices fill up the rest of the structure. The Dutch tiles, which anciently adorned the fireplace, have been removed; and instead of the low andirons on which the bickering yule-log would burn, a modern grate and stave chimney-piece have been, with bad taste, inserted. In an adjoining bed-room is another mantlepiece of oak, barbarously painted over; and here the tiles remain. They are about four inches square, with Scriptural devices inscribed in a circular border. Behind the wainscoting of this room, a recess was a few years since revealed, in which a part of the old monkish library, hidden at the period of the Reformation, was discovered. One volume especially is a curious specimen of early printing. It

consists of two distinct portions. The first was printed at Mantua in 1479, in black letter, with coloured initials, being a compendium of Scriptural events from the creation to the days of the Apostles; the other portion was printed at Strasburg in 1483, and is Peter Comester's *Historia Scholastica*, dedicated to Prince Gonzales by John Schallus, Professor of Physic at Hornfield. The owner took some pains to inscribe on its leaves, more than once, his name and his ability to establish his claim if disallowed. He wrote very plainly the solemn words, "*Johanes Nellang, est verus possessor hugus libi. Possum producere testem.*" We do venture on the hope that the good monk's piety was not on a par with his Latinity. This ancient volume is in the possession of Matthew Hayman, Esq., of South Abbey.

The grounds are remarkable for the luxuriant growth of myrtles, bays, the arbutus, and other exotics, in the open air. Some of the myrtles exceed twenty feet in height; and from their embowering shade, have given the place the name of Myrtle Grove. It was known to Raleigh as "The College House of Youghal." In the garden are four yew trees, said to have been planted by Raleigh's own hand; they are very lofty, and form a square with a complete canopy at the top. Here, also, potatoes, originally brought from Virginia, were first planted in Ireland; and the traditionary story, as given by Smith, the Cork historian, is amusing: "The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk was the part to be used, gathered them, but not liking their taste, neglected their roots, till the ground being dug afterwards to sow grain, the potatoes were discovered therein, and, to the great surprise of the planter, vastly increased. From these few this country was furnished with seed." It is difficult to say whether the introduction of this esculent has been a bane or a blessing to Ireland, if we look to the matter in the abstract. Cobbett's denunciation of the root is too well-known than to be more than alluded to; and the recent distress in the island bears testimony to the truthfulness of some of his positions.

It but remains for us briefly to notice the history of this interesting place subsequent to Raleigh's occupation of it. His sun went down at the death of his royal mistress; and on the accession of her successor, he was accused, and, through the instrumentality of a venal jury, convicted of participation in the alleged treason of the Lady Arabella Stuart. Fearing an attainder, he had disposed of his Irish estates, in 1602, for £1,500, to Sir Richard Boyle, created subsequently Earl of Cork. In the deed of transfer, which is dated 7th December of this year, special mention is made of the College of Youghal, including of course the warden's house. In 1616, Sir Lawrence Parsons, Attorney-General for the Province of Munster, was appointed Recorder of Youghal, and took this mansion from the Earl of Cork for a residence. His grandson, Lawrence Parsons, Esq., of Birr, conveyed the house, 17th January, 1661, to Robert Hedges, Esq., of Beacanstown, co. Kildare, for a thousand years, at a peppercorn rent, in consideration of the sum of £135, with the rent reserved by the Earl of Cork, of a new almanac yearly. William Hedges, afterwards Sir William Hedges, son of the aforesaid Robert Hedges, sold the house, 24th February, 1670, to John Atkin, Esq., of Youghal; and the latter, by his last will, dated 20th October, 1705, demised the house to his grandson, John Hayman, Esq., M.P. for Youghal, 1703-1713. The place continued the residence of the Hayman family until the death of Walter Atkin Hayman, Esq., in 1816.

WOODLANDS, co. Dublin, the seat of Thomas White, Esq., Colonel of the Dublin County Militia; who is married to the Hon. Julia Vereker, daughter of the late Viscount Gort. The entrance to this demesne was pronounced by Prince Puckler Muskau to be "the most delightful thing in its kind that can be imagined." "Gay shrubs," he proceeds, "and wild flowers, the softest turf and giant trees, festooned with creeping plants, fill the narrow glen through which the path winds, by the side of the clear, dancing brook, which, falling in little cataracts, flows on, sometimes hidden in the thicket, sometimes resting like liquid silver in an emerald cup, or rushing under overhanging arches of rock, which nature seems to have hung there as triumphal gates for the beneficent naiad of the valley to pass through."

This manor was granted by King John to Sir Geoffry Luttrell; and in the possession of his descendants (ennobled as Earls of Carhampton) it remained until the commencement of the present century, when the last Lord Carhampton disposed of the estate to Luke White, Esq., father of the present proprietor. Woodlands is esteemed one of the finest residences in the vicinity of the Irish metropolis. It is a castellated mansion of the Tudor period, situated in a demesne rich in picturesque scenic attraction.

KILLYMOON CASTLE, co. Tyrone, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Stewart.

This property originally belonged to the Earls of Tyrone, from whom it passed, by purchase, to the ancestor of the present proprietor. The ancient mansion was many years since destroyed by an accidental fire; and the present edifice was erected after the designs of the well-known architect, Mr.

Nash, at a cost of £80,000. Killymoon forms a quadrangle, the north and east sides of which contain the chief apartments, and present two grand architectural fronts, in the Saxon style. The great hall is at the north side, and conducts to a staircase of stone having double flights. At the east end open off the dining and drawing-rooms, the wood-work of which throughout is polished oak. The east front has a large circular tower about midway, and terminates towards the north in an octagon tower of exceeding beauty. The Kildress river flows through the demesne, and is spanned not far from the castle by a picturesque bridge of five arches. The lands are celebrated for their varied beauty, and rich succession of charming views; and Killymoon, taken as a whole, occupies a deserved pre-eminence among the chief seats in the wealthy province of Ulster.

ORMEAU, co. Down, the seat of the Marquess of Donegal, on the river Lagan, within a mile and a quarter of Belfast.

The original residence of the family was in the town of Belfast. It was a large castellated building, erected in the early part of the seventeenth century, and continued in occupation until the year 1708, when it was burned to the ground by a fire caused through the carelessness of a female servant. By this catastrophe, the Ladies Jane, Frances, and Henrietta, daughters of Arthur, third Earl of Donegal, unhappily lost their lives. The family, after this terrible visitation, removed to their present residence.

Ormeau is in the Tudor style, and has been at different times considerably added to by the successive occupants. It is now a mansion of large size, containing every accommodation becoming a family of our nobility. The demesne is of limited extent; but the views from it are of considerable beauty. The scenery of the Belfast Lough, with the surrounding mountains, is largely taken in; and walks, skilfully designed, conduct the visitor to every point whence the prospect is desirable or is best attainable.

ANTRIM CASTLE, the seat of Viscount Massareene, situated at the town of Antrim, on the banks of the Six-Mile-Water river, and immediately adjoining to Lough Neagh.

The great front of the castle has square towers built at its angles; and these again have circular turrets carried up along their quoins, as high as the summit. The entrance is in the Louis Quatorze style, and is reached by a magnificent double stone staircase of considerable size. The front is further embellished with medallion portraits of Charles I. and II., and in conspicuous places with armorial shields of the Clotworthys and Skeffingtons. The side of the Castle runs parallel with the river, and is divided from it by a low parapet wall. In the gardens are several fish-ponds; and the flower-knots are laid out in the fanciful French style of the seventeenth century, the beds forming *pensées, fleurs-de-lis,* and other elegant devices. The trees are of great age and beauty; and there are some specimens of rhododendrons fifteen feet high. The gate-house, which leads to the town of Antrim, is built of limestone, and is in the Tudor style of architecture.

HOLLYBROOK HALL, co. of Wicklow, the seat of Sir Frederick John Hodson, Bart.

This manor was anciently the property of the Adair family, who claimed descent from Maurice Fitzgerald, fourth Earl of Kildare. The last of the Adairs, Mr. Foster Adair, of Hollybrook, M.P., left an only daughter and heir, Anne, who became the first wife of Robert Hodson, Esq., created a Baronet of Ireland, 28th Aug., 1787, and brought with her this fine estate.

Hollybrook is eleven miles from Dublin, and about one from the town of Bray. It was erected by Mr. Morrison, an able Dublin architect, and is an exquisite specimen of the domestic Tudor or Old English style of architecture. The material used was mountain granite, squared and chiselled; and the mansion has three several fronts. That to the east contains the library and drawing-room, and overhangs a picturesque lake. The principal front is to the north; and the hall is of singular beauty. It is panelled with oak, and is lighted by one stained-glass window, fourteen feet six inches high, by eight feet six inches wide. The staircase is of oak, and conducts to a gallery crossing the hall, from which open out the several sleeping apartments. All the chief rooms are lighted by oriel windows, commanding the richest views of the scenery for which Wicklow county is celebrated.

MANLEY HALL, Staffordshire, is in the parish of Wisford, four miles from Lichfield.

The present edifice was built by John Shawe Manley, Esq. It is in the Tudor style of architecture, which prevailed in the reign of Henry VII. for the country residences of the nobility and gentry.

The interior of the mansion was arranged on Mr. Manley's own plan, and the external architecture was designed by Mr. Thomas Trubshaw, architect, of Great Haywood, Staffordshire. The building was commenced in 1831 and completed in 1836. It stands on an eminence, commanding a view of a beautiful valley, through which passes a considerable stream, which has been enlarged, opposite the house, into an ornamental piece of water.

Augustus Butler lith

Standard & Dixon 7 Poland St.

MANLEY HALL, Co. STAFFORD

THE SEAT OF JOHN SHAWE, MANLEY. ESQ

TAINFIELD HOUSE, Somersetshire, the seat of William Edward Surtees, Esq., D.C.L. (the author of "A Sketch of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon," and some contributions to periodical literature), and of his wife, Lady Chapman.

The stagnations of a little stream, flowing from Cothelston, one of the Quantock hills, across the rich valley of Taunton Dean, into the river Tone, gave, as late as the commencement of this century, the name of Middle Marsh to the property now called Tainfield.

In 1808, Lieutenant-General Richard Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, laid the foundation of the present mansion, and named it Tainfield, after an estate called Tain, which he possessed in Berbice. He died 2nd Feb., 1812, having devised the house and land to his widow, a lady of the family of Remnant. Of her they were afterwards purchased by her third son, Lieutenant-General Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, C.B. and K.C.H. This distinguished officer of engineers served with the highest credit in the Peninsular War; and was hence permitted to bear, as an augmentation to his arms, a castle, with the superscription "Torres Vedras," and was decorated with a gold medal, engraved with the name of "Busaco." He subsequently filled the situation of Secretary of the Ordnance, and concluded his public career as Governor of the Bermudas. In 1840 he retired to Tainfield, where he died, 6th March, 1851. He devised the mansion and estate to his widow, Caroline, the daughter of the Rev. George Pyke, of Baythorn Park, an old family property in Essex. This lady married secondly, in 1853, her second cousin, William Edward Surtees, Esq., of a family widely scattered amongst the landed gentry of Durham and Northumberland.

Tainfield House is built in the Italian villa style, and commands an extensive view of the vale of Taunton. It contains some good pictures, amongst which may be specified—"The Circumcision," by Rembrandt; "A Holy Family," by Murillo; "A lady squeezing into an urn the blood from the heart of her murdered lover," by Guercino; and "The Ratcatcher," by Vischer. It contains also a few antiquities brought from Italy, both in *terracotta* and marble.

STOURTON CASTLE, Staffordshire, venerable on account of its antiquity, and interesting from its historical associations, stands in a beautiful valley, through which the river Stour winds along beneath its walls. The situation is thus described by Mr. Scott in his "History of Stourbridge and its Neighbourhood:"—

"On a commanding eminence on the west side of the river stands the ancient castle, overlooking a verdant vale beneath; while at a short distance to the south-west the bold edge of Kinver, with its contiguous range of hills, rises majestically to view. Nor is the opposite acclivity on the left bank of the river deficient in picturesque effect. A range of minor eminences, branching from Dunsley bank, and crowned with clumps of trees, flank the road which leads to Kidderminster, from whence a branch from Dunsley to the town of Kinver rises above the village. Part of a sand-rock intercepting the view down the valley, being excavated by art, affords a passage for the channel of the canal. The entire *coup-d'œil* of Stourton, with its extensive wharf and rural accompaniments, with the parallel rivers, the respective formation of nature and art, stretching to the town of Kinver, is pleasing and interesting."

Dr. Plot knew this castle to be of great antiquity, although he could not exactly trace the descent. Local tradition asserts that it was either the birthplace of King John, or his residence at some time. Until within the last thirty years it retained marks of great age, and indeed even now some few architectural data can be discovered which point to a remote period of erection.

The earliest mention we find of the castle is in the time of Edward IV., when John Hampton was lord of Stourton and its castle; but as it was in existence more than 300 years previous to this date, we may trace the descent of the manor, supposing that its lords were probably possessed of the castle also. Philip Holgate held the manor and forest of Kinver, *temp.* Henry II. Richard I. gave the town and forest of Kynefare and Storton to Philip, son of Holgate, in which family it seems to have remained for a considerable time. John de Vaux of Stourton was Lord of Kinfare, 9 Edward II. (1315); Hugo Tirel, 34 Edward III. (1359), held both Kenefare and Stourton (Rot. pat.); and in Edward IV.'s time, as above, the castle was held by John Hampton, who died in 1472. The arms of this family still remain in the windows of the parish church. The forest of Kinver, mentioned above, extended over many of the neighbouring parishes, according to the Great Perambulation, 28 Edward I. (1299) now preserved in the Tower. It was afforested by Henry II., and disafforested by the Charta de Forestis, 9 Henry III. (1224).

In the year 1500, Reginald Pole was born here, afterwards a cardinal, and the avowed enemy of Henry VIII. He was younger son of Sir Richard Pole, Lord Montague (cousin-german to Henry VII.) and of Lady Margaret Plantagenet, his wife, daughter of George Duke of Clarence (brother to Edward IV.) and the Countess of Salisbury. This celebrated man obtained church preferment at a very early age, and after having been sent as

papal legate to England, eventually succeeded Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1555, and died in 1558—sixteen hours after Queen Mary. He had been twice elected Pope, and twice had declined the papal crown. In the 1 Edward VI. (1546), Edward, son of John Whorwood, died, seised of this castle, Thomas, his son, being then seven years of age; and in this family, very anciently seated at Compton Park, a few miles distant, it remained till about 1679, when Wortley, son of Sir William Whorwood, sold Stourton Castle and Kinver to Philip Foley, in whose descendant, the present W. Hodgetts Foley, Esq., of Prestwood, it still remains.

During the Civil Wars, Stourton Castle was a garrison, and surrendered to the King, 23rd March, 1644. There are many traditions still extant relating to the siege. Two towers are said to have been completely demolished, and a cannon-ball, shot by Cromwell (!!) from Kinver Edge (about three miles distant) is described to have passed through the oak entrance-door and struck a porringer from the hands of a domestic who was crossing the court-yard. Certain it is, there were formerly three towers, one of which only remains (the foundations of another were discovered on the north side some years ago), and the ancient oak door is probably still preserved pierced with balls, which were discharged certainly at a shorter range than three miles, and most likely out of cannon bearing the royal crown, and under the command of Gilbert Gerrard. It is said some broken cannon were dug up in the gardens during alterations some years ago.

In 1659, William Talbot was born here; afterwards successively Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham; and it appears to have been occupied by his family, probably only as tenants, for about thirty years or more. His father died here 1686. After this date it seems to have fallen into disrepair, and Dr. Wilkes says in his time it was occupied as a farm-house; but for the last fifty years it has been held by the following "respectable tenants"—Thomas Sellick Brome, Esq., and afterwards by Mrs. Stewart; the late Thomas Worrall Grazebrook, Esq., resided here for many years; Mrs. Grazebrook, his relict, occupies it at the present time—1830.

Mr. Grazebrook extensively repaired the old castle, which in his days retained all its feudal characteristics. Entering on the west side, under the sole remaining tower, lofty and massive, by mounting a flight of steps which led up to the portal deeply sunk in walls upwards of six feet in thickness—the large oak door itself, thickly bossed over with iron, was much perforated by cannon-balls, the effects of its former siege. Passing over the threshold, the feet struck upon a large square trap-door (also studded with iron nails) by which prisoners were let down to the dungeons beneath; and extending over head was a beautifully groined roof. Immediately beyond this was the open court-yard, on entering which, the chambers on the left were devoted to kitchens and servants' lodgings, which opened into the court, while the other two sides of the quadrangle contained the private apartments of the family. Immediately opposite was the great hall, out of which all the other rooms and passages entered. The door of the hall was through a small turret in the right-hand corner, and above the "fine arch" in this were some mosaics and the date 1101. Mr. Scott describes this "eastern part of the building as containing a noble range of apartments, rising boldly from the valley." Along a passage at the north end of the hall stood the great wide staircase, which led to the rooms above; and in this, the north-east corner of the castle, is the room in which Cardinal Pole was born; it contained a large and handsome fireplace, about six feet wide, and very deeply and handsomely moulded. Besides this there was nothing particularly interesting in the castle, except the large fireplace in the great hall, and also a winding stone staircase, which led to the top of the tower, and gave entrance to its vaulted rooms.

Mr. Scott says: "On a minute examination it appears that the tower is built of stone, as also a part of the northern side-wall of the interior of the area. The remaining buildings, consisting of a capacious mansion with appurtenances, are entirely of brick. This part, though ancient, is probably of a date considerably later than the period when the towers were erected, the latter may be conjectured to have been constituent parts of the original fortress." In addition to this account, we would remark that evidently the ancient fortress extended over the whole area at present occupied, and was also of much larger dimensions; the foundations mentioned before were those of a tower which must have stood some little distance to the north. An ancient terrace-walk passed round all this northern, and also a portion of the eastern part on the outside.

About twenty-five years ago, James Foster, Esq., entering as a leaseholding tenant, made immense alterations, and changed the old castle we have been describing into the splendid modern mansion which it now is. The open court was turned into a very large and lofty hall, round which now hangs the valuable collection of paintings of the present holder; the old hall was changed into a splendid receiving room; roofs were raised; floors were lowered; wings were erected; a wide and handsome terrace was built round three sides of the castle; and although all the old still remains, yet so much has it been

changed, that it would be difficult to recognise the residence of the Hamptons and Whorwoods in the elegant Stourton Castle of modern days. William Orme Foster, Esq., nephew to the late tenant, now occupies it.

The grounds are pleasant, and the gardens extensive, with the river Stour winding through them, and forming a handsome waterfall. The surrounding neighbourhood abounds in beautiful scenery. The village of Enville, with its celebrated woods and sheep-walk, is within a few miles; and the whole district is alike interesting to the lover of Nature and to the antiquary. Kinver Edge is a conspicuous object from the windows. Some say that the ancient camp on its summit is the work of Danes, and some of the Ancient British. Kinvaur signifies a great edge in Celtic, to which nation we are inclined to attribute the fortification. It was used as an outpost by Henry IV. in 1405, when pursuing Owen Glendwr, who had plundered Worcester. Near to it is an ancient bolt-stone—a curious relic. On the east side is a barrow surrounded by a ditch, and assigned by tradition as the burial place of some great chief. On the north side is a curious cavern, called Meg o'Fox Hole, supposed to have been a hermit's cell, and from which a subterranean passage is said to extend to a well in the village (a curious and ancient one), about a mile and a half off.

The seats of many noblemen and gentlemen are scattered round, and the country town of Stourbridge is about three miles distant. Views of this castle are engraved in Shaw's History, and also among "West's Views in Staffordshire."

MITFORD CASTLE, in the co. of Northumberland, the seat of Admiral Mitford.

The ancient castle of Mitford, near which stands the modern dwelling, is now little more than a heap of ruins. It is unknown by whom or when this fortress was erected; but according to all probability it dates from a period anterior to the Norman Conquest. At that time it was possessed by Sir John Mitford, whose only daughter and heir, Sibille, was given in marriage by the conqueror to Sir Bertram, a Norman knight.

In the seventeenth year of King John's reign, Roger Bertram joined the northern barons in opposing that fickle tyrant, who, at the head of his Flemish *rütters*, was laying waste the land without remorse. Upon this occasion John seized the castle and burnt the town of Mitford, at the same time putting the inhabitants to death. The *rütters* above alluded to were German mercenaries, who, like the Swiss and the Italian condottieri, were ready to fight for any one who would pay them. Their name is probably derived from the German word ROTTE, which, in the olden warfare, was used to signify a body of men under one common leader, but of uncertain number. The phrase almain—that is, German, *rütter*—is of frequent occurrence in our early dramatists.

The next year, and probably while it remained in King John's hands, the castle was besieged by Alexander, King of Scotland, as we read in "Leland's Collectanea," though he omits to tell us whether it was or was not taken.

The barony of Mitford was given by the Crown to Philip de Ulcote; but upon John's demise, Bertram not only contrived to make his peace with Henry III., and obtain a restitution of his lands, but even grew into high favour with that monarch. In the same reign, however, Bertram's successor was unlucky enough to unite himself with the insurgents at Northampton, when he was taken prisoner and his estate seized to the King's use. Subsequently it was granted by Edward III. to Eleanor Stanour, the wife of Robert de Stoteville.

We next find it successively passing through the hands of Gilbert Middleton, a freebooter, and of Adomer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, "who seems," says Hutchinson, "to have a divine interdict impending over him for his atrocious deeds. He was a tool to his prince, and servilely submitted to the mandates of the crown, contrary to the dictates of humanity, honour, and justice. He sate in judgment on Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and impiously acquiesced in his sentence. He was a chief instrument in apprehending the famous Scotch patriot, William Wallace, in 1305, accomplishing his capture by corrupting his bosom friends, and by the treachery of his most intimate associates, and those in whom he placed his utmost confidence—Sir John Monteith and others of infamous memory. Adomer, on his bridal day, was slain at a tournament held in honour of his nuptials, and left a wife at once a maiden, bride, and widow. It is said that for several generations of this family a father was never happy enough to see his son, the proscribed parent being snatched off by the hand of death before the birth of the issue."

The above passage is worth quoting, as an example of what men will write, and perhaps believe, when led away by party feeling or national prejudice. True it is that old chroniclers have given this tale with much solemnity, but it is not very creditable for a writer in the eighteenth century to have repeated such absurdities except to express dissent. That the fathers of many successive generations should die without seeing the birth of their issue would hardly find a fitting place in a romance.

This barony afterwards came to the Earl of Athol by his wife, Johanna, of the Pembroke

family. From them it passed by female heirs to the Percys. In the reign of King Henry VIII. the castle and manor were possessed by Lord Brough. In the fourth year of Queen Mary, Lord Brough granted these possessions to Cuthbert Mitford and Robert his son, for ever—collateral descendants of the ancient owner before the Norman Conquest. He, however, reserved the site of the castle and the royalties, which, coming afterwards to the crown, were granted to the above-named Robert Mitford in the reign of Charles II.

This castle stands upon an eminence on the southern brink of the Wansbeck. On the south and east, great labour has been employed in forming a ditch out of the rock under its walls, which are still in many places thirty feet high. The keep is circular, of rough, strong masonry, and contains small gloomy dungeons, with thick walls and narrow loop-holes. The other buildings within the area are totally demolished.

The modern edifice, as we have already observed, stands near these ruins, in the midst of a picturesque and interesting country.

NUTWELL COURT, Devonshire, the seat of Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart.

Risdon says: "This Nutwell *Court*, which signifies a mansion-house in a signiory, came to the family of Prideaux as Lympston did"—that is, by purchase. In later times it was in the possession of Lord Dynham; but it owes its chief celebrity to having been at one time the abode of the gallant Sir Francis Drake, an ancestor of the present owner, and, indeed, the founder of the family. As such, a brief sketch of his life will be hardly out of place.

Sir Francis was born in or near Tavistock, in 1545. His father was a minister, who fled into Kent for fear of the six articles, in King Henry VIII.'s time, and who, probably being in narrow circumstances, bound his son apprentice to the master of a small bark, which traded into France and Zealand. In this hard service he acquired the first elements of that nautical skill for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished, and gave such satisfaction to his master, that when the latter died he bequeathed his vessel to the young seaman. Drake, however, found this sphere of life much too contracted for his bounding spirit; and selling his ship, he embarked with Captain John Hawkins upon a venture to the West Indies, where his goods were seized by the Spaniards at St. John de Ulloa, and he himself narrowly escaped. This single circumstance seems to have given the direction of his future life; or, as Prince quaintly tells it—"To make him satisfaction, Mr. Drake was persuaded by the minister of his ship that he might lawfully recover the value of the King of Spain by reprisal, and repair his losses upon him anywhere else. The case was clear in sea-divinity; and few are such infidels as not to believe doctrines which make for their profit; whereupon Drake, though then a poor private man, undertook to revenge himself upon so mighty a monarch."

From this moment Drake carried on a constant war against the "so mighty a monarch" upon his own account—a system quite in harmony with the general feelings of his countrymen in those days, and for the carrying out of which he found little difficulty in obtaining the requisite supplies. The very name of Spaniard was as hateful to English patriotism as the galleons, with their cargoes of gold and silver, were attractive to English cupidity; and when Drake returned loaded with plunder, "his return being carried into the church, there remained few or no people with the preacher; all running out to observe the blessing of God upon the dangerous adventures and endeavours of the captain, who had wanted [qy. wasted?] one year, two months, and some odd days in this voyage." Unquestionably the success of Drake did much to foster the national spirit, while it taught the seamen to regard nothing as impossible to their courage. His achievements, so great in proportion to his means, would almost seem incredible, were it not that we find similar enterprises undertaken and carried out by others of the same age. He had sailed with only two ships, the one of seventy tons burden, and the other of twenty-five, their joint crews consisting of no more than seventy-three men and boys; yet, with this inconsiderable force, he attacked, and, in a few hours, stormed the city of Nombre de Dios. He next carried and pillaged Vera Cruz; and though he found but little spoil in the town, on returning to join his ships he was fortunate enough to take "a rewe of fifty mules, each carrying three hundred pound weight of silver, and some bars and wedges of gold."

The same restlessness and love of enterprise which had sent Drake to the Spanish coast, now led him to embark as a volunteer in the wars in Ireland, that were now being carried on under Walter, Earl of Essex. Upon his return, he was presented by Sir Christopher Hatton to Queen Elizabeth, and found so much favour with her that he was soon enabled to undertake his celebrated voyage round the world. The wonders that the adventurers met with in this expedition have been detailed with all that simple good faith which characterizes our early voyagers, their own implicit confidence in the miracles they relate lending that same peculiar charm to them which belongs to a well-told story of romance.

Upon his coming home, he was graciously received by the Queen, who visited him aboard

his ship at Deptford, and knighted him in 1581. Seven years afterwards, when the Spanish Armada threatened England, Sir Francis was appointed vice-admiral, under Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, and had the good fortune to capture the great galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, the reputed projector of the enterprise. By this blow the captors divided amongst them fifty-five thousand ducats.

Drake now undertook, in company with Hawkins, what proved to be his last and only unsuccessful voyage. The Spaniards having had timely notice of his coming, removed their treasures to a distance from the shore; and the failure of the enterprise so preyed upon his spirits, that he fell into a flux, of which he died. "Sickness," says his historian, "did not so properly untye, as sorrow did wrend at once the roab of his mortality asunder. This great spirit, always accustomed to victory and success, was not able to bear so great a check of fortune; so that coming near Bella Porta, in America, he departed this mortal life upon the sea."

Nutwell stands upon the east side of the river Exe, nearly opposite to Powderham Castle. Originally it was a castellated building, but when Lord Dynham came into possession of it, about the time of Edward IV., "he altered it and made it a fair and stately dwelling-house. It standeth very low, by an arm of the sea, so that the high floods rise almost to the house. It is open only to the west, being defended otherwise with little hills." Since Risdon's time — from whom we have taken the above quotation — the house has been nearly rebuilt. The plantations, also, have been extended and much improved.

LONGWORTH, in the co. of Hereford, the seat of Robert Biddulph Phillipps, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. This gentleman also served as High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1838.

The Longfords, who took their name from the place, are its earliest known possessors. Subsequently we find it held by the Tubervilles, and at a later period by the Paunceforts. The next change upon record was in the time of Henry V., when we have a deed conveying it to Joan, Lady Beauchamp. In 1418, only four years afterwards, it was sold by her to William Walwayne. In the reign of Charles II., it was disposed of by one of his descendants to Herbert Croft, Bishop of Hereford; but in about six years the place once more passed into the family of the Walwyns or Walwayns, the bishop selling it to James Walwyn, a West India merchant, and cousin to the Nicholas before mentioned. With his descendants it remained until the year 1805, when the last proprietor of that name sold the property to his maternal uncle, Robert Phillipps, Esq., a younger son of the family of Eaton Bishop in this county.

The present house was nearly rebuilt somewhat more than sixty years ago. It is a handsome structure, built of brick, and stands in a pleasant situation at a convenient distance from the Hereford and Ledbury road. The view it commands is highly picturesque, extending to the Malvern Hills and the Black Mountains on the east and west; while to the south is the village of Mordesford, embosomed in trees. It is fitted up with much taste, and decorated with a few good pictures. In the library is a small but valuable collection of books.

At no great distance from the present seat are the ruins of Old Longworth, at one time the mansion-house, though for many years used for a farm-house. It is surrounded by a moat, and has a small chapel that presents a very interesting example of the early perpendicular style of architecture.

FRYSTON HALL, Yorkshire, in the West Riding, one mile from Ferrybridge, two from Pontefract, eleven from Wakefield, and fifteen from Doncaster; the seat of Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., who is a Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and has represented the borough of Pontefract in several parliaments.

At one period this estate belonged to the family of Crowle; from them it was purchased by Richard Milnes, Esq., of Great Houghton and Peniston, and in this family it still remains.

The mansion is a commodious building, with a handsome Ionic front; the date of its erection being uncertain. It is an old manor-house, to which the Ionic front is no doubt a modern addition.

The gardens are fine, and provided with hot-houses for the cultivation of the more delicate kinds of fruit. There is in them a sarcophagus of Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract.

LLANERCHYDOL, Montgomeryshire, about a mile from Welsh Pool, and seven and a half from Montgomery, the seat of David Pugh, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for this county. Major Pugh served as High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1823, and was returned for the Montgomeryshire boroughs to the reformed parliament in 1832.

The house in which the owners of this estate formerly dwelt was accidentally destroyed by fire. The existing edifice was erected about the year 1776, but it has been very much altered and improved by the gentleman now possessing it. The entrance-hall and the two drawing-rooms make together forty-

one feet, opening into a conservatory twenty-eight feet long. The dining-room is a handsome apartment, thirty-one feet in length, and twenty-one and a half in breadth. There are two sitting-rooms of less dimensions, with good bed-rooms, and excellent domestic offices. The ascent to the house from the town of Welsh Pool is by a winding road, which at every turn presents a new and romantic scene, with all the varied and picturesque features of a Welsh landscape.

Llanerchydol is a compact estate in a ring fence, including a fertile garden, walled round, and having within its circuit hot-houses, ice-houses, and the various other appurtenances of modern luxury and refinement.

NUNNYKIRK, in the co. of Northumberland; the seat of Charles William Orde, Esq., a Magistrate for the county.

This place was comprised in Ranulph de Merley's grant of Ritton to Newminster, the abbot of which house built here a chapel, a tower, and other edifices. Time, however, or the ravages of war, or other accidents, have completely swept away all that the good abbot raised at so much cost; nor is there any description of it remaining to us, so far as is known, in either book or record. Hutchinson says, that "fragments of buildings have indeed been found, and human bones dug up lately in sinking for new foundations; and when the crown granted it in 1610 to Sir Ralph Grey, the letters patent described it as a tower and other buildings, called Nunkirke, with all the lands belonging to it, lying near to Redesdale, late in the tenure of John Fenwick, and now of Sir Ralph Grey, Knight, and of the annual rent of £200."

We next find this estate in the possession of the Wards of Morpeth, who bought it of the descendants of Sir Ralph Grey. From the Wards it devolved by inheritance to the present owner, who has made large additions to the old manor-house.

Mr. Orde's mansion is situated near the head of a winding haugh, in a narrow valley, which is closed in upon all sides with steep woody banks, except the south. Through this opening is seen the little hamlet of Heley-side, which terminates the prospect at the distance of about a mile. The Trent here issues from a deep rocky dell, overhung with oaks, and continues its course on the west side of the haugh and house in a southern direction. The bed in which the stream flows is rocky; and on its right is an oak wood, while on the other side spreads a curtain of tall trees and underwood, that screen it from the meadow.

HANHAM HALL, Gloucestershire, about five miles from Bristol; the seat of J. Whittuck Whittuck, Esq.

Hanham Hall has been possessed by the ancestors of the present owner for a great number of years. Before their time it was probably possessed by the ancestors of Sir William Newton, to whom the valuable estate and formerly magnificent seat of Barr's Court at one period certainly belonged. This last named place, however, has also been in the family of the Whittucks for several generations, though not so long as Hanham. Annexed to Barr's Court is a beautiful little chapel, in Bitton Church—one of the finest in this part of England—which Mr. Whittuck has fitted up with memorial windows; a large one at the east end to his father, and at the side of it smaller ones to his brothers and sisters. The design of the floor is also very beautiful, on encaustic tiles. This chapel has for years been the burial-place of the Whittucks and before their time was used for the same purpose by the Newtons.

The mansion of Hanham Hall was erected in the year 1570, and belongs to the Elizabethan style of architecture, so picturesque and at the same time so truly national. It has a double staircase, lined with oak, of great beauty, and strongly recalling to the mind the memory of the olden time. The dining-room, which is spacious, presents the same characteristic features, as indeed do the rest of the apartments.

The grounds attached to the dwelling are richly wooded, and laid out in parterres and terraces. These are surrounded by handsome avenues of lime and elm in the distance.

RAGLAND (or Raglan) **CASTLE,** Monmouthshire, near the village of the same name, and about seven miles and a half from Monmouth; the property of the Duke of Beaufort.

It is difficult to trace the pedigree—if we may be allowed the term—of this estate through all its ramifications, even the accurate Dugdale involving himself in some contradictions with regard to it. In his "Baronage" he tells us that the great family of Clare was seized of the Castle of Raglan; and Richard Strongbow, the last male heir of that line, gave the castle and manor, in the time of Henry II., to Walter Bloet, from whom it came to the family of Berkeley. But in another document (Article—Lord Herbert of Cherbury) he states that Sir John Morley, who lived in the reign of Richard II., resided in this castle; and that his daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage into the family of Herbert. From the Herberts it came to the Somersets, with whom it still remains.

Without attempting to reconcile these accounts, so inconsistent with each other, we may observe that Raglan Castle does not appear to have continued long in the Berkeley family; and that Sir William ap Thomas, son

of Sir Thomas ap Gwillim by Maud his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Morley, of Ragland Castle, was proprietor in the reign of Henry V. His eldest son, William, a man of distinguished abilities, was created by Edward IV., Lord of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower. By the king's command, his pedigree was traced by four bards, who are called, "chiefest men of skill within the province of South Wales;" and he was ordered to discontinue the Welsh custom of changing the surname at every descent, and to assume that of Herbert, in honour of his ancestor, Herbert Fitz Henry, who was chamberlain to King Henry I.

This William was a zealous friend to the House of York, and so highly was his loyalty esteemed by Edward IV., that he entrusted to his safe-keeping the Earl of Richmond, afterward King Henry VII. The Earl, whom Lord Herbert had treated with the greatest kindness, was during his absence released from confinement by Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, and conveyed into Brittany.

Upon the attainder of Jasper in 1469, Lord Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke, and warmly exerted himself in favour of his royal benefactor by raising an army of Welshmen amongst his numerous retainers, and marching at their head to oppose the Lancastrians under the Earl of Warwick. Being taken prisoner at the battle of Danes Moor, he was beheaded at Banbury, when he met his fate with fortitude, giving a striking instance of his fraternal affection as well as of his contempt for death. As he was about to lay his head upon the block, he exclaimed to Sir John Conyers, who superintended the execution, "Let me die, for I am old; but save my brother, who is young, lusty, and hardy, mete and apt to serve the greatest prince in Christendom." His son William, Earl of Pembroke, resigned that title in 1479, and was created Earl of Huntingdon,—Edward IV. wishing to dignify his son, the Prince of Wales, with the Earldom of Pembroke. At his lordship's death in 1491, without male issue, his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, conveyed the Castle of Raglan to her husband, Sir Charles Somerset, a natural son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (who was beheaded in 1463 for his adherence to the House of Lancaster). Upon the accession of Henry VII., to whom he was nearly allied in blood, he was rapidly advanced to high honours, being successively appointed a privy councillor, admiral of the king's fleet at sea, a knight banneret, knight of the garter, captain of the guards, and lord chamberlain. He was twice employed as ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, the first time conveying to him the order of the garter, and the second concluding two treaties against the Turks. His high favour with the king, and perhaps no less his personal attractions, obtained for him in marriage the hand of Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Huntingdon, and in her right he bore the title of Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower.

Even the death of his royal benefactor proved no impediment to his farther increase in rank and honours, for he attained to an equal degree of favour with Henry VIII. In the French wars he highly distinguished himself. At the siege of Terouenne he commanded a division of six thousand men, and greatly contributed in forcing the place to a surrender; at the siege and capture of Tournay, where he held a high command, he conducted himself with no less skill and intrepidity. Being deputed, on the pacification, to restore the last-named place to France, he would not allow the Marshal de Chatillon to enter it with banners displayed, but furled, it being, he said, yielded voluntarily, and not obtained by conquest; and he is highly praised by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his history of Henry VIII., for having thus vindicated the honour of his prince and country. In 1518, he ratified the articles of peace with France; and in 1521, mediated the pacification between Francis I. and his great rival, the Emperor Charles V. In reward for these signal services he was appointed lord chamberlain for life, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Worcester.

"He had the honour of representing the person of Henry VIII. at the coronation of the Princess Mary; and soon after the accession of Francis I., was commissioned to betroth the king's infant daughter to the infant dauphin, according to an article of the recent pacification. But a report being circulated which gave rise to much raillery among the wits of the times, that the young bridegroom was either not yet born or had died soon after his birth, the Earl of Worcester, with his colleague, the Bishop of Ely, were ordered to verify the child's existence. They accordingly repaired to the Castle of Amboise, where the queen resided, and being introduced to the dauphin affectionately embraced him."

William, Earl of Worcester, in virtue of his descent from the royal blood, was permitted to assume the arms of England, which are still borne by his descendant, the present Duke of Beaufort.

Raglan was long considered as the chief fortress in Monmouthsire, its great strength making it more capable of resisting artillery than any other stronghold of the kind in the same county. It is particularly distinguished for the siege which it sustained by the Parliamentarians under the command of Fairfax. It was then defended by Henry, fifth Earl, and first Marquess of Worcester, and notwithstanding its scanty garrison and extensive

outworks, was almost the last fortress in the kingdom that was reduced by the forces of the Roundheads. Heath, however, gives a somewhat different account of its capabilities for sustaining a siege. He says, "The Castle of Ragland was a very strong place, having a deep moat encompassing it, besides the river running by it. There were delivered up with it twenty pieces of ordnance, only three barrels of powder; but they had a mill with which they could make a barrel a day. There was found great store of corn and malt, wine of all sorts, and beer. The horses they had left were not many, and those that were, almost starved for want of hay; so that the horses had like to have eaten one another for want of meat, and therefore were tied with chains. There were also great store of goods and rich furniture found in the castle, which Fairfax committed to the care and custody of Mr. Herbert, commissioner of the army, Mr. Roger Williams, and Major Tuliday, to be inventoried, and that in case any of the country should make a just claim to any of them, as having been violently taken from them, or they compelled to bring them in thither, they should have them restored."

The castle was surrendered upon conditions, one of them being to the effect that "the officers, gentlemen, and soldiers of the garrison, with all other persons therein, shall march out of the said garrison with their horses and arms, with colours flying, drums beating, trumpets sounding, matches lighted at both ends, bullets in their mouths, and every soldier with twelve charges of powder, match and bullet proportionable, and bag and baggage, to any place within ten miles of the garrison where the governor shall nominate; where, in respect his Majesty hath no garrison in England, nor army anywhere within this kingdom and dominion of Wales, their arms shall be delivered up to such as his Excellency shall appoint to receive them, where the soldiers shall be disbanded."

There were other clauses providing for the personal security of all who had borne arms, unless such as had been especially exempted from pardon and composition by any previous orders of the parliament.

After the surrender, a long conference took place between the Marquess and Fairfax, of which the following characteristic details are given in the "Apophthegms of the Earl of Worcester."

"After much conference between the Marquesse and Generall Fairfax, wherein many things were requested of the Generall by the Marquesse, and being, as he thought himself, happy in the attainment, his Lordship was pleased to make a merry petition to the Generall as he was taking his leave,—viz., in the behalf of a couple of pigeons, which were wont to come to his hand and feed out of it constantly—in whose behalf he desired the Generall that he would be pleased to give him his protection for them, fearing the little command that he should have over his soldiers in that behalf. To which the Generall said, 'I am glad to see your Lordship so merry.' 'Oh,' said the Marquesse, 'you have given me no other cause; and, as hasty as you are, you shall not go until I have told you a story:—There were two men going up Holborn to be hanged; one of them being very merry and jocund, gave offence unto the other, who was as sad and dejected, insomuch as that the downcast man said unto the other, 'I wonder, brother, that you can be so foolish, considering the business that we are going about.' 'Tush,' answered the other, 'thou art a fool; thou wentest a thieving, and never thought what would become of thee; wherefore, being on a sudden surprised, thou fallest into such a shaking fit that I am ashamed to see thee in that condition; whereas I was resolved to be hanged before ever I fell to stealing, which is the reason, nothing happening strange or unexpected, I go so composed unto my death.'—'So,' said the Marquesse, 'I resolved to undergo whatsoever, even the worst of evils that you were able to lay upon me, before ever I took up arms for my sovereign; and therefore wonder not that I am so merry.'"

From this conference it would appear that the Marquess was included on the black list of those excepted from hopes of grace and pardon. At all events he was brought up to London, committed to the custody of the Black Rod, put upon his trial, and condemned, notwithstanding his advanced age—he being at the time in his eighty-fifth year. It seems, however, that hopes of mercy had been held out to him, for only a few hours before his death he observed to Dr. Bayley, "If to seize upon all my goods, to pull down my house, to sell my estate, and send for such a weak body as mine was, so enfeebled by disease, in the dead of winter, and in the dead winter of my age—be merciful, what are they whose mercies are so cruel? Neither do I expect that they should stop at all this, for I fear they will persecute me after death." Being informed, however, that Parliament would permit him to be buried in his family vault in Windsor Chapel, he cried out with great sprightliness of manner, "Why, God bless us all! why, then, I shall have a better castle when I am dead than they took from me whilst I was alive."

The losses sustained by the Marquess in the royal cause were enormous, for his liberality was equal to his gallantry. Of either, many instances might be given. Upon one occasion, when the king was thanking him for his large loans, he replied, "Sir, I had your word for the money, but I never thought I should be so soon repayed; for now you have given me

thanks, I have all I looked for." At another time, the king, apprehensive lest the stores of the garrison should be consumed by his suite, empowered him to exact from the country such provisions as were necessary for his maintenance and recruit. "I humbly thank your Majesty," he said, "but my castle will not stand long if it lean upon the country; I had rather be brought to a morsel of bread, than any morsels of bread should be brought me to entertain your Majesty."

Raglan Castle stands upon a gentle eminence near the village. It is thus quaintly described by Churchyard in his "Worthines of Wales." After having spoken of the castle wherein Henry V. was born:—

"Not farre from thence, a famous castle fine,
That Ragland hight, stands moted almost round;
Made of freestone, upright as straight as line,
Whose workmanship in beautie doth abound.

The curious knots, wrought all with edged toole,
The stately tower, that looks ore pond and poole,
The fountaine trim, that runs both day and night—
Doth yield in showe a rare and noble sight."

When Raglan Castle surrendered to Fairfax it was dismantled; but in addition to the injuries it sustained from the Parliamentary army, considerable dilapidations have since been occasioned by the numerous tenants in the vicinity, who have carried away from time to time considerable portions of stone, as well as other materials, for their own uses. No less than twenty-three staircases were removed by these spoilers, though this havoc has of late years been put an end to by the good taste of the ducal owner.

At a little distance it appears only as a heavy, shapeless mass, half hid by the intervening trees; on a nearer approach, it assumes a more distinct form, presenting an assemblage no less grand than beautiful. Including the citadel, these magnificent remains occupy a tract of ground not less than one-third of a mile in circumference.

The citadel stands to the south of the castle. It is a detached building, at present half demolished, but which was at one time a large hexagon, defended by bastions, surrounded with a moat, and connected with the castle by means of a drawbridge. Its original appellation was *Melyn y Gwent*, or the Yellow Tower of Gwent. A stone staircase leads to the top of the remaining tower, from which is an extensive prospect, bounded by the distant hills and mountains in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny.

The shell of the castle encloses two courts, each of which communicated with the terrace by means of a gateway, and a bridge carried over the moat. The pile was faced with hewn freestone, not much injured by time, and imparting a light, elegant appearance to the ruins. It is of a whitish-grey colour, beautifully grained, and as smooth as if it had been polished.

The grand entrance is the most magnificent portion of the ruins. It is formed by a Gothic portal, flanked by two massive towers; the one beautifully tufted with ivy, the other so entirely covered that not a single stone is visible. At a short distance, upon the right, appears a third tower, lower in height, almost wholly free of ivy, and, with its machicolated summit, presenting a highly picturesque appearance. The porch, which still retains the grooves for two portcullises, leads into the first court, once paved, but now covered with turf, and sprinkled with shrubs. The eastern and northern sides contained a range of culinary offices, of which the kitchen is remarkable for the size of its fireplace; the southern side appears to have formed a grand suite of apartments, and the great bow-window of the hall, at the south-western extremity of the court, is finely canopied with ivy. The stately hall, which divides the two courts, and seems to have been built in the days of Queen Elizabeth, retains the vestiges of ancient hospitality and splendour; the ceiling has fallen down, but the walls still remain. It is sixty feet long, twenty-seven broad, and was the great banqueting-room of the castle. At the extremity are placed the arms of the first Marquess of Worcester, sculptured in stone, and surrounded with the garter; underneath is the family motto, which fully marks the character of him who so gallantly defended his stronghold against Fairfax—"Mutare, vel timere, sperno" (I scorn to change or fear). The fireplace is remarkable for its size, and the peculiar construction of its chimney. This hall is occasionally used as a fives' court.

To the north of the hall are ranges of offices, which appear to have been butteries; beyond are the traces of splendid apartments. In the walls above I observed two chimney-pieces in high preservation, neatly ornamented with a light frieze and cornice; the stone frames of the windows are likewise in many parts, particularly in the south front, distinguished by mouldings and other ornaments.

The western door of the hall led into the chapel, which is now dilapidated; but its situation is marked by some of the flying columns, rising from grotesque heads, which supported the roof. At the upper end are two rude, whole-length figures in stone, several yards above the ground, discovered by Mr. Heath under the thick clusters of ivy. Beyond the foundations of the chapel is the area of the second court, skirted by a range of buildings, which at the time of the siege formed the barracks of the garrison. Not the least vestiges remain of the marble fountain which once occupied the centre of the area, and was ornamented with the statue of a white horse.

Most of the apartments of this splendid edifice were of great dimensions, and the communications easy and convenient. The

strength of the walls is still so great that if the parts yet standing were roofed and floored, it might even now be formed into a magnificent modern dwelling.

Raglan is more than most of the castles in Monmouthshire. If any parts of the old castellated mansion, which existed in the time of Sir John Morley or his predecessors, still remain in the present structure, they have been so much altered and adapted to the subsequent improvements as not to be easily discriminated. The earliest style perceivable in the building is not anterior to the reign of Henry V., and the more modern as late as the time of Charles I.; the fashion of the arches, doors, and windows, and the style of the ornaments, are progressively of the intermediate ages. We may therefore ascribe its construction principally to Sir William ap Thomas and his son, the Earl of Pembroke. Parts were since added by the Earls of Worcester; the citadel and outworks probably originated with the gallant marquess who last resided here.

The great extent of the castle, with the size of its cellars and offices, gives proof of a baronial magnificence scarcely conceivable in the present day. In the account of Raglan Castle by Heath, already alluded to, is a minute account of his household and retainers—more resembling the palace of a sovereign than the mansion of a subject. For a considerable time he maintained a garrison of eight hundred men; and on the surrender of the castle, besides his own family and friends, the officers alone were no less than four colonels, eighty-two captains, sixteen lieutenants, six cornets, four ensigns, and four quartermasters. In addition to these were fifty-two esquires and gentlemen.

The demesnes of the castle correspondpe with all this splendour. Besides the gardens and pleasure-grounds adjoining the house, the farms were numerous and well-conditioned. The meadows around Landenny were appropriated to the dairy; an extensive tract of land, clothed with beech and oak, formed the home-park, while the red-deer park stretched beyond Llandeilo Cresseney.

From this ancestral Castle, so rich in chivalric associations, the gallant Lord Fitzroy Somerset has chosen the title, by which he will hereafter be recorded in History as the Commander of the British forces in Turkey.

HAREFIELD PLACE, in the co. of Middlesex, three miles from Uxbridge and eighteen from London; the seat of Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., Member of Parliament for Warwickshire.

It is remarkable, as Lysons observes, that the manor of Harefield, with the exception of a temporary alienation, has descended by intermarriages and a regular succession, in the families of Backeworth, Swanland, and Newdegate, from the year 1284, when, by verdict of a jury, it appeared that Roger de Backeworth and his ancestors had then held it from time immemorial. The same writer adds, that it is the only instance in which he had traced such remote possession in the county of Middlesex. The alienation above alluded to occurred in 1585, when John Newdegate, Esq., exchanged the manor of Harefield for that of Arbury, in Warwickshire, then possessed by Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1601, Sir Edmund conveyed this estate to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, his wife Alice, Countess Dowager, and to her three daughters, the Ladies Anne, Frances, and Elizabeth Stanley.

The mansion-house, which is situated near the church, was the ancient residence of the lords of the manor, and Norden tells us that "Harefield Place was a fair house, standing on the edge of the hill; the river Colne passing near the same, through the pleasant meadows and sweet pastures, yielding both delight and profit." Here it was that, in 1602, the Lord Keeper Egerton and the Countess Dowager of Derby were honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, in one of her usual progresses; and it says not a little for her patience that she could endure the entertainments provided for her. On this occasion it happened to rain, and sitting on horseback, under a tree for shelter, she had to listen to a long dialogue between "two persons—the one representing a bayliffe, the other a dayriemaide, who met her in the demesne grounds of Harefielde, near the Dayrie Howse." Then came "The humble Petition of a guiltlesse Lady, delivered in writing upon Munday Morninge, to the Q. by the La. Walsingham:"

"Beautie's rose and Vertue's booke,
Angell's minde and Angell's looke,
To all Saints and Angells deare;
Clearest Majestie on earth,
Heaven did smile at your faire birth,
And since, your daies have been most cleare.

"Only poor St. Swythen now
Doth heare you blame his cloudy brow;
But the poore Sainte devoutly sweares,
It is but a tradition vaine
That his much weeping causeth raine,
For Saints in Heaven shedde no teares.

"But this he saith, that to his feast
Commeth Iris, an unbidden guest,
In her moist roabe of collers gay;
And she cometh, she ever staies
For the space of fortie daies,
And more or lesse raines every day.

"But the good Saint when once he knew
This raine was like to fall on you,
If Saints could weepe, he had wept as much
As when he did the Lady leade*
That did on burning iron tread—
To Ladies his respect is such.

* Upon this, Nichols observes, "I am not clear about this legend. Was it St. Swithin who, in 1041, led Queen Emma (wife of Ethelred, the Saxon monarch, and afterwards of Canute) over bars of burning iron? This could not literally be the case, for St. Swithin died in the middle of the ninth century, and Emma in the middle of the eleventh; but as she is said to have spent the night previous to the ordeal in prayers at the tomb of St. Swithin, what the saint was, I suppose, believed to do by invisible agency, the poet feigns him to have done personally, leading "the lady that did on burning iron tread."

"He gently first bids Iris goe
Unto the Antipodes below.
But shee for that more sullen grew:
When he saw that, with angry looke,
From her her rayncie roabes he tooke,
Which heere he doth present to you.

"It is fitt it should with you remaine,
For you know better how to *raine*;
Yet if it rains still as before
St. Swithin praies that you would guesse
That Iris doth more roabes possesse,
And that you should blame him no more."

It should not be forgotten that at the time of these verses this "beautie's rose" was *only* in her sixty-ninth year.

From the family of Stanley, Harefield passed to George Pitt, Esq., of Stratfield Say, in Hampshire, by marriage; but he conveyed, by bargain and sale, the manors of Harefield and Marshall to Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart., Sergeant-at-Law, in whose descendants the estate remained vested till 1760, when the late Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart., having fixed his residence in Warwickshire, sold Harefield Place (retaining the manor and his other estates in the parish) to John Truesdale, Esq., whose executors, in 1780, sold it to William Baines, Esq., from whom, or his representatives, it passed by purchase to the widow of the late Charles Parker, Esq., and is now the property of her son, Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., to whom the late Sir Roger Newdigate bequeathed his Middlesex estates, and also the reversion of his Warwickshire estate.

Lysons says that Harefield Place was burnt down about the year 1660. The fire is traditionally attributed to the carelessness of Sir Charles Sedley, much celebrated for wit in his day, though the writings he has left us show much less of that quality than of mere licentiousness. The story runs that this accident originated from his reading while in bed.

Harefield Lodge, the present dwelling of the owner of the estate, and which has superseded the older mansion, stands near the southern extremity of the parish of Harefield, at a short distance from Uxbridge. It is a handsome modern villa of brick, chiefly built by Sir Roger Newdigate, and occupies an elevated site, commanding extensive views over the surrounding country. The most prominent objects are Windsor Castle and its attached forest.

HINDLIP, in the co. of Worcester, and near the provincial capital of that name, the seat of Viscount Southwell.

This place is variously written, *Hindelep*, *Hinlip*, Hendlip, and Henlip. It takes this appellation from the Saxon, and signifies "*saltus cervarum*," that is to say, *The Hinds' Leap*.

In the reign of Henry IV., Hindlip was held by a family of the name of Solley. After the death of Thomas Solley, without heirs of his body, it passed to his near cousin, Humphrey Coningsby, who in the fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, sold it to John Habington, or Abingdon, cofferer to the queen. His son, Thomas, who married Mary, sister of Lord Monteagle, succeeded to his father's estate, but not to his father's real or affected loyalty, for he was a stanch partizan of Mary, Queen of Scots, and for his assisting in the attempt to release her, he suffered a six years' imprisonment in the Tower. Here, according to the old cynic, Anthony à Wood, "he profited more in that time in several sorts of learning than he had before in all his life."

But however beneficial this long imprisonment might be as regards his advance in learning, it by no means lessened his propensity to embarking in the dangerous designs against the government. Shortly after his retirement to Hindlip, he became involved in the Gunpowder Plot, and was condemned to die for having concealed Garnet and Oldcorn. Luckily for him, his wife, anxious to save the life of her brother, Lord Monteagle, wrote the well-known letter to him that led to the discovery. By her intercession, joined to that of Lord Monteagle, he escaped the axe. Nash, in his county history, has given, from a manuscript in the Harleian Library, a very curious and interesting account of the search made at Hindlip after the conspirators:—

"A true discovery of the service performed at Henlip, the house of Mr. Thomas Abingdon, for the apprehension of Mr. Henry Garnet, alias Wolley, provincial of the Jesuits, and other dangerous persons, there found in January last, 1605.

"After the king's royal promise of bountiful reward to such as would apprehend the traitors concerned in the powder conspiracy, and much expectation of subject-like duty, but no return made thereof in so important a matter, a warrant was directed to the right worthy and worshipful knight, Sir Henry Bromlie; and the proclamation delivered therewith, describing the features and shapes of the men, for the better discovering them. He, not neglecting so a weighty a business, horsing himself with a seemly troop of his own attendants, and calling to his assistance so many as in discretion was thought meet, having likewise in his company Sir Edward Bromley, on Monday, Jan. 20 last, by break of day, did engirt and round beat the house of Mayster Thomas Abbingdon, at Henlip, near Worcester. Mr. Abbingdon, not being then at home, but ridden abroad about some occasions best known to himself; the house being goodlie, and of great receipt, it required the more diligent labour and pains in the searching. It appeared there was no want; and Mr. Abbingdon himself coming home that night, the commission and proclamation being

shown unto him, he denied any such men to be in his house, and voluntarily to die at his own gate, if any such were to be found in his house, or in that shire. But this liberal, or rather rash speech could not cause the search so slightly to be given over; the cause enforced more respect than words of that or any such like nature; and proceeding on, according to the trust reposed in him, in the gallery over the gate there were found two cunning and very artificial conveyances in the main brick-wall, so ingeniously framed, and with such art, as it cost much labour ere they could be found. Three other secret places, contrived by no less skill and industry, were found in and about the chimneys, in one whereof two of the traitors were close concealed. These chimney-conveyances being so strangely formed, having the entrances into them so curiously covered over with brick, mortared and made fast to planks of wood, and coloured black, like the other parts of the chimney, that very diligent inquisition might well have passed by, without throwing the least suspicion upon such unsuspicious places. And whereas divers funnels are usually made to chimneys according as they are combined together, and serve for necessary use in several rooms, so here were some that exceeded common expectation, seeming outwardly fit for carrying forth smoke; but being further examined and seen into, their service was to no such purpose, but only to lend air and light downward into the concealments, where such as were concealed in them, at any time should be hidden. Eleven secret corners and conveyances were found in the said house, all of them having books, massing stuff, and popish trumpery in them, only two excepted, which appeared to have been found on former searches, and therefore had now the less credit given to them; but Mayster Abbingdon would take no knowledge of any of these places, nor that the books, or massing stuff, were any of his, until at length the deeds of his lands being found in one of them, whose custody doubtless he would not commit to any place of neglect, or where he should have no intelligence of them, whereto he could then devise any sufficient excuse. Three days had been wholly spent, and no man found there all this while; but upon the fourth day, in the morning, from behind the wainscot in the galleries, came forth two men of their own voluntary accord, as being able no longer able there to conceal themselves; for they confessed that they had but one apple between them, which was all the sustenance they had received during the time that they were thus hidden. One of them was named Owen, who afterwards murdered himself in the Tower; and the other Chambers; but they would take no other knowledge of any other men's being in the house. On the eighth day the before-mentioned place in the chimney was found, according as they had all been at several times, one after another, though before set down together, for expressing the just number of them.

"Forth of this secret and most cunning conveyance came Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, sought for, and another with him, named Hall; marmalade and other sweetmeats were found there lying by them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed, through a little hole in the chimney that backed another chimney into the gentlewoman's chamber; and by that passage cawdles, broths, and warm drinks had been conveyed in unto them.

"Now in regard the place was so close . . . . . did much annoy them that made entrance in upon them, to whom they confessed that they had not been able to hold out one whole day longer, but either they must have squeeled, or perished in the place. The whole service endured the space of eleven nights and twelve days, and no more persons being there found, in company with Mayster Abbingdon himself, Garnet, Hill, Owen, and Chambers, were brought up to London to understand further of his highness's pleasure."

Though, as we have already seen, condemned to death in the first instance, Abingdon had the good fortune to escape with no worse punishment than that of confining himself during life to Worcestershire, a prison of very tolerable limit. It moreover was attended with this advantage—it led to his collecting the materials for a history of the county, and these have served as a groundwork for Nash's compilation.

Hindlip passed from the Abingdons to Sir William Compton, whose family terminated in a daughter, Jane, who married John Berkeley, Esq., (younger brother to Robert Berkeley of Spetchley), and was mother of Jane, Viscountess Southwell, who died 26th Oct., 1853.

The mansion-house is supposed to have been erected by John Abingdon, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, and is in the style of architecture peculiar to that period. Within it is a complete chateau of romance, with towers, turrets, dark closets, and winding passages. There is scarcely a room without some mysterious mode of access, the walls being perforated with staircases and secret hiding-places lurking behind the chimneys; or, as Gray so aptly describes a building of this kind—

> "To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
> Each panel in achievements clothing,
> Rich windows that exclude the light,
> And passages that lead to nothing."

TRALEE CASTLE, in the co. of Kerry, and

province of Munster, about fifty-eight miles from Cork, the seat of Sir Edward Denny, Bart.

The name of this place was anciently written *Traleigh*, that is to say, *the strand of the Leigh*, a name derived from the neighbouring town, which itself was so called because of its position near the point at which the river Leigh empties itself into the broad sandy bay of Tralee.

At one time Tralee Castle belonged to the Earl of Desmond, upon whose forfeiture and death it was granted to Sir Edward Denny. At the breaking out of the war in 1641, all the English families in and about Tralee took shelter in the castle, where Sir Edward had assembled all his tenants, with a view to its defence. Other duties, however, calling him away, he left the garrison under the command of Sir Thomas Harris, who for six months kept the besiegers at bay. At the end of that time, the governor being killed, and the brave defenders worn out by fatigue and hunger, the castle was surrendered.

The ancient family of Denny occupies a distinguished place in historic records. John Denny is noted as having been a gallant warrior, slain in the French wars of Henry V. Sir Anthony Denny, Bart., was Groom of the Stole in 1518, and a member of the Privy Council to Henry VIII., with whom he appears to have been an especial favourite. When the king was at the point of death, he was the only one of the courtiers who dared to inform him of his real condition, and received, as the reward of his frank loyalty, the present of a magnificent pair of gloves, worked in pearls. Others of this house have been scarcely less eminent in the service of the state, some holding civil and others military rank and office.

GOSFIELD HALL, in the co. of Essex.

Soon after the Norman Conquest, we find this estate possessed by Robert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, from which family it was alienated to the Veres, Earls of Oxford, and held of them by Adam de Gosfield. In the reigns of Edward I. and II., when the Yorkists preponderated, it passed into the hands of John Bellowes, Chevalier, and for a long time the lordship took its name from him. At a yet later period it devolved to the Rolfes, and from them, by an heiress, to the Wentworths of Lodham Hall. The heiress of the last-named family brought it in marriage to Richard, second son of Lord Ryche, from whom it passed to the Lords Grey. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, it was sold to the Millingtons, and again in a short time to John Knight, Esq., who, dying in 1735, bequeathed the manor and lordship to his wife Anne, second daughter of James Craggs, Esq. Three years subsequently the widow married Robert Nugent, Esq., afterwards Earl Nugent, from whom, in 1788, this estate devolved to his son-in-law, George, Marquess of Buckingham, and eventually passed into other hands.

This structure, in its original form, was a large brick pile, enclosing a quadrangular court, into which all the windows of the ground-floor opened, while those of the upper stories were strongly barricaded. At one time the only internal communication was from one room to another. Altogether it presents an interesting example of the domestic architecture that prevailed in the residences of the nobility during the reign of Henry VII., who strictly enforced the ancient prerogative of the crown, in prohibiting his subjects from erecting castles, though it had been compounded for by Stephen. The nobles thus in some measure evaded the law, giving to their houses the strength, if they dared not give them the form, of castles.

The west side of the quadrangle remains nearly in its pristine state; the communication being, not by a common passage, but from one room to another, such as formerly was the case through the entire building. The north, east, and west fronts were built at the beginning of the last century; but since that time various alterations were made by Lord Nugent, and afterwards by the Duke of Buckingham, who added several rooms and passages to the south and east sides.

The park attached to this mansion is extensive, and contains many fine old trees of different kinds. It is farther ornamented by a beautiful sheet of water, which was increased to the extent of one hundred and two acres, by the late Earl Nugent.

TREFUSIS HOUSE, in the co. of Cornwall, the seat of Lord Clinton.

The family of Trefusis, who derived their name from this manor, was seated here at the time of the Norman Conquest, and their descendants have retained possession of it in uninterrupted succession to the present day.

This house, although of no great antiquity, is, from the general absence of the family, in a state of decay, their usual residence being at Maxtock, in Warwickshire. The apartments are numerous as well as commodious; but do not present any peculiar architectural features. The situation of the edifice is remarkably grand, one, indeed, of the finest in this part of the kingdom.

CLARENDON PARK, Wiltshire, about three miles from Salisbury, the seat of Sir Frederick H. Hervey Bathurst, Bart.

This is a convenient modern edifice, surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds. The woods abound in fine trees, and near one extremity is a lake of considerable size, from which issues a small river.

The celebrated Edward Hyde derived his title of Lord Clarendon from this domain. About a mile from the house are the ruins of the ancient palace of Clarendon, which must have been built before the time of Henry II., and was successively the abode of several English monarchs. Nothing now remains but ruined walls and heaps of rubbish, to mark what was once the seat of so much glory.

In connection with this spot, a strange story is told by Sir Thomas Elyot in his "Bibliotheca." "About thirty years past, I myself beynge with my father, Syr Rycharde Elyot, at a monasterye of regular chanons, called 'Ivy Churche,' at the west angle of the church, two miles from the city of Sarybyri, behelde the bones of a dead man, founde depe in the ground where they digged stone; which beynge joined together was in length 14 feet 10 inches; whereof one of the teethe my father had, which was of the quantitie of a great walnut. This have I written because some men will believe nothing that is out of the compasse of their owne knowlege. And yet some of them presume to have knowlege above any other, contemnyng all men but themselves and such as they favour." This Sir Thomas Elyot died in 1514.

CALLTONMOR, Scotland, in the parish of Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, the seat of Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, who represented Boston in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830.

This mansion, which is built of Kenmure stone, was erected by Neill Malcom, Esq., of Poltalloch, from the designs of Mr. Burn. It is in the style of architecture peculiar to the reign of James I., and stands upon a succession of terraces facing the south, about three miles distant from the original seat of the Poltalloch family. Within, it is exceedingly convenient. The view from it extends over the bay of Crinan, the picturesque range of the Knapdale Hills, and the plain through which flows the river Add, or Ad, the principal stream in the parish.

At a little distance from the house is a small episcopal church, completed in 1854 by the present owner of Calltonmor. It is a pretty specimen of early English architecture, highly ornamented, with windows of stained glass.

The country around is well wooded; and the old house of the Poltalloch family is justly celebrated for its extensive and beautiful views of Loch Craignish, with the islands of Scarba, Jura, Mull, &c.

CARDIFF CASTLE, South Wales, in the co. of Glamorgan, the seat of the Marquess of Bute.

The castle is said by Sir Edward Mansel, to have been built by Robert Fitzhamon, after he had driven the Welsh chieftain, Jestyn ap Gwrgan, out of the town of Cardiff. We are, however, told in the Truman manuscript, under Morgan Hen—who began his reign in the early part of the tenth century—that "Morgan was the first that built the castle of Cardiff, and the town, where an old town had been built before by Didi Gawr, a Roman conqueror, which town had been destroyed by the Saxons." The Didi Gawr, above-mentioned, is conjectured by Mr. Edward Williams to have been Aulus Didius.

Before the final annexation of Wales to England, it would seem that Cardiff Castle was often subjected to attacks from Welshmen. Leland in his "Collectanea" tells us: "In the year 1404, the fourth of the reign of King Henry, Owen Glendwr burnt the southern part of Wales, and besieged the town and castle of Cardiff. The inhabitants sent to the king to supplicate assistance; but he neither came himself nor sent to their relief. Owen took the town, and burnt the whole except one street, in which the friars minors resided, which, with the convent, he spared on account of the love he bore them. He afterwards took the castle and destroyed it, carrying away a large quantity of treasure, which he found deposited there. When the friars minors besought him to return them their books and chalices, which they had lodged in the castle, he replied, 'Wherefore did you place your goods in the castle? If you had kept them in your convent, they would have been safe.'"

The same author has given us the following account of Cardiff Castle, as it appeared in his time:—"The castelle is on the north-west side of the town waulle, and is a great thing and a strong, but now in sume ruine. There be 2 gates to entre the castelle, whercof the biggest is caullid Sherehaul gate, the other is caullid the Escheker gate. There is by Shirhaul gate a great large tour caullid white tour, wherein is now the kinge's armory. The dungeon tour is large and fair. The castelle toward the toun by est and south is plain, but is diked by northe, and by west it is defended by Taphe river. There be certain places in the castelle limited to every one of the 13 peres or knightes that cam with Haymo, Erle of Glocester in King William Conqueror's dayes and wan Glamorgan countery; and echc of these he bound to the castelle garde."

The castle, although part of it has gone to ruin, still retains much of its original grandeur. The western front, with its bold octagonal tower presents a remarkably fine appearance from the road in approaching the town on that side. The old architecture has here been preserved, and carries back the fancy of the imaginative spectator to the feudal times. Some years ago the interior of

this part was repaired and modernized with a view to its being made the residence of Lord Mounstuart; but his accidental death put an end to the improvements ere their completion. During these proceedings the original windows in the eastern front were destroyed, and large sash windows substituted in their place —a change much more conducive to internal comfort than to the external beauty of the edifice.

Within the castle enclosure, upon an elevated circular mound, stand the ruins of the keep, commanding extensive views of the adjacent country. The ditch that formerly surrounded this building has been filled up, and the ground converted into a level lawn, in singular but not unpleasing contrast to the ruins. The rampart within the external wall of this enclosure has been planted with shrubs, and on the top a terrace-walk extends the whole length. Adjoining the gate by which the court is entered from the town, are the ruins of what is called the Black Tower, assigned by tradition as the prison of the unfortunate Robert Curtoise, Duke of Normandy, the son of William the Conqueror, who was confined by his brother, William II. He died here in 1133, after an imprisonment of thirty-six years.

The only historical event connected with this place, subsequently to the union of Wales and England in the reign of Henry VIII., is the siege it sustained in the time of the Great Civil War. It was garrisoned for Charles, but was betrayed into the hands of Cromwell by one of the Royalists, who is said to have conducted his troops into the castle through a subterraneous passage which communicated with the country. This tale, however, has been disputed, and apparently with good reason.

ARDROSS CASTLE, Scotland, Ross-shire, the seat of Alexander Matheson, Esq., Member of Parliament for the Inverness district of Burghs.

In former times this property belonged to the Mackenzies of Ardross, by whom it was sold in 1832 to the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland. In 1845 it was purchased by Mr. Matheson of the Duke of Sutherland.

Ardross Castle stands upon the banks of the wild and romantic river Alness, which divides the parish of Rosskeen from the neighbouring parish. It was built in the years 1848 and 1852 by the present proprietor, Alexander Matheson, upon the site of a yet older edifice, which he caused to be pulled down. It is in the Scotch style of architecture that prevailed during the sixteenth century, a style which, though hardly acknowledged by the architect, is by no means destitute of picturesque effect. In fact it is a mixture of the old French and castellated fashions, with turrets, pepper-boxes, and other similar adornments, the impression of the whole being heightened by the amphitheatre of lofty mountains that surround it.

Mr. Matheson is also the proprietor of the estate of Lochalsh in the same shire, the ancient patrimony of the chiefs of Matheson, from whom he is descended. This edifice takes its name from the loch so called, a portion of an inlet, or arm of the sea, which divides the western end of Glensheil from the parish of the same appellation.

MORVAL HOUSE, in the co. of Cornwall, in the hundred and deanery of West, about two miles and a half from the post town of Looe, and nearly five and a half from Liskeard; the seat of John Buller, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. This gentleman formerly represented West Looe in Parliament, and was High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1835.

The manor of Morval was for many generations the property and residence of the Glynns. A singular tale is related in connection with this family, exhibiting a state of barbarism and lawlessness that we could hardly have supposed to have existence in England at the latter end of the fifteenth century. It is thus given in Gilbert's History of Cornwall:—"In the year 1471, John Glynn, Esq., was barbarously murdered at Higher-Wringworthy, in this parish, by several ruffians employed by Thomas Clemens, whom he had superseded in the office of under-steward of the duchy. In the preceding year he had been assaulted and grievously wounded in the face by the retainers of Clemens, as he was holding the king's court at Liskeard; and thrown into Liskeard prison, where he signed a compulsory obligation not to prosecute. Some months preceding the murder, the retainers of Clemens went to Morval, and plundered the house and premises of goods and chattels to the value of £200 and upwards, as then estimated. All this appears from the petition of Jane Glynn, the widow, to Parliament, which sets forth that she could have no redress for their horrible outrages in the county of Cornwall, by reason of the general dread of the malice of Clemens and his lawless gang; she prayed, therefore, that her appeal might be tried in London by a Cornish jury; and that in default of Clemens appearing to take his trial, he might be dealt with as convicted, and attainted. Her petition was granted."

In the widow's petition, the details of the murder are given with frightful minuteness. "The said Thomas Flete, &c., &c., then and there, at four of the clock in the mornyng, hym felonsly and horribly slewe and murdred and clove his head in four parties, and gave hym ten dede woondes in his body; and when he was dede, they kutt of oon of his legges, and

oone of his armes, and his hede from his body, to make hym sure; and over that, then and there his purs and £22 of money numbered, a signet of golde, a grete signet of sylver in the same purs conteyned, a double eloke of muster deviles, a sword and a dagger to the value of 6 marks, of the goodes and catels of the said John Glyn, felonsly from hym they robbed, take, and bare awey."

In the reign of Henry VIII. this manor passed, with one of the eoheiresses of Glynn, to the Coodes; and with the heiress of Coode to a younger branch of the Bullers, a family particularly distinguished in the person of Sir Francis Buller, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and afterwards of the Common Pleas.

The house of Morval appears from its interior to be of high antiquity, while its exterior is somewhat plain and massive. The staircase is remarkably heavy, and hung with portraits that, from their early date, seem in admirable keeping with all around them. In the library and other apartments are several good portraits of the Buller family.

The site of this house has been exceedingly well chosen, the scenery around it being, perhaps, as picturesque and interesting as any to be found in England. It stands at the head of an extensive lawn, dotted with large trees, through whieh is carried a eoast-road, afterwards continued through shady glens that border on an estuary of the Looe; whence the eye eatehes a pleasing glimpse across the water, and the beautifully-wooded grounds of Trenant Park. But perhaps the finest part of the landscape is at Tregarland Bridge; there the solitude of the ealm stream, the verdure of the banks, the rapid ascent of the mountain-woods, mingled with dark and lowering masses of roek, altogether form a delightful pieture to the tourist.

SHAW HILL, Lancashire, about two miles from Chorley, in the parish of Leyland, the seat of Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., who served the offiee of High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1837, and is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

This estate was for many years possessed by the ancient family of Crosse, till Richard Crosse, Esq., having sueceeded to it in 1802, settled his paternal lands in Laneashire upon Anne Mary, the youngest of his daughters, in remainder, after the death of his second son, Richard Townley Crosse. In 1828, this lady married Thomas Bright Ikin, Esq., who in consequenee assumed, under the royal sign manual, the surname and arms of Crosse.

The house is a large and handsome mansion that was existing in the seventeenth century. Several improvements, however, were made in the year 1807; and sinee that time it has again undergone many important alterations, which have converted an uninteresting pile, with little or no ornament, into a handsome specimen of Roman architeeture, with corniees, architraves, trusses, and other like embellishments. The colonnade, whieh is of the Doric order, extends to sixty feet in length, running along the whole line of the front, and projeeting in the centre at the grand entranee. The pile is surmounted by a bold and massive cornice with blocking. The ehief entrance is in the north front, the west and south-west opening upon lawns and shrubberies. On the west front is a terraee between three and four hundred feet in length, eommanding an extensive view aeross the park. Upon the east side are the offiees.

Columns, entablatures, eornices, &e., ornament the entranee-hall, whieh is used as a billiard-room. Both the library and drawing-room are handsome, as well as spacious, the latter being rendered light and cheerful by the addition of a bow-window that oecupies the whole of one end. On each of the four sides of the staircase, upon the upper landing, are open arches richly decorated, and round it runs a Corinthian entablature, eopied from the temple, at Rome, of Jupiter Stator. The light is supplied to it by a skylight. By the turnpike-road that leads from Chorley to Preston, stands the lodge, a handsome specimen of Greek arehitecture applied to the domestic purposes of modern life. It consists of a portieo, and two rusticated wings, with double pilasters at the angles—the whole being a redueed copy of the Ionic temple on the banks of the Kissus. The site of this building is about two miles from Preston.

The grounds were laid out under the direction of Mr. Gilpin, and are well worthy of his reputation in such matters. A well-wooded extent of country bounds them, while still farther on are seen the Irish Sea and the estuary of the river Ribble. On a fine day, and more particularly on a fine sunset, the landscape is one of surpassing beauty.

GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, in the co. of Middlesex, and parish of Ealing, the seat of Baron Rothsehild.

In the olden records this place is called Gonyldesbury or Gunyldsbury, the name having in all probability been derived from Gunyld or Gunnilda, nieee of King Canute, who, it is supposed, resided here till she was banished from England in the year 1044. At one time the manor belonged to the well-known Aliee Pieree, or Perrers, who also beeame an exile, when it was seized by the crown.

Gunnersbury was originally built in the year 1663 by Serjeant Maynard, from the plans and under the superintendenee of Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. He died here in 1690.

In 1761 Gunnersbury was purchased for

the Princess Amelia, who expended large sums upon it, and made it her occasional residence till the time of her death, when it was sold in compliance with her will. After having passed through several hands, it was bought by a tradesman as a matter of speculation. He took down the house and disposed of the materials, an event, in this case, perhaps not much to be regretted.

A large portion of the estate was subsequently purchased by Alexander Copland, Esq., who built a handsome villa, partly on the site of the ancient mansion. It is now the property of Baron Rothschild; the grounds, which are very fine, comprising about ninety acres, surrounded by a brick wall, and ornamented with two handsome sheets of water. The wood here is not abundant, but there are a few cedars of Lebanon supposed to have been planted by Kent, who laid out the gardens shortly after the year 1740. These cedars are in a flourishing condition and extremely beautiful.

KNOWLTON COURT, in the co. of Kent, about five miles from Sandwich, the seat of Admiral D'Aeth.

This estate belonged at one time to the Peytons, descended from the Peytons of Peyton Hall in Suffolk, and before them to the Langleys, with which family they were connected by marriage at an early period. Sir John Narborough purchased the property in 1684, of the four daughters and coheiresses of Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart. The former was an admiral, and one of the navy commissioners, under Charles II. and James II. His eldest son, who succeeded him in the possession of Knowlton Court, was created a baronet by James II., but both he and his only brother James were unfortunately lost with their father-in-law, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, upon the rocks of Scilly, in the October of 1797. The whole estate then devolved upon their only sister and sole heiress, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas D'Aeth, Esq., Member of Parliament for Sandwich in 1714, who was created a baronet by George I. in 1716. Upon the decease of Sir Narborough D'Aeth, third baronet of that name, the estate came into the possession of Captain G. W. Hughes, R.N., who took the name and arms of D'Aeth, and married Harriet, daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Kent.

The mansion was erected in the reign of James I. by Sir Thomas Peyton, who made it his principal place of residence. It is built of brick, with stone cornices to the windows, which, in the remaining parts of the original edifice, are divided into separate lights by their ancient mullions. There are also some fine brick mouldings, and curious clustered chimneys, that have an interesting effect when seen, upon approaching the mansion, through the trees. Above the entrance, in the centre of the front is a cartouche shield, bearing the arms of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, Bart., surmounted by the coat of Narborough. In the old wing is a spacious room, now used as a billiard room; the spandrils of the arch in the chimney-piece are charged with the arms of Peyton, the founder of the house; and the windows still retain some remnant of the beautiful stained glass with which they must have been formerly filled.

One wing of the old pile remains in its original state; but the centre and opposite wing were altered and partly rebuilt by Sir Thomas D'Aeth in the reign of Queen Anne. The park, which includes about two hundred acres, is ornamented by many fine trees, particularly about the house, though their original continuity has been broken.

TREGREHAN HOUSE, in the co. of Cornwall and parish of St. Blazey, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Carlyon, a Magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Tregrehan House is a convenient mansion, built of brick, and presenting nothing peculiar in its style of architecture. It stands at the head of a very delightful avenue, which opens at a handsome lodge, adjoining the road that leads from St. Austell to Lostwithiel.

HURTS HALL, Saxmundham, Suffolk, the seat of William Long, Esq.

Hurts Hall takes its name from the manor of Hurts, attached to this property. It has been for many years the residence of the family now possessing it, and appears to have been a tolerably old mansion, improved and modernized by the late Charles Long, Esq., who also laid out the grounds. The style of architecture is that which is generally, though somewhat vaguely, denominated modern; but it is an excellent dwelling, the rooms being convenient as well as spacious, and the staircase both light and elegant. It is, moreover, pleasantly situated, and has a cheerful aspect. Within, are some good family pictures, by Van Horst and others, and of the school of Sir Peter Lely, so eminent in his own day.

The grounds have been much improved by the present owner, who has also augmented the estate. There is some fine timber about the park, and the grounds, with their gentle undulations, form a pretty object as seen from the main road, which passes through them.

THE DOON, Ireland, King's County, the seat of Francis E. Moony, Esq.

The name of this place is derived from the Danish—*Doon*, a cave, of which there are some remains in the demesne, supposed to be of Danish origin.

It is now impossible to say at what time the Moonys first settled here; but by letters patent of Charles I., dated December 22nd, 1630, the lands of Doon were regranted to Owen O'Moony, a direct ancestor of the present proprietor. The family of Moony—in Irish, O'Moonaigh—is said by Keating and others to be descended from Cathaior More, brother of Dathy, King of Ireland.

James Enraght, Esq., of Ballyclare—who was born in 1684, and died in 1752—married Matilda, daughter of Owen Moony, Esq., of Doon, by his wife, one of the daughters of Coghlan, of Kilcolgan Castle. Their eldest son, Francis, assumed the name and arms of Moony on succeeding to the Doon estates, all the sons of the last-named Owen having died without issue. This Francis was grandfather to the gentleman now in possession of the estate.

The family of Enraghts are also of ancient Irish extraction. They possessed considerable lands in the counties of Carlow and Kerry, and were connected with several of the principal families in both counties.

The more ancient part of the Doon was erected in the commencement of the reign of Charles II., by a member of the Moony family; the remainder of the edifice was built by the father of the present owner. It is in the modern style of architecture, and without presenting any peculiar features, is sufficiently spacious and convenient.

The demesne consists of between five and six hundred acres. It is agreeably varied by gentle undulations, and well-wooded, partly with ancient timber-trees, and partly with plantations made by the last and present proprietor. In front of the modern residence stands the ruined Castle of Esker, the seat of the family in former times, covered with luxuriant ivy. Upon a rock at Corocollin are the remains of an old mansion, which also was a residence of the Moonys; and in the neighbourhood are to be traced the foundations of a house, inhabited by Major Moony, an officer distinguished in the Civil War of 1689.

A tradition still lingers in connection with this family, highly illustrative of the courage and fidelity of retainers in the olden time. About two centuries ago there was a determined feud between the O'Moonys and the M'Coghlans. A servant of the former returning one day from Esker Castle—then the family abode—found himself so closely pursued by a party of the M'Coghlans, that when he reached the postern gate, he found it impossible for him to enter without the enemy entering with him. As brave as he was faithful, he gave the alarm, but at the same time cried out to the garrison to keep the gates fast, for "it was better to lose one than all." The castle was thus saved; but the gallant retainer fell into the hands of the enemy, who, in the ferocious spirit of those days, put him to a cruel death. His last lineal descendant, an aged female, left this estate for America only a few months since.

HARDWICK HOUSE, in the co. of Suffolk, the seat of the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart.

This estate appears to have been given by King Stephen to the monks of Bury, and with them it remained till the dissolution of monasteries. According to tradition it was the abbot's dairy, while the principal mansion upon the grounds was his occasional residence. Under letters patent, dated 20th August, in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII., Hardwick, by the description of all the woods, underwoods, lands, and hereditaments, called *Herdwyke-wood*, was granted by the crown to Sir Thomas Darcy, afterwards Lord Darcy of Chick, in fee for the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee. It next became the property of Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, younger brother of Sir Richard Southwell, of Wood Rysing, in Norfolk, who died, seized of it, 26th of October, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Sir Robert Southwell, sold Hardwick in the twenty-seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Goodrich, of Clifford's Inn, London, Gentleman. Upon the 15th February, in the thirty-first year of Queen Elizabeth, Goodrich, probably in consequence of some defect in the original patent, surrendered this property to her Majesty, who, on the 4th April following, granted it to Richard Branthwaite of London, and Roger Bromley of Bagworth Park, in the county of Leicester, Esqrs., by whom, on the following day, it was reconveyed to Goodrich.

Thomas Goodrich left this estate by will to his wife Margaret, "with full power to sell the same at her discretion, to the intent to maintain herself, and bring up her children, and give them reasonable portions at their several ages of one and twenty years, or at their days of marriage; and also that she should, at her good will and pleasure, maintain her father and mother, and her brother Edward, in all things necessary and convenient during their lives, and that his daughter Frances should remain with her said father and mother."

The widow, being vested with these full powers, and also appointed sole executrix, joined with her trustees in the sale of Hardwick to Thomas Stanton of Bury St. Edmund's, mercer. This was in the forty-third year of Queen Elizabeth, at which time she had become the wife of John Bull, of Hardwick, Gentleman.

In the year 1610, Thomas Stanton disposed of Hardwick to Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead, who "being minded to build an almhouse,

for the perpetual habitation and dwelling of six poor women unmarried," he shortly afterwards, "enfeoffed Sir Nicholas Bacon and other trustees with his property, to the intent to demise the same for ever to such person as should be lord, for the time being, of his manor of Hawsted, for a term of years determinable on such person ceasing, by death or otherwise, to be lord of the same manor, reserving a perpetual rent of fifty-two pounds to be applied for the benefit of the persons dwelling in the said almshouses, and for other charitable purposes."

Under Sir Robert Drury's feoffment, Hardwick virtually became a leasehold estate perpetually annexed to the manor of Hawsted, and the Rev. Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, Bart., as lord of the said manor,—which his ancestor, Sir Thomas Cullum, acquired from the representatives of the Drury family in 1656, —is now in possession of Hardwick under a lease from the actual trustees, and has his chief mansion here.

The Sir Thomas Cullum just mentioned, the purchaser of Hardwick and Hawsted, was a younger son of his family, and belonged to the Drapers' Company. From 1643 to 1651 inclusive, he farmed a portion of the Excise duties, and, having accumulated a large fortune, became sheriff of the city of London in 1646. He was a zealous partisan of the Stuarts, and from his being concerned in some measures taken by the city in behalf of King Charles, the Parliament committed him to the Tower, with the Lord Mayor and others, upon a charge of high treason.

At the Restoration he was created a baronet by patent, bearing date the 18th June, 1660. His services, however, did not exempt him from being called to account when commissioners were appointed for settling the arrears of the Excise; and though a pardon had been issued under the Great Seal, he was obliged to compound with the commissioners, and apparently to bribe Colonel Birch, for in his private accounts for 1663 we find, "Pd. into the Exchequer to buy my peace and Birch, £2,200 00s. 00d."

Hardwick House has undergone considerable alterations and improvements since it has been occupied by the present possessor; yet, in general, it retains the same character that it first received in 1687. Over the porch stand the Drury cognizances, the mullet and greyhound, brought from Hawsted Place, together with the shield of Sir Dudley Cullum, bearing the arms of Cullum and Crisp quarterly, impaling Berkeley of Stratton. One of the rooms is lined with wainscot, carved with the Stafford knot in gold. Here also may be seen the painted emblems drawn and described by Sir John Cullum in his *History of Hawsted*, and formerly at Hawsted Place. No part, however, of the present building is of any considerable antiquity, except a spacious chimney underground.

A curious custom used to prevail here, which is thus related by Sir John Cullum, in the appendix to his *History and Antiquities of Hawsted*:—

"There is no place properer than this, where I may mention a custom which I have twice seen practised in this garden within a few years, namely, that of drawing a child through a cleft tree. For this purpose a young ash was each time selected, and split longitudinally about five feet; the fissure was kept wide open by my gardener, while the friend of the child, having first stripped him naked, passed him thrice through it, always head foremost. As soon as the operation was performed, the wounded tree was bound up with packthread, and as the bark healed the child was to recover. The first of the young patients was to be cured of the rickets; the second of a rupture. About the former I had no opportunity of making an inquiry; but I frequently saw the father of the latter, who assured me that his child, without any other assistance, gradually mended, and at length grew perfectly well."

Sir John mentions some other superstitions, which, in his day, still lingered about these parts. "The appearance," he says, "of departed spirits is not yet quite discredited. I was asked very seriously some years ago by a farmer's wife, if I had not seen the ghost of a lady who died in the apartment which I then inhabited. There are those who would not willingly kill a bacon hog in the decrease of the moon; and it is generally reckoned lucky to set a hen upon an odd number of eggs."

This last superstition, however, is as old as the days of the Roman Varro, who says, "In supponendo ova, observant ut sint numero imparia." The same maxim is laid down by Palladius, when speaking of hens,— "Supponenda sunt his semper ova numero impari."

THORPE, or **THORP MANDEVILLE**, in the co. of Northampton, the seat of William Peareth, Esq.

In Doomsday book, the village from which it takes its name is simply denominated *Torp*, that word in Anglo-Saxon being the generic term for a village. The additional appellation of *Mandeville* was derived from Richard de Amundeville, who, as we shall presently see, was one of the early possessors of this estate. In the cartulary of Daventry Priory, it is called *Suthurp*, that is to say, *South Thorp*, to distinguish it from Thorp, near Daventry, where, as well as here, that religious house had possessions.

Prior to the Norman Conquest, Thorpe was the freehold of Osmond the Dane. At the

time of Domesday survey, it was held by Ingleram, under Ghilo, brother of Ansculf, ancestor of the Pinkeneys. In 1243, temp. Henry III., it was in the hands of Henry de Pinkeney; and in the thirty-seventh year of the same reign it had passed to Richard de Amundeville, whence the estate obtained, by a corruption of the original name, the additional designation of Mandeville. In the eighteenth year of Edward I., Richard de Amundeville sold it to Richard de Whitacre, having previously bought of Thomas de Capes the lands in Thorpe Mandeville, which he inherited from Hugh Russell. Richard de Whitacre appears to have demised this manor for life to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, upon whose decease the estate again returned to the Whitacres. In the second year of Henry VI. (1423), Elizabeth, successively the wife of William Frebody and Gerard Waldeyene, died possessed of Thorpe Mandeville, which she left to her grandson, William Frebody, Esq. In his family it remained till 1531, when it passed into the hands of William Kirton, Esq., Alderman of London, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Hugh Frebody, Esq., and co-heiress with her sister Alice, married to William Gifford, Esq. Mr. Kirton purchased the reversion of Thorpe Mandeville, after the death of Mrs. Alice Gifford, and it continued in the Kirton family until 1685, when Edmund Kirton, Esq., sold it to Thomas Gostelowe of Wardington, Oxfordshire. His grandson disposed of the manor and estate in February, 1723-4, to the trustees under the will of Lucy Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley. In March, 1742-3, Valentine Knightley, Esq., sold it to Richard Jennens, Esq., of Weston by Wedon. He died without issue, in 1773, and on the partition of his estates, Thorpe Mandeville was assigned to his youngest sister and co-heiress Anne, wife of William Peareth of Wentworth, in Durham, Esq., whose grandson, William Peareth, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The manor-house, supposed to have been built in the time of James I., was garrisoned by Oliver Cromwell, who was first cousin to Mrs. Kirton. Brydges says: "The mounds which were thrown up on this occasion are still visible behind the manor-house." The mounds continue traceable; but the house here alluded to, which stood west of the church, has been since taken down, and the present one is situated east of the church.

STUDLEY PARK, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, two miles from Ripon, eight from Boroughbridge, and the same distance from Ripley, the seat of Earl de Grey.

This estate at one time belonged to the Tempests, who were succeeded by the family of Mallory. It next passed to the Right Honourable John Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir John Mallory, Knight, who was distinguished for his loyalty to King Charles I. The male line of Aislabie becoming extinct upon the death of William Aislabie, in 1781, the estate devolved to his daughter, Mrs. Allanson, from whom it descended to her niece, Miss Lawrence.

The house at Studley is externally encumbered with very little ornament, and can hardly be said to appertain to any particular style of architecture. Within, the rooms are both spacious and convenient. But the principal charm of Studley is to be found in the pleasure-grounds, which have been equally favoured by art and nature. They are situated at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the house, in a valley, through which a small brook, called the Skell, flows from Fountain Abbey, at one time gliding quietly along, and at another falling in cascades. The hills on either side are covered with fine woods. The park is said to contain about seven hundred acres, while the pleasure-grounds extend to about three hundred, the whole being interspersed with buildings, statues, &c. In the middle of the park, which lies between the house and the pleasure-grounds, is an obelisk, with an opening view of the town and collegiate church at Ripon. On the south side, the hills are clothed with wood down to the water side; on the north, the hills are less precipitous, and are laid down in lawns, interspersed with forest trees. At the western extremity are the magnificent ruins of Fountain Abbey.

GREAT BRICKHILL, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, Esq.

At an early period this manor was in the Warwick family; but it did not remain long with them, for, in 1265, Sir John de Grey is recorded to be the Lord of Great Brickhill. In 1514 it was sold to Sir Charles Somerset, a natural son of Henry, Duke of Somerset, who was created by Henry VIII. Earl of Worcester, who died in 1525, having bequeathed Great Brickhill to Sir George Somerset, his younger son by a second marriage. In 1527 Sir George sold his inheritance to William Duncombe, Esq., of Ivinghoe-Ayton, with whose descendants it has ever since remained.

In the time of the great Civil War, the Earl of Essex, as General of the Parliamentary army, was stationed here; and when here the military leaders addressed that letter to their temporary sovereigns, which, by spurring them on to fresh exertions, changed the whole face of things. "The effects of this letter," says the historian Lipscombe, "were so momentous, that even the place in which it was written acquired by it a local importance."

BOSWORTH PARK, Leicestershire, near the town of that name, and about twelve miles from Leicester, the seat of Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart.

In 1567, this estate belonged to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to Sir Wolstan Dixie, knight, a citizen and Lord Mayor of London. Sir Wolstan appears to have been a man of unbounded liberality, one of those rare benefactors of the human race whose quiet fame is more truly valuable than that of kings and conquerors. Nichols, in his Leicestershire, says of him, "He was a friend to his country and mankind, who deserves to be remembered for his exemplary character as a magistrate, and his extensive charities; and his descendants have more reason to boast of having such an ancestor in their family, than of the tradition that the founder of it was allied to King Egbert."

Bosworth Hall is a fine old mansion, standing in a park near the entrance into Bosworth from Leicester. The rooms are large and lofty. In the hall is a small collection of armoury, pistols, swords, guns, &c., arranged in various devices, and it seems more than probable that they were not always meant for show. Nichols suggests that they were "once employed by the distinguished ancestors of this family in the service of their king in the grand rebellion in the seventeenth century."

In this mansion are also to be seen some old portraits, particularly one of the Sir Wolstan above mentioned, with others in regular descent down to the fourth baronet of that name, of whom there is a very fine whole-length.

BOUGHTON HOUSE, in the co. of Northampton, about three miles from Kettering, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Boughton has been occupied through a long series of years by the noble family of Montagu, descended from the ancient Earls of Salisbury. Prior to their time it belonged to the Burdons, of whom it was bought in 1528 by Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Henry VIII., and one of the executors to the will of that monarch. Fuller says of him, "He gave for his motto, *Equitas Justitiæ Norma;* and though equity seemeth rather to resent of the Chancery than the King's Bench, yet the best justice will be wormwood without a mixture thereof. In his times, though the golden showers of abbey lands rained amongst great men, it was long before he would open his lap (scrupling the acception of such gifts); and at last received but little in proportion to others of that age.

"In the thirty-seventh of King Henry VIII. he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a descent in honour, but an ascent in profit; it being given to old age rather to be thrifty than ambitious.

"In drawing up the will of King Edward VI. and settling the crown on the Lady Jane, for a time he swam against the tide and torrent of Duke Dudley, till at last he was carried away with the stream. Outed of his judge's office in the time of Queen Mary, he returned into Northamptonshire, and what contentment he could not find in Westminster Hall, his *Hospital Hall* at Boughton afforded unto him."

From the Montagus this estate passed to Henry Scot, duke of Buccleuch, by his marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the old possessor.

The present Boughton House, or at least so much of it as is still retained, was built by Ralph, Duke of Montagu, in imitation of Versailles, then recently erected by Louis XIV. The greater part, however, was rebuilt by John, second Duke of Montagu, with whom, in 1749, the title expired. In front of the mansion runs a canal, nearly a mile in length, and a noble terrace yet remains to witness for the ancient grandeur of this seat. The gardens are said to have contained one hundred acres and one hundred and thirty perches of land, but they appear to have been latterly neglected.

The house possesses many paintings, and some of very superior merit, particularly two cartoons by Raphael, one representing Ezekiel's Vision, and the other a Holy Family, consisting of eight figures and an angel. Here also are a half-length portrait of Edward VI. in armour, and one of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded in 1641.

USWORTH HOUSE, in the co. of Durham, and parish of Washington, between five and six miles south-east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the seat of Willam Peareth, Esq.

The family of Hilton retained this manor for many years, till, in 1750, upon the general dispersion of the property, the whole was disposed of by public auction in eight farms or lots. Of these, two farms were purchased by William Peareth, of Newcastle, Esq.

The present mansion was erected shortly prior to 1770, by William Peareth, Esq., grandfather to the gentleman now possessing the estate. It is a large handsome edifice, built of polished stone, of regular architecture, and in a commanding situation, with an extensive prospect to the south and east. A fine grove shelters the mansion upon the north and west, and the grounds are scattered over with lofty flourishing evergreens—yew, cypress, and Lusitanian laurel. Here also are some remarkably fine beech trees—an avenue of them leading to the entrance of the house, which is to the north.

CASTLE GROVE, Ireland, near Letterkenny, the seat of James Grove Wood, Esq.

This estate has remained in the Grove family for more than two hundred years. The late proprietor, Thomas Grove, took the name of Brooke upon succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq., for many years member of parliament for Donegal. The present owner inherits this property through his maternal grandfather, the late Rev. Charles Grove, younger brother of Thomas Grove Brooke, which latter died without issue.

The ancient residence of the Groves was at Castle Shannahan; but of this the vaults alone now remain. Castle Grove, the present abode of the family, was built about the year 1720, by William Grove, the grandson of a retired officer of the Indian army. He was among the first, with a body of Lough Swilly men, in 1689, to march to the relief of Derry, then besieged by King James:—

"First to the town young Forward came,
His bands from Burt proceeding;
And Stewart and Grove, to the field of fame,
Lough Swilly's heroes leading."

William Grove dying soon after the siege, his widow married the Governor and Commander-in-chief, Colonel John Mitchelburn, grandson of Sir Richard Mitchelburn, of Broadheart, in the county of Sussex.

The mansion here, which is a plain building, was repaired and modernized, about thirty years ago, by the late proprietor. It is beautifully situated on the northern bank of Lough Swilly, about midway between the towns of Letterkenny and Rathmelton or Ramelton.

The grounds, which contain about five hundred acres, are tastefully planted and highly cultivated.

GOGERTHAN, or, as it is often written, Gogerddan, South Wales, in the co. of Cardigan, and near Aberystwith, the seat of Pryse Loveden, Esq.

This estate belonged at one time to the celebrated Welsh bard, Rhydderch ab Jevan Llwyd, who lived in the next age after Dafyeld ab Gwilym, and was born here. He was brought up at Oxford, with no less credit to himself than to the university which fostered him. Amongst other works, he has left a curious ode in English, from which we may gather the pronunciation of our language in those days.

It does not appear how this estate came into the family of the Pryses, but they evidently possessed it from an early period. From John Pugh Pryse, who was member for Cardiganshire, it descended to Lewis Pryse of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, whose son succeeded to it for a short time, after his father's decease. He died unmarried in 1776, when the property devolved to his sister, Margaret Pryse, who married Edward Loveden, Esq., of Buscot Park, Berkshire, in which family it still remains.

The mansion of Gogerthan stands in a forest of firs, upon elevated ground, and presents a very picturesque appearance. In the year 1690 some valuable mines were discovered upon this estate, at the very time that those in the neighbourhood had begun to fail. Meyrick has left us a very full and interesting account of them, which cannot be better given than in his own words:—"The ore was so near the surface of the earth that the moss and grass did but barely cover it. These mines in their time were not exceeded by any in the kingdom for riches, and obtained the appellation of the Welsh Potosi.

"By virtue of the act of parliament passed in the first of William and Mary, Sir Carbery, in the year 1690, took in several partners, and divided his waste into four thousand shares, and got Mr. Waller, a miner from the north, to be his agent, at a salary of two hundred pounds per annum, and began to work mines in his own lands. The society of miners royal, finding them rich, laid claim to them by their patents, the act not being sufficiently clear. Upon this a law-suit ensued in the year 1692, between Sir Carbery and Mr. Shepherd, on behalf of the company. Sir Carbery and his partners, amongst whom there were several noblemen, viz., the Duke of Leeds, the Marquess of Caermarthen, &c., taking advantage of the times, procured in the year 1693 [5 William and Mary] a most glorious act, which empowered all the subjects of the crown in England to enjoy and work their own mines in England and Wales, notwithstanding they contained gold or silver, provided the king, and those that claimed under him, may have the ore, paying the proprietors for it upon the bank within thirty days after it is raised, and before it is removed for lead; lead, nine pounds per ton; copper, ten pounds, &c. On his success, Sir Carbery is said to have ridden on horseback [having relays of horses on the road] from London to Escairhir within forty-eight hours, so that in so short a time the happy news was spread among the inhabitants of that part of Cardiganshire.

"The mines were worked by the proprietor of the Gogerthan estate during his lifetime; but he died without issue, and the mines came into the hands of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, who purchased Mr. Edward Pryse's interest and share for fifteen thousand pounds, though the Gogerthan property still continued in possession of a branch of the Pryses."

MABWS, South Wales, in the co. of Cardigan, the seat of Captain J. A. Lloyd Philips.

This property was for a long series of years held by the Lloydes, whose heiress, Anna

Marian Lloyde, married, in 1750, James Lloyd of Foes y Blaiddied, in the parish of Lledrod, county of Cardigan.

The house was erected in the year 1600, by Richard Lloyde, Esq., of Ystradteilo, in the parish of Llanchysteil, at which time the family removed from Ystradteilo, where they had resided for centuries. It is an English manor-house, built of blue stone, and standing upon high ground, of large size, and exceedingly commodious. Up the centre of the building runs a spacious staircase lined with handsome carved oak, the growth of the country, and most of the rooms are floored with the same material. It looks out on large park-like meadows, and is surrounded by luxuriant woods. Through the grounds flows an excellent trout stream of considerable size. About a quarter of a mile up is a small but beautiful cascade, that adds not a little to the picturesque character of the landscape.

NORTHLANDS, in the co. of Cavan, the seat of the Very Reverend Samuel Adamsam.

This mansion was built in the year 1822, by the present proprietor, the estate itself having been in the family for the last one hundred and fifty years. The house, which is of moderate size, is in the plain English style of building. In front of the hall-door is a porch of cut-stone, such as may still be seen in many parts of this country. Above forty acres of underwood were planted here in 1817.

SCARVAGH, in the co. of Down, the seat of John Temple Reilly, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Downshire.

This estate has been for five generations possessed by the Reillys. It was first brought into the family by Myles O'Reilly of Lurgan, who purchased it of Alderman Hawkins of London.

The house, which was built about the year 1717, forms three sides of a square, and was originally intended for offices, the first design being to erect a mansion in front of them, but this intention was never attempted to be carried into effect. As it now appears, it is in the old English farm-house style of building, exceedingly comfortable and convenient within, although externally with few pretensions to architectural refinement. The whole has been much improved by the present proprietor.

The grounds are well covered with fine old timber of various kinds, and from the house is a magnificent view of a lake, backed by the woods of Drumbanagher, while the Sliebh-Gullion looms out beautifully in the distance.

In these grounds the right wing of King William's army was at one time encamped, and an old oak is still shown as the one under which he pitched his tent.

HAMPTONS, in the co. of Kent, and hundred of Littlefield, the seat of Maximilian Dudley Digges Dalison, Esq., a Major in the West Kent Militia, and a Magistrate as well as Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this place was possessed by John Stanley, gent., but in after times was conveyed to Maximilian Dalison, Esq., of Halling, in Kent, by his marriage with Frances, daughter and heiress of the previous owner. "This family of Dalyson," says Hasted, "is of good account for its antiquity in this kingdom. William D'Alanzon, the first ancestor recorded of it, is said to have landed in this kingdom with William the Conqueror, whose direct descendant in the eighth generation was of Loughton, in the county of Lincoln, and first wrote himself Dalyson."

The house of Hamptons stands at the extreme end of the parish, and is accounted to be within the hundred and manor of Great Hoo, near Rochester. There is nothing particularly worthy of note in its architecture, but the country around is cultivated yet picturesque.

MELTON CONSTABLE, in the co. of Norfolk, in the hundred of Holt, about five miles and a-half from the town of that name, the seat of Lord Hastings.

This estate has been possessed by the Astleys, in unbroken succession, for some centuries, it having first come into the family by the marriage of Thomas, Lord Astley, with Editha, sister and co-heir of Sir Robert Constable of Melton Constable, Knight. Lord Thomas was killed at the battle of Evesham, in the reign of Henry III.

The present mansion was erected by Sir Jacob Astley, in or about the year 1680. It is a noble square pile, with four fronts, much altered from the original design, particularly in the west, or principal front. Many of the rooms and ceilings are highly decorated, the whole being no less spacious than elegant. The site, too, has been exceedingly well chosen, for the house stands upon an eminence, the country rising gradually for some miles around, and from the flat leaden roof is an extensive prospect to the east, south, and west, while on the north the view is bounded by the open sea. In the library are many valuable books, in addition to a very fine collection of prints.

The park, which is four miles in circumference, comprises seven hundred acres, much improved of late years by plantations and other artificial embellishments, and more particularly by a fine expanse of water. In the grounds is an aviary, containing many

birds of rare and brilliant plumage, besides other elegant and ornamental buildings, well calculated to add to the natural and acquired beauties of the landscape.

Half a mile from the mansion, upon the road to Holt, is a lofty tower, built by Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. It is forty feet in height, contains several apartments, and is generally called the *Belle-vue*, a name in this instance singularly appropriate, for from the top of it is a prospect for five-and-twenty miles around. The view extends over a rich woodland country, interspersed with villages and corn-fields, the city of Norwich, the town of Walsham with its church, and Holt; while between the hills, about five miles due north, the seaport of Clay is distinctly visible. Altogether, it is scarcely possible to imagine a more varied or interesting panorama.

LOCKINGTON HALL, in the co. of Leicester, about six miles from Loughborough, the seat of Thomas Parker Bambrigge, Esq.

This mansion stands in a large plot of ground, which abounds both in wood and water; but the situation is low, and in the time of great floods the Trent occasionally overflows the more distant parts of the lordship. This, however, does not affect the grounds near the house, the back part of which is separated from the town-street by an excellent kitchen garden.

The Hall was originally an old English building with something of the Elizabethan character; but when in the possession of the Rev. Philip Story, it was much improved and modernized, the house was raised, a new roof put on, the walls covered with stucco, and pillars added to the front. Other alterations, of no less importance, were made in the grounds; old buildings, unpleasant to the eye, were removed, fence-walls in front of the house taken down, and their place occupied by green turf and flourishing plantations.

The east front of the Hall commands a good view as far as Clifton and Thrumpton Wood.

DRAKELOW, Derbyshire, the seat of the Gresleys.

In the Domesday Book the manor of Drakelow is described as belonging to Nigel de Stafford, an ancestor of this family, who held it by the service of rendering a bow without a string; a quiver of *Tutesbit*—an inexplicable phrase—with twelve fleched and one unfeathered arrow. Another record (of the year 1200) only expresses the render to have been a bow, a quiver, and twelve arrows. In 1330, Geffrey de Gresley claimed a right of having a gallows at Gresley and at Drakelow. The pedigree of the Gresleys is said to have been traced to Mahalulcius, whose brother was an ancestor of William the Conqueror. When the family assumed the name of Gresley, or for what cause, is now uncertain, though it must have been prior to the year 1200.

The house of Drakelow stands on low grounds, and hence it has no doubt derived the latter portion of its name. The site, however, is pleasant, among the luxuriant meadows bordering the Trent, opposite to Staffordshire. The mansion is a large irregular pile, built of brick, and, however convenient within, presenting nothing externally for remark.

LULLINGSTON PARK, in the co. of Kent, the seat of Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart.

At one period this estate belonged to the family of Rokesle, but in the reign of Edward III. it was sold to Sir John Peche, Knight. The last male heir of this family dying in the time of King Henry VIII., it devolved to his sister, Elizabeth, who conveyed it in marriage to John Hart, Esq., of the Middle Temple, counsellor at law. About 1738, it passed in the same way to Sir Thomas Dyke by his marriage with the heiress of Percyval Hart, Esq.

Lambarde mentions a park at Lullingston in the days of Queen Elizabeth, after which there seems to have been none used as such for many years. In the time of Mr. Percyval Hart, it was used as a rabbit-warren, but Sir Thomas Dyke restored it to its present condition of a park.

At a little distance from the south gate of Lullingston park are the ruins of what was once called Lullingston Castle, but now Shoreham. Hasted at least insists upon the two being identical, and there appears to be every reason for supposing that this notion is correct. These ruins—for they are only ruins—stand near the river Darent, and on the western side of it. The castle has long been in this condition, Leland mentioning that it was so in the time of King Henry VIII. The present farm-house was in all likelihood built out of these ruins.

NEWTON HALL, in the co. of Durham, near the city of that name, the seat of John Spearman, Esq.

This house is a plain modern building, of moderate dimensions, but exceedingly commodious in its internal arrangements. It commands a fine view of the city and cathedral of Durham, while upon the south and east the eye is greeted with a variety of pleasing prospects.

ALFRETON HALL, Derbyshire, the seat of William Palmer Morewood, Esq., who assumed the name of Morewood upon succeeding to the estate in 1825.

The town of Alfreton is said by some writers to have been originally built by Alfred the Great, and to have taken its appellation

from that circumstance. There is, however, no sufficient authority for such a belief, though it is likely enough to have been so called from some possessor of that name, for Alfred appears to have been a favourite appellation amongst the Saxons.

In early days the manor was possessed by a family which was called after it *De Alfreton*. We next find it occupied by the Chaworths, with whom it continued till the time of King Henry VII. It was then conveyed by the marriage of an heir general to John Ormond, Esq., and from his name and family it passed in like manner to the Babingtons of Dethicke, who sold it to the Zouches of Codnor Castle. It was subsequently bought by the Morewoods, with whom the estate continued from the early part of the seventeenth century to the death of the last of that family; by him it was bequeathed to his widow, who having married the Rev. Mr. Case, that gentleman assumed the name of Morewood. It passed to Mr. Palmer in 1825, and he in like manner took the patronymic of the earlier possessors.

Alfreton Hall stands upon high ground, and is a pleasant as well as commodious mansion, though possessing no remarkable architectural features.

OTTERDEN PLACE, in the co. of Kent, about three miles and a-half from Charing, the seat of the Reverend Charles Wheler.

This place at one time belonged to the Hastings family, from whom it passed about the beginning of the last century to the Whelers, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the previous possessors.

Otterden Place is a large mansion of the Elizabethan order of architecture, and stands upon a commanding eminence. The house being too large for the requirements of a small family, a part of it was pulled down about fifty years ago, and it now forms a comfortable, though not very extensive residence.

BLANCHVILLE, Ireland, in the co. of Kilkenny, near the post-town of Gowran, the seat of James Charles Kearney, Esq., son and heir of the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Kearney, K.C.H.

The house is a modern building, having been erected in 1830 by General Kearney. The demesne consists of about one hundred and eighty English acres. The grounds are exceedingly well planted, and laid out with much taste.

Blanchville is about six miles from Kilkenny.

WARNHAM COURT, in the co. of Sussex, about three miles from Horsham, the seat of Edward Tredcroft, Esq.

Warnham Court stands on a rising ground, and at that side of the parish of Warnham which adjoins to Horsham. It is a spacious dwelling, built of brick, but faced with stone dug upon the estate, and contains fifty apartments. The stabling and other offices are finished in a style correspondent to that of the house, which belongs to the Elizabethan era of architecture. Around it are beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds, while it not only forms an interesting feature in the general landscape, but from its elevated site commands a great variety of pleasing landscapes.

BEAULIEU, Ireland, in the co. of Louth, about two miles from Drogheda, the seat of the Rev. Alexander Johnston-Montgomery.

In the year 1641, a fortress stood here, in which Sir Phelim O'Neil had his head-quarters, with twenty thousand men, to prevent succours from being thrown into Drogheda, then besieged by the insurgents. The place at one time is said to have belonged to a family of the name of O'Farrell, but for this there are no sufficient vouchers. In 1641, upon the forfeiture of the estate by the Plunkett family, it was purchased by Sir Henry Tichborne, the defender of Drogheda, whose son, Sir William Tichborne, M.P., was father of Henry, Lord Ferrard of Beaulieu. His lordship's daughter and eventual heir married Wm. Acton, Esq., and was mother of one daughter, who married Thos. Tipping, Esq., and had three daughters co-heirs, of whom the second, Sophia Mabella, married the Rev. Robert Montgomery, Rector of Monaghan, and had with other issue a son, the present possessor, who took the name of Johnston, in addition to Montgomery, by royal licence.

The house of Beaulieu (pronounced Bewley) is well situated, near the church, upon a well-wooded bank, north of the Boyne, and about midway between Drogheda and the sea. It is a substantial building of stone, with brick ornaments, the style of architecture being that which is usually called Dutch. The roof is heavy and projecting, and the whole has a quaint, but by no means unpicturesque appearance, giving the idea of much comfort and snugness within.

WITLEY, or **WHITLEY,** Worcestershire, the seat of Lord Ward.

This manor was anciently written *Whittley*, *Veeeloge*, and *Whitlege*. At one period the seat belonged to the ancient family of the Cookseys, and from them passed by a female to the Russells of Strensham. From them again it was purchased by Thomas Foley, Esq., upon whom the historian Nash observes, that "this family is a striking instance what great riches may be acquired in a trading country by integrity, industry, frugality, and an extensive trade, and this within four generations. Bishop Fleetwood says, the *law* hath laid the foundation of two-thirds of all the

honours and great estates in all England; more than this proportion may be reckoned in Worcestershire. In all England there is no noble family, and very few opulent ones, that sprang from the Church, except Lord Sandys. All our late war, glorious and successful as it was, hath not yet ennobled one soldier (February, 1776). Physick hardly ever raised its professors above knighthood or baronetage. Our county, besides a Foley, can show a Knight, a Taylor, and others, who have gained a more than ministerial fortune by the iron trade, and attention to their own domestic affairs; while, on the other hand, a Wild, a Tracy, a Lane, and many others, have spent large estates in elections and hunting for court favours."

From the Foleys the estate passed by sale to Lord Ward, its present owner.

Thomas, the first of the Foleys, by whom the prosperity of his race was founded, contented himself with the old house, making only the necessary repairs and additions. Since his time the work of improvement has been constantly going on, and it is now an immense white edifice, consisting of a centre and two projecting wings. The south front is the principal one, having a superb elevation in the chastest style of architecture, and containing the apartments of most importance. This part is new and elegant, the rooms being profusely gilded, though somewhat objectionable on the score of lowness, a fault inseparable from the old building, and which could be remedied only by pulling down the whole of it.

The back front has an elegant colonnade, of a light and airy character.

Of the church which adjoins the house, Sulivan tells us, in the second volume of his *Tour through England, &c.*, "The church, which is annexed to the house, is really an elegant building; the whole of it is beautified at a great expense; the sides white and gold, the ceiling divided into handsome compartments, with good Scripture pieces, and the glass windows exquisitely painted by an artist of the name of Price, who executed them in the year 1719. Uncommonly handsome as this edifice is, it still carries a disadvantage which those who are not uncommonly orthodox would dislike. It, unfortunately, is the parish church, so that the graves and tombstones are absolutely in the area of the house. This I mentioned to the old lady who conducted us through the apartments; but she, shaking her head, and staring at me with surprise, very calmly replied, that, 'if people are shocked at the sight of mortality, it is very easy for them to shut the windows.'"

APTHORPE, or **APETHORPE,** in the co. of Northampton, about six miles from Oundle, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.

In the reign of Elizabeth, this property belonged to Sir Walter Mildmay, one of the Queen's privy council, who, having acquired an ample fortune, bought Apthorpe and several large estates in other parts of the kingdom. "This knight," says Fuller, "sensible of God's blessing on his estate, and knowing that *omne beneficium requirit officium*, cast about to make his return to God. He began with his benefaction to Christ's College, in Cambridge, only to put his hand into practice; then his bounty embraced the generous resolution (which the painful piety of St. Paul propounds to himself, viz.) not to build on another man's foundation; but on his own account he erected a new college in Cambridge, by the name of *Emanuel*. A right godly gentleman he was, though some of his backfriends suggested to the Queen that he was a better patriot than subject, and that he was over popular in parliaments, insomuch that his life did set *sub nubecula*, under a cloud of the royal displeasure. Yet was not the cloud so great, but that the beams of his innocence, meeting those of the Queen's candour, had easily dispelled it, had he survived longer, as appeared by the great grief the Queen professed for the loss of so grave a councellour."

Neale gives an anecdote upon this subject, which he quotes as from Fuller, but which certainly is not to be found in the quaint antiquary. It is to this effect: "Upon the founder coming to court, the Queen told him, 'Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation!' 'No, madam,' saith he; 'far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof.'" He had, however, so much of the Puritan about him as to deviate from the prescribed custom, and make the college-chapel stand north and south instead of east and west, a main point with those rigid opponents of anything and everything that in the least resembled the observances of the Roman Catholic Church.

This estate was eventually conveyed to Francis Vane, Earl of Westmoreland and Lord Burghersh, by his marriage with Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Mildmay. With this family it continued till the death of John, seventh Earl of Westmoreland, in 1762, without male issue, when the titles devolved upon Thomas, the next heir male, descendant of Sir Francis Vane, second surviving son of Francis, first Earl of Westmoreland, by Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Mildmay, of Apethorpe Hall.

The principal front of this mansion was erected by Sir Walter Mildmay in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The whole building is of freestone, consisting of a quadrangle, formed by a body and two wings, while the eastern side is finished by an open cloister. On the south side is a statue of King James I.,

to commemorate his visit here when on his journey from Scotland, in 1603. It is said that the monarch contributed the timber to complete the building, and that it was at Apthorpe he first noticed Villiers, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham. The royal visit is thus described by Stowe :—"The 27th of April, the king removed from Burleigh towards Hinchinbrooke to Sir Oliver Cromwell's; and on the way he dined at Sir Anthony Mildmay's, where nothing wanted in a subject's dutie to his soveraigne. Dinner and banquet being past, and his Majestie at point to depart, Sir Anthony presented him with a gallant Barbary horse, a rich saddle, and furniture suteable, which his Highnesse thankfully accepted."

The various apartments are ornamented with portraits and other paintings, some of them possessing considerable interest.

BEAUDESERT, in the co. of Stafford, about five miles north of Lichfield, and nearly a mile south-west of Longdon Church, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey.

Beaudesert at one time belonged to the Bishops of Lichfield; but was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir William Paget, who may be called the founder of this illustrious family. In lieu of the estate thus surrendered by Richard Sampson, the then occupant of the see, he received certain impropriations to the value of one hundred and eighty pounds per annum.

The mansion of Beaudesert is a very handsome old edifice, which stands on the side of a lofty eminence, sheltered above and on either side by beautiful rising grounds, and embosomed in rich foliage. It is composed of stone and brick, having in front the form of a half H. The greater part of the original pile was taken down and rebuilt by Thomas, Lord Paget, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since which time, however, it has undergone various alterations and additions. It is now totally disengaged from the ponderous gateway-walls and other obstructions that encumbered it in the days of Plot. The entrance in front is under a neat and light old portico, through folding-doors, into a Gothic hall, eighty feet long and twenty-one feet wide, with a lofty arched ceiling, and a large music gallery at the east end. In the magnificent Gothic window at the west end are the arms of the first Sir William Paget, with the garter round them, and another coat, of Preston, whose daughter he married.

There is also a noble gallery, ninety-seven feet long and seventeen feet in width. The dining-room is spacious, with a handsome vaulted ceiling, and otherwise displaying much magnificence, simplicity, and elegance. The drawing-room, forty-two feet long by twenty-seven in width, contains a fine original portrait, by Holbein, of the first Lord Paget, who was ennobled by King Edward VI., and of whom it is related by Fuller, as the saying of a foreign potentate, that "he was not only fit to represent kings, but to be a king himself." So, at least, it is stated by Neale, though no such passage occurs in the quaint pages of the antiquary. Fuller's account runs thus :—"William Paget, knight, was born in the city (London), of honest parents, who gave him pious and learned education, whereby he was enabled to work out his own advancement. Privy Councellor to four successive princes, which, though of different persuasions, agreed all in this—to make much of an able and trusty Minister of State. 1. King Henry VIII. made him his secretary, and employed him ambassador to Charles the Emperor, and Francis King of France. 2. King Edward VI. made him chancellor of the duchy, comptroller of his household, and created him Baron of Beaudesert. 3. Queen Mary made him keeper of her Privy Seal. 4. Queen Elizabeth dispensed with his attendance at court in favour to his great age, and highly respected him.

"Indeed, Duke Dudley, in the days of King Edward, ignominiously took from him the garter of the order; quarrelling that by his extraction he was not qualified for the same. But, if all be true which is reported of this Duke's parentage, he, of all men, was most unfit to be active in such an employment. But no wonder if his pride wrongfully snatched a garter from a subject, whose ambition endeavoured to deprive two princes of a crown. This was restored unto him by Queen Mary, and that with ceremony and all solemn accents of honour, as to a person 'who by his prudence had merited much of the nation.' He died very old, anno 1569; and his corps (as I remember) are buryed in Lichfield, and not in the vault under the Church of Drayton in Middlesex, where the rest of that family, I cannot say, *lye* (as whose coffins are erected), but are very compleatly *reposed* in a peculiar posture, which I meet not with elsewhere; the horrour of a vault being much abated with the lightnesse and sweetnesse thereof."

The portrait of this illustrious character above alluded to, as being in the drawing-room at Beaudesert, is a three-quarters length, and he is represented in a bonnet, black gown furred, with a great forked beard, the George, a stick, and dagger. It is a remarkably fine painting, by Hans Holbein, and all the more valuable from the destruction made of many of that artist's works by the fire at Cowdray, in Sussex.

The library is also worthy of notice. It is a handsome room, containing a valuable collection of books with some manuscripts, amongst which are a curious register of Bur-

ton Abbey, and innumerable records relating to the family estates.

At a convenient distance from the mansion are the noble stables and coach-houses, built of white stone, in the form of a crescent, and secluded from view by their site in one of those deep romantic valleys, of which nature has here been so peculiarly lavish. Beyond these, at a considerable distance, are very spacious and excellent gardens, with hot-houses, green-houses, &c. They are so placed as to receive the genial warmth of the south and west, while they are guarded from the more inclement aspects.

The park, which abounds in deer, exhibits a continued series of hills, "alternately tossed about in wild and beautiful disorder." The walks and pleasure-grounds on every side of the house fully justify the name of Beaudesert, and do much credit to the taste that has arranged them. The hint of them is said to have been taken from the bold and beautiful scenery of Needwood forest.

Dr. Plot, in his "*Natural History of Staffordshire*," gives some curious details connected with this seat. Speaking of *tautological polyphonous echoes*—that is, such as return a word or more, often repeated from divers objects, by simple reflection—he tells us, "There are as good here, or perhaps better, than any in Oxfordshire; there being one at Beaudesert, in a little park, about the middle of the path that leads from the *pale* to the *house*, that from a treble object answers distinctly three times." In another place he says, "I cannot forget a piece of art that I found in the hall of the Right Hon. William Lord Paget at Beaudesert, made for punishment of the disorders that sometimes attend feasting in Christmas time, &c., called the *finger-stocks*, into which the *Lord of Misrule* used formerly to put the fingers of all such persons as committed misdemeanours, or broke such rules as by consent were agreed on for the time of keeping Christmas amongst the servants and others of promiscuous quality; these being divided in like manner as the stocks for the leggs, and having several holes of different sizes, fit for the scantlings of all fingers."

On the top of the hill, beyond the house, on the borders of Cank forest, are the traces of a large encampment, called the Castle Hill. It is surrounded with a large rampart and two ditches, which are almost round, except upon the south-east side, which runs tolerably straight, so that it encloses the figure of a theatre of about two hundred and seventy paces diameter. The two entrances are opposite to each other, and before the eastern are several advanced works. It "is elevated so high above all the country near that it commands the horizon almost all round, whence, it is said, may be seen the nine several counties of Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Worcester, Salop, Chester, Montgomery, and Kent." The site, therefore, which is about half-a-mile distant from the house of Beaudesert, must have been well calculated for defence, or at least for a temporary retreat, since it was hardly possible to take its guardians by surprise when they could see the approach of any enemy for miles around.

Dr. Plot imagined that the camp, from its vicinity to Cank, or Cannock, wood—*quasi Canuti sylva*—was the work of the Danish King Canute, when he made his incursions into this country; or else it might have been cast up by the Mercians in their own defence. Pennant is of a different opinion. He supposes it to have been of yet earlier origin, and to have formed an ancient British post, such entrenchments being common to most parts of Britain.

Coal of various kinds abounds on this estate and in the vicinity, some of the mines having been worked since Edward VI.'s time, if not from a remoter period. Of these, the most famous is the so-called *cannel coal*, for which we must again refer to the amusing passages of Dr. Plot. "The cannel coale," says our doctor, "is the hardest, and of so close a texture that it will take a passable polish, as may be seen in the choir of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, which in great part is paved lozeng, black and white (as other churches with marble), with cannel coale for the black and alabaster for the white, both plentifully found in this country; which, when kept clean, so well represent black and white marble, that to an incurious, heedless eye they seem to be the same. It turns like ivory into many pretty knacks, such as ink-boxes, candlesticks, &c. They cut it also into salts, standishes, and carve coats of armes in it; witness that of the Right Hon. William Lord Paget, in the gallery of his stately seat at Beaudesert. This coal is dug in the park adjoining, also belonging to his lordship, about twenty, thirty, or sometimes forty fathoms deep, lyeing between other beds of a softer kind, and is the best in Staffordshire, or anywhere else that we know of except that in Lancashire, which (they say) has no grain, and therefore no cleaving, as this will doe, upon which account esteemed somewhat better for making such utensils as were mentioned above; and yet this at Beaudesert will work so very well that the King's Majestie's head is said to have been cut in it by a carver at Lichfield, resembling him well; in the working whereof, especially turning it, they used no edg'd tooles, it presently rebating them: but at first they use rasps, then finer files, and last seal-skin brushes, these giving the ultimat gloss, which is sometimes so high that it has been thought to be the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients; but

the non-performance of the office of the basonitis in touching gold and silver, as Cæsalpinus asserts the obsidian stone will doe, gives full satisfaction it cannot be so, much rather could I afford it to be a species of the *gagates lapis*, which all agree to be nothing else to be indurated naphtha, or petroleum, and to take fire like this, only this has not that electricity of drawing straws and chaff, which Rulandus and others say that jeat has, so that they must not be allowed to be the same, though they agree in their original principles, colour and curious politure. Notwithstanding which, the chiefest use they make of this coale is for fireing, wherein they much observe the grain of the coale; for if they would have it burn slow (as the poorer and thriftier sort of people are best pleased it should), they lay it flatways upon the fire, as it lay before in the bed or *measure*; but if they would have it burn quick and flame clear (as the gentry commonly will), they *surbed* it,—*i.e.*, set it edgeways, the cleaving way next the fire, by which means it so easily admits it that it presently flames as bright as a candle, whence perhaps not unlikely it may receive its name, *canwyll* in the British tongue signifying a CANDLE, from *cann*, CANDIDUS, and *gwyll*, TENEBRÆ; *co quod albere, h. e. lucere faciat tenebras*, says the learned Dr. Davies in his British Dictionary?"

It may, perhaps, be not considered out of place if we here subjoin the origin of this cannel coal, and the rather as it forms so important a feature in the Beaudesert estate.

"In some coal-works, where the heat was not very intense, and the incumbent stratum not permeable to vapour, the fossil oil has only risen to the upper part of the coal-bed, and has rendered that much more inflammable than the lower parts of it, as in the collieries near Beaudesert, the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, where the upper stratum is a perfect *cannel*, or *candle coal*, and the lower one of an inferior quality."

CULFORD HALL, in the co. of Suffolk, four miles and a half from the town of Bury St. Edmond's, the seat of the Rev. Ed. Rd. Benyon.

At one time Culford formed a part of the vast estate belonging to the abbey of Bury. At the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Nicholas Bacon, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, was made keeper of the Great Seal, and held the post for twenty years, though his greatest claim to celebrity is in having been the father of the author of the "Novum Organum."

Sir Nathaniel, the seventh son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, received this estate in gift from his father, with other landed property to the amount of one thousand pounds per annum. He married Jane, daughter of H. Meautys, Esq., and widow of Sir William Cornwallis, knight, whose second son, Frederick, by her first husband, was made a baronet in 1627. In his youth he had been introduced to the service of Prince Henry by his uncle, Sir Charles Cornwallis, and in 1623 attended Prince Charles on his journey to Madrid. During the whole of the great Civil War he followed the fortunes of the ill-starred monarch, and was concerned in many actions of importance. In reward of his zeal, King Charles, upon the Restoration, created him Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, in Suffolk. But the most illustrious wearer of this title was Charles, first Marquess Cornwallis, who, by his skill and courage as a soldier, enlarged the British empire in India, fought not less gallantly though less successfully in America, and rescued Ireland from the horrors of rebellion.

The ancient Hall at Culford was erected by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1591, but was rebuilt by the Marquess Cornwallis in a plain substantial style of the white Woolpit brick. It is tolerably spacious, and stands at no great distance from the banks of the river Larke, which, rising in the south-west of the county, forms a junction with the Great Ouse, near Mildenhall. The centre of the house projects in a semicircular form, is crowned with a dome, and ornamented with a handsome colonnade. Within, there are few works of art that require any notice; but the grounds about the house are pleasing and extensive, having been considerably augmented by the late owner.

It may be mentioned as a curious fact, that among the yeomen and small residents of this parish may be found the great historical names of Mortimer and Devereux.

ALDERWASLEY, co. Derby. This romantic domain lies on the west bank of the river Derwent, about four miles east of Wirksworth. By the recent demise of Francis Hurt, Esq., long one of the respected representatives in Parliament for the county, it has devolved on his only son, Francis Hurt, jun., Esq., who married Cecilia, daughter of Lady Elizabeth Norman, and niece of the present Duke of Rutland. The mansion is a handsome and commodious stone edifice, situated in a finely timbered deer-park, and in the midst of scenery that gives it a just claim to the epithet we have prefixed to the domain. Crich Cliffs on the east, and extensive hanging woods on the west, surround and shelter it, and give it much of the appearance and climate of an Italian villa:—

> "——domus Albaniæ resonantis,
> Et præceps Anio et Tiburni lucus, et uda
> Mobilibus pomaria rivis."

This beautiful estate, originally perhaps a portion of the ancient park of Belper, or Beau-repaire, in Duffield Forest, belonging to Ferrars, Earl of Derby (*temp.* Hen. III.), passed from the Ferrars family to Edmund,

Earl of Lancaster, and was granted by Henry VIII., as a portion of the duchy, to Anthony Lowe, Esq., standard-bearer, and gentleman of the bedchamber to that monarch, as well as to Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Elizabeth Lowe, the great-great-grand-daughter of this Anthony, and heiress general, married Nicholas Hurt, of Casterne, co. Stafford, Esq., the direct ancestor of the present possessor of Alderwasley.

But a portion of this fine estate, namely, the park of Shyning Cliff, was in the possession of the family of Fowne, ancestors of the Lowes and Hurts, at a much earlier period. Edward I. granted this park to William Fowne, in the following rhyming charter:—

"I and myne
Give thee and thyne
Milner's Bay and Shyning Cliff
While grass is green and berys ruffe."

On the site of the present mansion stood what was, in Edward I.'s time, a hunting-lodge, called the Earl's chamber, which was granted to William Fowne, to be held by the yearly rent of 12 pence, and the service of sustaining the poles between Lowdbrook and Millbrook, by the view of the Earl of Derby's foresters. A private chapel, situate near the Hall, was erected by Thomas Lowe, Esq., in the reign of Henry VIII. The whole estate consists of 4,500 acres, and to show the quantity and size of its timber, it may be mentioned that oaks to the value of £2,000 are annually cut down upon it without making any very sensible diminution of its woodland beauties. In one of the woods a great number of shallow, circular pits have long formed a subject of inquiry to the antiquary. It has been conjectured they were places of ancient interment, probably of the times of the Roman occupation of the district. A pig of lead, with a Latin inscription, was discovered on the neighbouring moor of Cromford, in the latter part of the last century.

On the whole Alderwasley is one of the most beautiful and interesting seats in Derbyshire, though, from its secluded situation, it is rarely seen by the tourist. It should be added that the name is almost invariably pronounced, even by educated persons, *Arrowsley*, or rather, perhaps, *Arrasley*, though an H is not frequently prefixed, even in a county where the aspirate is rarely improperly applied or omitted, even by the lower orders, and then it, of course, becomes Harroslee.

It would be an omission to close this brief sketch without mentioning the gratifying token of respect just paid to the memory of the late honoured possessor. At a recent meeting of the county gentry at Derby, it was resolved to raise some public memorial of a gentleman who, as member and magistrate, had so long and zealously served his native county.

BALLYNATRAY HOUSE, in the co. Waterford, the seat of Richard Smyth, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

The mansion is finely situated on a sloping lawn, beneath which flows the Blackwater, a splendid river, not inaptly termed "the Irish Rhine." The house is modern, having been completely remodelled in the early part of this century by the father of the present proprietor. In the dining-room are some valuable paintings, chiefest among which in interest is a full-length portrait of the unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh, whose grants of land in Ireland were in this neighbourhood. This portrait is known to have been once in the possession of the great Earl of Cork, Raleigh's contemporary, and the purchaser from him of his Irish estates; and from Lord Cork it passed, by gift, to Sir Richard Smyth, knight, who had married the Earl's sister, Mary. Besides Raleigh's portrait, there are several choice specimens of Zucchero, Holbein, Rubens, and other masters.

The demesne is well planted and tastefully disposed. It comprises about 1,500 acres, with large gardens and a well-stocked deer-park. In an angle on the shores of the Blackwater are the ivy-clad remains of the abbey of Molana, an Augustinian foundation of the sixth century. The site was originally an island in the bed of the river; but, in 1806, it was united by a causeway with the mainland. It was anciently called Dair Inis, or the Isle of Oak Trees, a name afterwards changed into Molana, from St. Molanfide, the founder of the monastery. Molana Abbey, Sir James Ware informs us, was the reputed burial place of Raymond le Gros, Strongbow's companion in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, and the Achilles of his forces. In one of the side chapels, over a spot traditionally consecrated as the hero's grave, a funeral urn, with a suitable inscription, was erected, in 1820, by the late Mrs. Mary Broderick Smyth. This lady, at the same time, placed on a pedestal, in the midst of the quadrangular court of the abbey, a fine statue of the founder, representing him, the size of life, in the flowing robes of the Augustinians.

The scenery around Ballynatray is of singular beauty. Mountain, woodland, lawn, and river combine their scenic attractions, and induce in the tourist's mind reflective comparisons with much of the boasted scenery of the continent. A wooded defile, called Glendyne, *i.e.*, the Deep Glen, stretches from the old abbey inland, and affords a romantic drive of three miles by the side of a brawling rivulet. In olden days, in the period just before the introduction of Christianity into the island, this glen is reputed to have been a chief seat of the Irish Druids; and even now it is occasionally resorted to by the more superstitious

among the peasantry for purposes of divination. Mr. O'Flanagan (*Guide to the Blackwater*, p. 35) tells us this so well, that we shall employ his words in preference to our own:

"In the valley of Glendyne, a rocky basin, not so perfect now as it was some years ago, is kept constantly full by a stream falling from a cliff above, the superfluous water dripping over the sides of the basin. Tradition says that there were sorcerers who could raise the shadows of futurity on the surface of this fluid mirror; and it required but little exertion of the credulous imagination to give form and pressure to the varying shades which indistinctly appear on its dark waters. Similar legends are found attached to these natural rock basins in all parts of Europe, confirming Warburton's assertion that hydromancy is one of the most widely spread forms of divination. He thinks, from the name of the place where the witch resides who invoked Samuel—'En-dor,'—*i.e.*, 'perpetual fountain'—that she had intended to consult the shadows on one of those natural mirrors; and that this will explain her astonishment when a spirit appeared instead of a shade. An old man in Glendyne had some faint recollection of a tradition which described a fair lady going to discover in the rocky basin the fate of her lover, who had enlisted in the Irish brigade; she beheld him falling in battle, and soon after died of a broken heart. On the day of her funeral, intelligence arrived of her lover having fallen in some skirmish, nearly at the time when she beheld the fatal vision."

But to return from our digression. The present owner of Ballynatray is Richard Smyth, Esq. His ancestor, Sir Richard Smyth, Knight, settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and married, as we have before seen, Mary, sister of the Earl of Cork.

DISSINGTON (North), in the co. of Northumberland, about ten miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the seat of Edward Collingwood, Esq.

Soon after the Norman Conquest, North Dissington was a manor and seat of the Delavals. Admiral Delaval, who was born here, sold the property to the Collingwoods; and from them it descended by bequest to Edward Collingwood, Esq., second surviving son of Spencer Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire. Upon inheriting this estate he assumed, by letters patent, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his great uncle, Edward Collingwood, Esq., the surname and arms of Collingwood only.

ANCRUM HOUSE, Scotland, in the co. of Roxburgh, the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart.

At one time this estate belonged, as churchland, to the Bishop of Glasgow, who often resided here. For a short period it was in the family of the Kers, Marquesses of Lothian, but came into the possession of the Scotts of Balwearie in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Ancrum House is an ancient battlemented fortress. The date of its erection is not known, but it is generally supposed to have been built at a very early period. On the hill behind it are the remains of a British fort, consisting of three circular divisions, or rows, of large whinstone boulders; and in the neighbourhood is an interesting relique of the olden times, called *Maiden Lilliard's Tomb*. According to the tradition still extant, this heroine fought most gallantly against the English. Sir Walter Scott tells us that the spot on which the battle of Ancrum was so hotly disputed, "is called *Lilyard's Edge*, from an Amazonian Scottish woman of that name, who is reported in tradition to have distinguished herself in the same manner as Squire Witherington. The old people point out her monument, now broken and defaced. The inscription is said to have been legible within this century, and to have run thus:

"'Fair maiden Lylliard lies under this stone,
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English louns she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were cutted off, she fought
upon her stumps.'"

Since the time when Sir Walter wrote of this female Widdrington, a new monument has been erected in her commemoration, the old one having well-nigh gone to ruin. Upon this the lines above quoted have been duly inscribed upon the authority of the tradition, for it does not appear that a single letter of them has been legible on the ruined tomb for many a long day.

In the days of Border warfare Ancrum was often attacked, and sometimes suffered not a little from the assailants. It was partly burnt down upon more than one occasion.

The grounds attached to the house are undulating and well stocked with timber, particularly beech, lime, walnut, willow, and weeping ash, many of which have reached to an enormous size. Some of the limes are described as measuring no less than twenty-seven feet in circumference, the measurement being taken at several feet from the root. The river Ale runs through the park at the foot of a rock, which is remarkable for a number of excavations, supposed by some to have been the abodes of the ancient Caledonians:

"Quum frigida parvas
Præberet spelunca domos; ignemque, laremque,
Et pecus, et dominos communi clauderet umbra;
Sylvestrem montana torum quum sterneret uxor
Frondibus et culmo, vicinarumque ferarum,
Pellibus—"

FLETE HOUSE, Devonshire, about two miles from Modbury, the seat of John Bulteel, Esq.

This property at one time belonged to the Heles, but in the year 1716, upon failure of issue in that family, it devolved to James Bulteel, Esq., a Magistrate and Member of Parliament for Tavistock. He succeeded to this estate by bequest from the Reverend Richard Hele, with whom he was on the most intimate terms of friendship. Nor was this the only instance of his singular good fortune in life. By marriage with Mary Crocker, daughter and heiress of Courtenay Crocker, he became possessed of Lyneham, while allying himself with one of the oldest families in Devonshire. Prince tells us that "it is of the ancient Saxon race, and it was a considerable tribe in these parts before the Norman conquest. I have heard the present heir of the family, Courtenay Crocker, of Lyneham, Esq., say that when he was in Saxony, he met some gentlemen of his name there; and that they give the same coat of arms that he doth—a plain argument that originally they came out of that country. One of his house was wont to be free in his raillery with a certain gentleman, who boasted much that his ancestors came into England with William the Conqueror, saying, 'it was not much for his honour to be descended from those who came hither only to rob and plunder him and others of their lands and fortunes.'"

It would seem, too, from the same authority, that many places in Devonshire have taken their names from this family; as, for instance, *Crocker's Hele,* in the parish of Meeth; *Crocker's Well,* or "*Crockern Weii* as 'tis now called, a small hamlet in Drews-Teignton parish," and *Crockurn Tor,* a celebrated tor in the forest of Dartmore.

True it is, that there is no recorded proof as to the Saxon origin of this family; but it rests with much apparent firmness on popular and unquestioned tradition—

> "Croker, Crewys, and Copplestone,
> When the Conqueror came, were at home,"

says the old saw, and it is upon little better authority that the earlier history of Rome was founded.

Flete House is admirably situated upon an eminence, on the western side of the river Erme. Part of it is very old, but many alterations were made some years ago, an elegant and extensive front being erected towards the north. This commands a delightful prospect across the valley, through which the river winds, with Ermington church; and in the distance the celebrated hills upon the moor, called the East and West beacons. Another part of the view includes a fine wood, together with the church and the western extremity of the town of Modbury.

BALLYSHANDUFFE HOUSE, otherwise **THE DERRIES** *(i.e.* the place of oaks, from *dher,* an oak tree in *Celtic),* near Portarlington, Queen's co., the seat of Robert Morellet Alloway, Esq., J.P., was erected in the year 1810, by the late William Johnson Alloway, Esq., on the site of an old mansion-house, which had been one of the numerous dwelling-places of the ancient Irish family of the O'Dempseys, the head of which accepted a baronetcy and peerage from Queen Elizabeth in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and did homage to her in the person and under the title of Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Viscount Clanmalier.

This peerage continued through three generations, but was forfeited, and the estates confiscated by the Cromwellian party in 1641, as Lord Clanmalier was a faithful and active royalist. On the Restoration, he and his son asserted their right to recover their property; but through the profligacy of the times, their claims were disallowed. They were pronounced "non-innocents," and the entire lands made over by royal grant to Sir Henry Bennet, Lord Arlington, who had been raised from a lowly degree by Charles II. From him the town of Portarlington takes its name.

The entire Clanmalier property was again forfeited after the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and regranted by King William to the Marquess de Rouvigny, Lord Galway. He or his heirs sold it to the Hollow-sword-blade Company of London, who again resold it in lots to various parties, the ancestors of the present numerous proprietors.

On these lands are the remains of several old castles, churches, raths (or earthern forts), burying grounds, &c., &c. The principal castles are those of Lea, Ballybrittas, Tinnekil, Shane, and Ballyadden, in the yard of whose ancient chapel is the grave of Cahir-na-Copuil (the Irish Rob Roy), the son of the last O'Dempsey. (For further particulars of the Lords of Clanmalier, &c., see Irish Union Magazine for March, 1845; article, "Memoir of Lea Castle.")

The present mansion-house of Ballyshanduffe (Irish, Baile-Shawn-dubh, *the town-land of Black John)* has been partly rebuilt and remodelled by the present proprietor, Robert Morellet Alloway, and presents a double front; the eastern one, low and long (nearly 200 feet), with pointed doors and windows, and castellated parapets. The western one higher, with a square tower, &c. The entire of the dwelling-house and premises are covered with rich Irish ivy, of

which there is about a Roman mile long (mille passûm) on the embattled walls, and which has a very picturesque appearance, particularly in winter.

The demesne contains about 618 acres, with a long avenue lined with old oak and beech trees, whose branches meet overhead, and in summer form a complete leafy tunnel. There are large fruit-gardens and pleasure-grounds, with a deer-park, inside of which are about sixty-four acres of wood. A small river, well supplied with fish, runs through the park and lawns.

Opposite the hall-door, near a clump of old trees, is an ivy-covered arch and piece of broken wall, the sole remains of the ancient edifice of the O'Dempseys; close to which Mr. Alloway is erecting a model of one of the old Pagan round towers, fifty feet high, which will have a way of ascent inside to the top, whence there will be an extensive panoramic view, including the Slievebloom, Cappard, Dysert, and Wicklow mountains, with Mount Leinster and Lugnaguillia in the distance.

BRETBY PARK, in the co. of Derby, about two miles south from Repton, the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield.

Before the Norman Conquest the manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia. At an early period it became the property of the Earls of Chester, and passed with a part of the manor of Repton to the family of Segrave. Afterwards we find it possessed by Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and second son to Edward I., from whom it descended to the Mowbrays, Lords Mowbray and Dukes of Norfolk. At a yet later period it came by inheritance into the family of Berkeley. In the reign of Henry VII., the second Duke of Norfolk divided with Maurice, surviving brother of William, Marquess of Berkeley, who died without issue, the lands which fell to them by right of their descent from the co-heirs of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. The manor of Bretby was part of the moiety which was allotted to the Marquess. In 1569, Henry Lord Berkeley demised the manor and castle for forty-one years to Thomas Duport, and Lysons conjectures that the heiress of the latter married Mr. John Mee, who was the lessee in 1585, when the Berkeley family sold their interest in the manor and castle, and conveyed them to Edward Searling and Lawrence Wright in trust for Sir Thomas Stanhope, for the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds. In 1815, on the death of Philip, the late Earl, the manor and estate descended to George Augustus Frederick, the present Earl.

In the "Topographer," dated 1790, is the following notice of Bretby:—

"As we approach the side of Bretby Park, we lose much of the woody shades that till lately hung around. Lord Stanhope, in his father's lifetime, here cut down a fine wood upon his estate, called Newhall Springs; and the Earl of Chesterfield has since robbed his beautiful park of most of its venerable ornaments.

"A large avenue from the park gate leads from this road about half a mile to the site of the house, which, when standing, was magnificent. But before we enter into a description, let us premise what imperfect history we are able to collect.

"Bretby is a small hamlet situate at the southern extremity of the county of Derby, in the hundred of Repington, about two miles south of Repton, whose chapel is a chapel of ease to that place. A few scattered houses are now only left to lament its former superiority; for, as can evidently be traced, a more splendid village, or a town, did originally exist here, from the vestiges of walls, foundations, wells, &c., besides a castle which was situated near the present chapel. Very small indeed are the data we have to work upon towards giving a history of this deserted place. Yet before the destruction of that noble seat of the Earl of Chesterfield in this beautiful park, many deeds and papers were deposited here, which would have afforded much curious matter, but they are taken we know not where.

"However, from the authority of a person well conversant with this place, we learn that the castle belonged to a family of the name of Mee,* who were lords of the manor here, and that the Earls of Chesterfield paid a certain fee to the castle for their place, till they became purchasers of that also, and by that means lords of the manor. Report says that this magnificent seat was built by the famous Inigo Jones, and probably it was by that master, from the style of architecture, which we remember to have seen, when it existed, not ten years ago, as well as from examining it as still preserved in a bird's-eye view, drawn by L. Knyff, and engraved by J. Kip, in a large collection called, '*Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, ou description exacte des Palais de la Reine, et des maisons des plus considérables des Seigneurs et des Gentilshommes de la Grande Bretagne.*' It was probably built by the family after their house at Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, was ruined by the parliamentary army.† Shelford still continues the family burying-place.

"This house consisted of a long but narrow body, with wings about the same dimensions;

* It belonged to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, second son of Edward I., and so descended to the Mowbrays. The chapel and great tithes afterwards belonged to Repton Priory.

† Yet a masque written by Sir Aston Cockayne was presented here on Twelfth Night, 1639. See Wood's "Athenæ," ii. col. 157.

the tops of the latter were circular, but the gables on the roof of the former were more varied. The court was protected by massy iron gates, through which you passed on a flag pavement to a portico on the ground floor. This led to a hall and a large staircase, painted and hung with many excellent paintings. The rooms were most of them magnificent, with painted ceilings, rich tapestry, and noble pictures.

"Beyond, at right angles with the east wing, was an admirable chapel of a much later date. The architecture was Grecian, very light and handsome. Within was a rich lining of cedar, the altar-piece remarkably fine, and there was also an organ in the gallery. At the east end of this chapel stood a very large and venerable cedar, which is still remaining. The gardens, which were full of buildings, fountains, and leaden images in the shape of wild beasts, &c., and all the various appendages of old-fashioned grandeur, were formed after the plan of the famous Versailles.

"The park, though not very extensive, was formed by nature with much variety to please; a deep glen divided the eastern side, down which winds a chain of fishpools; the swells on every side were clothed with fine timber, till the American war caused them to be felled. In the other parts, long avenues of elms and chesnut trees fill the scene to the north-east; *Repton Shrubs*, that glorious wood, which still retains its greatness, seemed a continuance of the same park, and highly ennobled the scenery. A little west of the north rises that charming feature, called *Brethy Mount*, which is an object seen from most parts of the country. Such is the mutilating power of a few years, that where one before wandered amidst the finest shades, trees are now but thinly scattered; and where we might then behold a magnificent edifice adorned with noble paintings and all the richest ornaments of the times, now scarce a relic is discovered, the materials being all sold, and only a small house erected for the steward. This imperfect sketch we will finish with adding, that this was the celebrated scene of the Count de Grammont's visits to the beautiful Countess of Chesterfield, in the time of Charles II."

It is said that the demolition of the house above recorded took place in consequence of the machinations of an artful steward, who contrived to persuade the late Earl of Chesterfield, then a very young man, that the building was in a dangerous state of decay. The deception was afterwards found out, and the owner, who was much attached to the spot, erected the present noble mansion in its place, residing in the steward's house while the work was going on. It is a modern castellated mansion, in the Gothic style of architecture, embattled, surrounding a large quadrangular court, and had been for several years in progress before the death of the late Earl in 1815. Since that time the building has not been continued. It stands on an elevation in the midst of a beautiful deer-park, embellished with plantations of chesnut, beech, and other ornamental timber, together with a variety of picturesque scenery unequalled for its extent. A small trout-stream rises in the Pistern hills, and winds its way through a deep glen, supplying several fish-ponds in its course. The portion of the house which is finished, comprises the principal suite of rooms, elegantly fitted up in the most approved modern style. The saloon is circular, and lighted by three windows, while the ceiling is divided into richly-ornamented compartments. The bedrooms are superior to most other houses in the country, with staircases and passages of corresponding size and magnificence.

The gardens, situated on the north side of the mansion, are extensive and well arranged. A remarkably fine cedar, probably the oldest of the kind in the kingdom, grows upon the east side of the house. It was planted in February, 1676-7, the cedar, according to Evelyn, not having been introduced into this country in 1664, and it measures thirteen feet nine inches in circumference.

MIDDLETON PARK, the seat of George Augustus Boyd, Esq., D.L., is situated within five miles of Kilbeggan, in the co. of Westmeath, in the parish of Castletown, distinctively styled Castletown-Geoghegan, from its having been from high antiquity the stronghold and seat of the once princely sept of Mac Geoghegan, and, as the locality is throughout all its annals identified with that truly native family, *their* history is its most interesting chronicle.

They claim descent from Fiacha, one of the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century. O'Dugan, in his poem of "Topographical Genealogy," gives precedence to this noble tribe, and says their territory extended over *Kinel-Fiacha*, comprising the whole barony of Moycashel (in which lies Castletown), with parts of those of Moyashel, Rathconrath, and Fertullagh, in Westmeath. Within this extensive district they possessed and long maintained various castles, the chief of which gave name to this parish, and its ruins are noted upon the present Ordnance Survey.

In 1328, William Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha, roused into action by encroachments sought to be made upon his country by the settlers of the Pale, advanced to Mullingar to repel this aggression. There he encountered Thomas le Boteller (ancestor of the Lords Dunboyne), the English army, with such success that 3,500 of his enemy, including their leader and some of the D'Altons, fell

on the field. Le Boteller was interred with great honours at the Dominican monastery in Dublin. MacGeoghegan himself died in 1332; and the native annalists record with singular fidelity the achievements of his successors in the captaincy. In 1335 Milo de Verdon had a "liberate" from the Treasury for his services against the MacGeoghegans, as had Thomas de Everdon in 1343, for taking a certain number of them prisoners in Western Meath. In three years after, the chief saved himself for a time by a royal licence of protection. In 1385, however, his adherents taking part with their neighbours, the O'Connors of Offaley, resisted another English invasion, meeting their opponents near the Hill of Croghan (in the King's County), where "Nugent of Meath, Chambers and his son, with many others of the English nobility, and an immense number of the common soldiers, were slain." In 1414, the same allied septs again defeated the English at Killucan, where "the Baron of Screen and a great many officers and soldiers were slain; and the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner. For him was obtained a ransom of fourteen hundred marks, and for Dardis the outlaw, and the other prisoners who were taken, was received a ransom of twelve hundred marks." —*Annals of the Four Masters.*

The achievements of the chivalrous—perhaps some will say, of the wild and hopeless—resistance of this family in 1450 to the efforts for their subjugation, are narrated by the Four Masters with a graphic *naïveté* that sadly illustrates "Life in the Pale," as it lowered on Ireland for centuries. "Great depredations were in this year committed by the son of MacGeoghegan upon the English, during which he plundered and burnt Rathwen, Killucan, Kilbixy, &c., in Westmeath; slew some chiefs of the O'Ferrals in the great town of Lough Swilly (Bally-more), and in short spoiled an immense deal during that war. The English of Meath, and the Duke of York, with the king's standard, marched to Mullingar, and the son of MacGeoghegan, with a great force of cavalry in armour, marched on the same day to Beel-a-tha-glass to meet them; when the duke came to the resolution of making peace with him, and *they forgave him all he had committed on them on conditions of obtaining peace.*" This Duke of York, Richard Plantagenet, father of Edward IV., sensible of the power and hostility of the MacGeoghegans, wrote from Dublin to the English authorities while he was Viceroy of Ireland, requiring supplies of money and "men of war" in defence and safeguard of this land, or (he says) "my power cannot stretch to keep it in the king's obeisance, and very necessity will compel me to come to England, to live there upon my poor 'livelode;' for I had 'lever' be dedd than any inconvenience shall fall thereto in my default; for it shall never be chronicled nor remain in scripture, by the grace of God, that Ireland was lost by my negligence;" with such fearful jealousy did he look to *Castletown*, and regard the power of Mac Geoghegan. An incident in 1488 connected with this family, affords the earliest mention of artillery in Ireland: "The Earl of Kildare marched with a predatory force into Kenel-Fiacha, where he demolished the castle of Bilerath (a short distance south of Castletown) on the sons of Murtough MacGeoghegan, after having conveyed some *ordnance* thither." Some remains of this castle are also standing.

In 1356, Robert Cowley, a busy subordinate of his day, recommended to government that the Baron of Delvin and his sons should be "occupied" against MacGeoghegan, O'Mulloy, &c.; in pursuance of which advice it would appear, the Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, in the following year, undertook an expedition against those septs of Westmeath, under "the conduct and guidance of the lord of Delvin," and compelled them to give hostages; immediately after which, in accordance with the heartless policy of the day, their co-operation was engaged for the subjugation of the O'Carrolls. Early in 1540 "a 'peas' was concluded between the Lord Deputy and Ross MacGeogheghan, then chief captain of his nation, and of the county of *Kinaleigh* (as Kinel-Fiacha was abbreviated); by which the latter bound himself to do military service, with four horsemen and twenty-four footmen, for a day and night, on notice, at any time, and as often as the king's deputy should please, and also to serve in every great hosting or journey (especially against Bryan O'Connor of Offaley), with four horsemen and twelve footmen during said journey, and at his own proper costs and charges." In the June, however, of the same year, information was forwarded to the Privy Council of England, "that O'Neill and O'Donnell, with all the power of the north parts of Ireland; O'Connor, O'Mulloy, Mac Geoghegan, all the Kellies, with the most part of the power of Connaught; O'Brien, with all his company, are all combined, and have appointed to meet at the king's manor of Fera, the 6th of July, next coming; they also bringing with them five weeks' victuals. It is supposed and thought that of truth their meaning is for no purpose, but only to allure the Lord Justice and Council, with the best part of the English Pale, to the said place, by the Irishmen appointed, thinking by their great power to take their advantage of the king's subjects, and so to overrun all the English Pale at their own pleasure." On the appearance, however, of Sir William Brereton, with the forces of Government, the Irish confederates scattered; "Whereupon," wrote

the Irish Council to Henry VIII., "we concluded to *do some exploit*, and so entered into O'Connor's country, and there encamped in sundry places, *destroying his habitations, 'coins' and fortalices*, so long as our victuals endured; which hath partly abated his 'surguedy' and pride: albeit he remaineth on his cankered malice and rancour, and so do all his confederates, continuing their traitorous conference, expecting their time to execute their purpose." Ultimately the MacGeoghegans, O'Mulloys, &c., submitted themselves; and "their submission (say the Irish Council) we accepted for this reason, both for the causes aforesaid, and also to the intent we might have opportunity of the other confederates of Irishmen, with separation of their confederacy, that they should not remain upon one war and peace with their services, and shall make certain fines."

In the State List of the Irishmen "that 'bin' came in to the King's Majesty" in 1541, are O'Mulloy, O'Melaghlin, MacGeoghegan, whose respective conformity and obedience are certified. In 1567 was published a map, in which *Kenil Fiacha* is described as "MacGeoghegan's country, called Kinaleigh, containing in length twelve, and in breadth seven miles. It lieth midway between the fort of Faley (Philipstown) and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five miles distant from Mullingar, which lieth northward of it; southward is O'Mulloy's country; on the south-east lies Offaley; on the east it joineth Tyrrel's country, *alias* Fertullagh; on the north lieth D'Alton's country; and O'Melaghlin's on the west side, between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with the Dillon country." So were the dynasties hereabout then demarcated. In the Parliament of 1585, convened by Perrott, and for the first time admitting Irish chiefs to the councils of their country's legislation, this sept was represented by Conla, son of Connor, son of Laigne MacGeoghegan. In the following year, when confiscations were meditated as a resource for supporting the necessities of Government, inquisitions were taken here as to the possessions of this family, the death of whose Tanist, the aforesaid Conla, in the same year, is commemorated by the masters, as that "there was not, since the times of old, a man of the race of Fiacha, son of Niall, who was more lamented than he." At the close of this century, that "cruel" poet, Edmund Spencer, in his "View of the State of Ireland," earnestly recommended that, "for the safeguard of the country, and keeping under all sudden upstart that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof," garrisons should be laid at sundry places outside the Pale, and particularly one "at the fort of Offaley, to curb the O'Connors, O'Mulloys, MacCoghlans, MacGeoghegans, and all those Irish natives bordering thereabouts."

In the year 1600, Hugh O'Neil, the memorable Earl of Tyrone, in the pride of his popularity and military reputation, making his progress with an army southward, under pretext of a pilgrimage to Holycross, but really to organize for the reception of the expected Spanish forces, after passing through the barony of Delvin, thence "marched to the gates of Athlone, and along the southern side of Clan Colenan to *Kinel Fiacha*, MacGeoghegans, and into Fearcall, O'Mulloys, where he encamped for nine nights," confirming friendships with the surrounding chiefs. When, soon after, the war of Munster broke out, Captain Richard MacGeoghegan, "a chief of Westmeath," was, for his distinguished valour, entrusted by O'Sullivan with the custody and care of his castle at Dunboy, which he gallantly defended until mortally wounded. He was carried down into the vaults of the castle in a dying state, where, learning that it was the intention of the garrison, under their necessity, to surrender, he made a feeble effort to stagger over to a barrel of gunpowder there deposited, with a resolution, by setting fire to it, to blow up such of the English as were already in the castle, as well as his own friends; but the former, rushing down at the time, arrested his arm and stabbed him to death. In 1608, a royal letter of James, issued for maintaining orders of council, made by Sir William Fitzwilliam, when Lord Deputy of Ireland, by one of which "Brian MacGeoghegan and his brothers, great uncles to Rossa MacGeoghegan of the country of *Kinaleigh*, in Westmeath, country gent., and chief of his name, should hold to them and their heirs only nine plowlands and a-half in said country, free of all rents and duties, from Neale MacGeoghegan, then chief of his name and father of Rossa, and by another of which orders said Neale and his heirs should have 13s. 4d. sterling annually out of every chargeable plowland in said country, in lieu of the ancient Irish great taxes and duties as were then to be answered by the tenants." This letter issued in consequence of said Brian and other his confederates having, since Neale's death, and during Rossa's minority, refused to pay such annual rent, or endeavoured to evade it.

About this time Conell MacGeoghegan collected and compiled from those of our native chronicles that were then extant, "Annals of Ireland to the year 1466." In 1622, as found in Inquisition, Hugh MacGeoghegan died, seised of the manor of *Castletown Kinaleigh*, and of the town of *Castletown*, containing one castle and sixty acres of land, with a water-mill, various other lands, parcel of said manor, and chartered fairs and markets. At the death of said Hugh, Arthur MacGeoghegan was his son and heir, then aged thirty-three. In the same year that Hugh died, Rossa MacGeoghegan, a Franciscan friar, who had been

educated in Spain, was appointed Provincial of the Dominicans in Ireland. In a few years after he founded one of the Colleges at Louvaine for that order, and in 1640 was advanced by the Pope to the see of Kildare. He died on the eve of the great civil war that prostrated his country, and was buried in 1641, in the tomb of his ancestors, at the ancient abbey of Multefarnham. In the confiscations which followed that war, three of the MacGeoghegan sept were forfeiting proprietors in the county Kildare, and one in Meath, while in Westmeath the aforesaid Arthur then lost all of his inheritance that yet remained, little more than 1,500 acres, including Castletown. His wife, who was one of the MacCoghlans, having secretly protected some of Cromwell's soldiery, she received for that service a transplantation debenture, entitling her to a part of the O'Flahertie's estates in the county Galway, and through Edward Geoghegan, her second son, the name was lineally continued in Connaught, until abandoned, by the last entitled, for that of O'Neill. A large portion of the Westmeath estate was granted to Sir William Petty, the organiser of the Down Survey, ancestor of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Five of the name sat in the supreme council of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny (1647); and in King James's Parliament of 1689, Bryan Geoghegan of Denore, and Charles Geoghegan of Syman (both denominations being within the ancient bounds of Kinaleigh), were the representatives of the borough of Kilbeggan, in this vicinity, while, in the Army List of that unfortunate monarch, five of this name appear commissioned. In the confiscations of 1688, were involved eleven extensive proprietors of the name in the county Meath, as were ten in that of Westmeath, including Hugo and Edward of the elder line of Castletown. The latter obtained, on petition, a reversal of his attainder, and the family continued to be represented there. In 1727, Arthur Geoghegan married Susanna, daughter of William Stafford of Blatherwick, and widow of Henry O'Brien, of the Inchiquin line, whereupon he took up the name of Stafford. In 1772, Owen Geoghegan, styled of Rosemount (by a change of similar bad taste in the name of place), married Miss MacAulay, of the ancient sept of Frankfort, King's County. Their heiress became the wife of Sir Richard Nagle, late of Jamestown, by whom she left issue.

The manor of Castletown was sold some years since to Lord Sunderlin, from whom it passed, through the family of Berry, to the present proprietor.

PANSHANGER, Hertfordshire, about three miles from the city of Hertford, the seat of Earl Cowper.

The ancient residence of the family was at Coln Green, erected by the Lord Chancellor Cowper, in the commencement of the eighteenth century. This, however, was pulled down in 1801 by the fifth Earl Cowper, the father of the nobleman now possessing the estate, when the present mansion was built in its place, and at a short distance from Coln Green. It is a handsome house, in the Gothic style of architecture, standing on the north-east bank of the river Mimeram, and in the midst of an extensive park.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, but the great curiosity seems to be a magnificent oak, which has attracted the attention of local historians and tourists. Arthur Young, in his *Survey of the County of Herts*, says, "On the grounds of Panshanger is a most superb oak, which measures upwards of seventeen feet in circumference at five feet from the ground. It was called the *Great Oak* in 1709: it is very healthy, yet grows in a gravel surface, apparently as sterile as any soil whatever; but it undoubtedly extends its top root into a soil of a very different quality. It is one of the finest oaks which I have seen, though twelve feet to the first bough."

Noble as this oak may be, the character of Lord Chancellor Cowper is yet a nobler subject for consideration. He was the first English lawyer who had presided in a Court of Equity, that refused those perquisites called "New Year's Gifts," which before his time had been received from the barristers and other retainers of the court.

"MONUMENTUM ÆRE PERENNIUS."

WISTOW HALL, Leicestershire, about seven miles from the county town, the seat of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.P.

In the old records, the village from which this seat takes its name was variously written Wistanesto, Wystanstow, and Winstanton, from Wistan, "a reputed saint, or holy person, to whom the church is dedicated."

This estate has long been in the family, one of whom, to his infinite loss, as it turned out, was a zealous and active adherent, during the great civil war, of Charles I., who raised him to the baronetage. In this house the unfortunate monarch slept on the 4th June, a few days before the fatal battle of Naseby. It would have been well for the worldly interests of Sir Richard had this been the sum of his offences towards the republicans; but he supplied the king with large sums of money, and sent his eldest son, Andrew, with a number of men, to attend and protect Charles in Leicestershire and the neighbouring counties. Unfortunately for him, his retainers took a party of the enemy prisoners, among whom was the High Constable of Gurthlaston Hundred, and they, being conveyed to the king's camp, were

hanged with very little ceremony. Oliver Cromwell was not the man to forget, or easily to forgive, an ill turn of this kind, and when he afterwards got Sir Richard into his hands, he determined to carry out the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye," and ordered that he should die in expiation of this murder. His life, however, was purchased, according to the statement of Sir William Halford, "for no less a sum than thirty thousand pounds."

Wistow Hall is a brick house, encased with stucco, and has in the principal front five gable pediments. The chief room is a large lofty hall, which extends nearly the whole length of the house. The mansion contains a spacious dining-room, library, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, and many bed-rooms. In the former apartments are several good pictures, by Vandyck, Ludovico Caracci, Luco Giordano, Rubens, Canalatti, and other masters, of more or less celebrity. Here also are certain reliques preserved in the family with much care; namely, a sword and saddle, with its handsome enamelled stirrups, that belonged to Charles I., and were left at Wistow when he proceeded to Naseby field.

At a short distance from the house is the church; and, approached by a gravel walk, through an avenue, at the end of a large sheet of water, it forms one of the most picturesque views in the county.

STOKE COLLEGE, in the co. of Suffolk, near the market town of Clare, and about eighteen miles from Bury St. Edmonds, the seat of John Elwes, Esq.

This place is usually called Stoke juxta Clare, to distinguish it from Stoke juxta Neyland, in the adjoining hundred. It is remarkable for the monastery of the Benedictine order, translated hither from the castle of Clare by Richard de Tonebruge, who, at the same time, endowed it with the manor and a little wood called Stoke Ho. About the year 1415, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, obtained the royal permission to change this institution into a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and secular canons, an exchange duly ratified by Pope John XXIII. and Martin V. At the dissolution of the monasteries, it was granted to Sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay, from whom it passed to the family of Trigg. It next became the property of Sir Gervase Elwes, who was created a baronet in 1660, and died in 1705.

The name of Elwes has acquired so much notoriety, if not celebrity, in the world, by the saving propensities of one of the family, that some account of its principal members will hardly seem out of place, though we may not go quite so far as the enthusiastic biographer, who says, "If I have any knowledge of History, or *human nature*, it will form an epoch in the biography of the eighteenth century, that such characters lived as Sir Harvey and Mr. Elwes, his nephew."

The family name of Mr. Elwes was Meggot, and his Christian name being John, the conjunction of the two—Jack Meggot—led many strangers to fancy that it was merely a borrowed appellation, given or assumed in jest. His father was a brewer of great eminence, whose dwelling-house and offices were situated in Southwark, upon the ground that is now occupied by Clowes, the printer, and so prosperous was his business that he left his widow a fortune of one hundred thousand pounds. The good dame, however, starved herself to death, if we may believe the record, though probably it ought not to be received without some modification.

From Westminster, Mr. Elwes was removed, for the prosecution of his studies, to Geneva, but his attachment to the riding school absorbed all other feelings, and he soon became one of the best, as well as the most reckless, riders in Europe. Even a visit to Voltaire, whom he is said to have greatly resembled in face, failed to inspire him with a love for literature or the muses.

On his return to England, after an absence of two or three years, he was to be introduced to his uncle, Sir Harvey Elwes, who was then living at Stoke, and who, in the art of saving, set him an example, which he never excelled, if indeed he ever reached it. As he had reasonable hopes of becoming eventually Sir Harvey's heir, it was necessary to acquire and maintain his favour by a show of sympathising with his peculiar habits. As a matter of prudence, therefore, the nephew, who was a man of the world, and dressed like other people, used to prepare for his visits at Stoke like an actor preparing for the stage. He stopped at a little inn at Chelmsford, where he dressed in character—iron buckles, worsted stockings darned, a worn-out old coat, and a tattered vest. "There," says the biographer, "they would sit—loving pair!—with a single stick upon the fire, and with one glass of wine occasionally between them, talking of the extravagance of the times; and when evening shut in, they would retire to rest, as going to bed saved candle-light. But the nephew had then, what he always had, a very extraordinary appetite, and this would have been a monstrous offence in the eyes of the uncle; so Mr. Elwes was obliged to pick up a dinner, first with some neighbour in the country, and then return to Sir Harvey with a little diminutive appetite that was quite engaging. A partridge, a small pudding, and a potato, did the business, and the fire was suffered to go out while Sir Harvey was at dinner, as eating was quite exercise enough."

All this, no doubt, sounds ridiculous enough, and yet if the story of Sir Harvey is read only

as a theme for laughter, it is read to very little profit. He came to an involved estate, he resolved by economy to clear it, and he not only achieved his purpose, but realized a hundred thousand pounds in addition. The constant indulgence, however, of any passion, even if it be a virtue, is sure to degenerate into vice. His economy became avarice, his prudence became folly; yet, in fairness, it must be remembered that the miser still retained some touch of good and kindly feeling, that he was not the moral monster which novelists are so fond of portraying—a man without a single redeeming quality. As a proof of this, the following anecdote has been recorded of him, and will probably excite some interest:—

"As he had but little connection with London, he always had three or four thousand pounds at a time in his house. A set of fellows, who were afterwards known by the appellation of the *Thackstead Gang*, and who were all hanged, formed a plan to rob him. They were totally unsuspected at the time, as each had some apparent occupation during the day, and went out only at night, and when they had got intelligence of any great booty.

"It was the custom of Sir Harvey to go up into his bedchamber at eight o'clock, where, after taking a basin of water-gruel by the light of a small fire, he went to bed, to save the unnecessary expense of candle.

"The gang, who knew the hour when his servant went to the stable, leaving their horses in a small grove on the Essex side of the river, walked across and hid themselves in the church-porch till they saw the man come up with his horses. They then immediately fell upon him, and, after some little struggle, bound and gagged him; they then ran up towards the house, tied the two maids together, and going up to Sir Harvey presented their pistols and demanded his money.

"At no part of his life did Sir Harvey ever behave so well as in this transaction. When they asked for his money he would give them no answer till they had assured him that his servant, who was a great favourite, was safe; he then delivered them the key of a drawer in which was fifty guineas. But they knew too well he had much more in the house, and again threatened his life without he discovered where it was deposited. At length he showed them the place, and they turned out a large drawer where were seven-and-twenty hundred guineas. This they packed up in two large baskets, and actually carried off—a robbery which, for quantity of specie, was perhaps never equalled. On quitting him, they told him they should leave a man behind, who would murder him if he moved for assistance. On which he very coolly, and with some simplicity, took out his watch, which they had not asked for, and said, 'Gentlemen, I do not want to take any of you; therefore, upon my honour, I will give you twenty minutes for your escape; after that time nothing shall prevent me from seeing how my servant does.' He was as good as his word. When the time expired, he went and untied the man; but, though some search was made by the village, the robbers were not discovered. When they were taken up some years afterwards, for other offences, and were known to be the men who robbed Sir Harvey, he would not appear against them."

Many singular stories are told of the miserly habits of his successor, and that he was a miser there can be no question; but he could also be generous, of which we have many instances upon record, while, instead of leading the hermit-like life of his uncle, he for a long time sat in parliament, and, from the politeness of his manners, was everywhere an acceptable companion. Perhaps, after all, he rather belongs to the class of eccentrics than of genuine misers; at least, it seems difficult to come to any other conclusion, when we see the numerous gleams of light that shot across the darker parts of his character, and when his biographer tells us, "in all the various sums which he lent in the course of a long life, not *one* usurious contract, or improper advantage taken, lives in the remembrance of anybody."

BRENCKBURN PRIORY, in the co. of Northumberland, distant ten miles, north-north-west, from Morpeth, the seat of Major Hodgson Cadogan.

The river Coquet forms a peninsula at Brenckburn, across the neck of land that encloses a space of about nine acres: there are three artificial mounds, erected evidently for its defence. The banks of the river are steep and rocky, and the only approach to the small table-land above them is through the intervals of these mounds. The Romans had no station here, and these mounds refer to an earlier period. Could they have been thrown up by the Britons? and this small space which they guarded, could it have been used for their religious rites? If any vestiges of such superstition had remained at the period of the foundation of the monastery, it is certain that the monks would have carefully removed all traces of them; their absence, therefore, is accounted for, and the question still remains for antiquaries to discuss as to the purpose for which this spot was fortified.

This priory was founded by Bertram, Baron of Mitford; it was composed of sixteen canons of the order of St. Augustine from the Monastery of the Holy Island, and was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul of Brenckburn. The seal of the priory represented St. Peter with the key, and St. Paul with the

sword, standing side by side, and beneath them a smaller figure kneeling, represented the prior, the whole being encircled with this motto: "Ap lor. Petri et Pauli de Brenkeburne."

Although this was only one of the lesser monasteries, its possessions were very considerable, as is shown by the Register in the library of the Earl of Ashburnham; but of its private history little is known.

Seated in a deep gorge, between two rocky cliffs, by the banks of a winding river, surrounded by large woods, and far from any town, these monks enjoyed a tranquil and peaceful retirement, with nothing to disturb their religious meditations, save the occasional visits of the moss-troopers from the border. These attacks rendered it necessary for them to have a residence strong enough for their defence, and the same reason induced them to respect the shelter of the stately oaks of the forest, that screened them from the observation of their enemies.

It is said that during the commonwealth, when so many Roman Catholic churches were destroyed by the Puritans, a large body of their troops actually passed within a short distance of this secluded spot unconscious of its vicinity. On the following morning, when the priests had ascertained that the soldiers had proceeded on their march, they conceived all danger past, and tolled their bell as usual for prayers. This bell was heard by some stragglers who had been left behind. They communicated this intelligence to the main body of their comrades, who immediately returned. The informants pointed to the direction in the forest whence the sounds had proceeded, and, cutting their way through the thick wood, came suddenly, and much to their surprise, upon this romantic solitude. The church and the adjoining buildings were instantly set on fire, and the infuriated zealots sang praises to the glory of God while this work of plunder and devastation was being performed by them.

The church has remained in ruins ever since. Solid in its structure, and perfect as a piece of masonry, it has well resisted the effects of time. The stones were not required for other buildings, which has so frequently caused the demolition of similar edifices, consequently this ruin presents one of the most perfect specimens of the architecture of the twelfth century now remaining. The church has lost only the roof, and one of the spires. The rest of the building is entire, and with its romantic situation, affords to the eye of the spectator a landscape of unrivalled beauty.

The monastery that adjoined the church, has been restored at different times, and used as a residence. A long vault runs the whole length of the building, in which the monks were obliged to secure their property in times of danger, and which place of security is to be found in all old edifices of this period situate near the Scottish border.

At the dissolution of the monasteries Brenckburn was granted to the Earl of Northumberland, but upon his attainder it again fell to the crown, when it was given to the Earl of Warwick. From this family it passed to the great Northumbrian house of Fenwick, by whom it was held for several generations without interruption. At length it was purchased from them by the family of the present owner, Major Hodgson Cadogan, who married the daughter and heiress of the late Ward Cadogan, Esq., of Brenckburn Priory.

The present mansion may be called a partial restoration of the monastic pile, being erected on the walls of the old priory, and near the south-west angle of the church. Nothing, as we have already mentioned, can be more beautiful than its site, between two rocky banks richly wooded, and surrounded on all sides, except the north, by the river Coquet, which is overhung by rocks and woods.

BECKENHAM PLACE, in the co. of Kent, not quite two miles from Bromley, and ten from London, the seat of John Cator, Esq.

This manor has undergone many changes of owners, as will generally be found the case with lands situate near the metropolis, families not seeming to root so deeply in them as in the more distant counties. In the year 1080, at the time of the Domesday Survey, it formed part of the immense possessions of Bishop Ode, the Conqueror's brother. In the reign of King Edward I., it was held by Richard de Rokele, at whose death it passed to his only daughter and heir, and by her it was conveyed in marriage to Sir William Bruyn. In this family it remained till the time of King Edward IV., when Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Bruyn, married—her second husband—William Brandon, standard-bearer to the Earl of Richmond at Bosworth Field, where he perished. The widow then married a third time, taking for her husband Thomas Tyrrel, Esq., of Herne, in Essex. By the Tyrrels it was conveyed to the Dalstons of Cumberland, who alienated it to Sir William Curwen of Workington about the middle of the reign of Charles I. By him it was again disposed of, and to Sir Oliver St. John of Battersea, at the latter end of the same reign. Eventually the manor descended to Frederick Viscount Bolingbroke, who, having obtained an act of parliament for that purpose, sold it in 1773 to John Cator, Esq. Upon his decease in 1806, this gentleman bequeathed this manor with other estates to his nephew.

The mansion here was erected by John

Cator above mentioned, and stands in the parish of Beckenham, while the offices belonging to it are in the parish of Lewisham. It is situated in the midst of a park, about three miles and a-half in circumference, watered by a branch of the little river, Ravensbourn, which has been considerably widened within the grounds. In front of the house is a lawn, belted in by a line of forest trees.

The park is nearly a square in shape, with the advantage of a fine undulating surface, particularly on the north-west, which lies higher than the rest. On this side is an eminence called Stumps Hill, at the foot of which the plantations wind towards the house, producing a very picturesque effect. The whole has been laid out with much taste, and with due attention to the natural advantages of the locality.

HARTLAND ABBEY, Devonshire, near the small town of Hartland, or Hertland, at the north-west corner of the county, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel George Stucley Buck.

Hartland Abbey is said by Camden and other writers of good authority, to have been founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, in honour of St. Nectan, by whose mediation she supposed her husband had escaped shipwreck. Upon the Norman conquest the Dynans, who took their name from Dynan (in Brittany), of which they were the lords, obtained the lands at Hartland, which probably had belonged to Harold, son of Earl Godwin. In the time of Henry II., as appears from the charters in Dugdale, Geoffrey Dynan conveyed the church of St. Nectan, of which he was patron, to Richard of Poitiers, the archdeacon, in order that he might establish an abbey there for *regular* canons of the order of St. Augustine. And here it may be as well to observe that there was a marked distinction implied in the phrases *regular* and *secular* canons. The regular canons had a house, in which they lived together, subjected to certain monastic rules; the secular canons, like modern prebendaries, though bound to serve particular churches, and possessed of prebends, had seldom any conventual house, or observed any settled rules. Thus, till the canons of Stoke were made regular canons, it does not appear that they had any conventual home, Geoffrey Dynan being the first who gave them lands for that especial purpose. The change is said to have been made under the authority of Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter, who held that see from 1151 to 1184.

The last abbot, Thomas Pope, surrendered the conventual property, of which he was the head for the time being, on the twenty-first of February, 1539, and was rewarded for this prompt yielding with a small pension. The king afterwards bestowed the spoil upon his sergeant of the cellar, John Abbot, by whom it was given to his nephew. The latter dying without issue, the estates were divided among his three sisters, who married into the families of Luttrell, Risdon, and Gower. The abbey came in this division to the former of these parties, but devolved to the Orchards by the marriage of the heiress of the Luttrells with one of that family; and by the marriage of Anne Orchard with George Pawley Buck, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Devon Militia, to the present possessor.

Hartland Abbey is situated in a narrow vale, the sloping sides of which are covered with hanging woods. The present mansion was built by the late Mr. Orchard, upon the site of the old monastic edifice, and even includes some portion of its walls. The cloisters, indeed, were quite perfect, and are introduced as the basement storey of the eastern and western fronts of the new structure. Upon a flat part of the mouldings over the cloistered arches was an inscription in very antiquated characters, which is still preserved in the eastern front, its import being that the cloisters were built of different coloured marbles, at the expense of the then abbot, John of Exeter. Several fragments of richly ornamented mouldings, and a monument of a cross-legged knight, were dug up here in the time of Mr. Orchard, while making the necessary alterations.

The neighbourhood of this mansion abounds in delightful scenery, with that alternation of hill and dale, wood and water, fertile and sublimely barren, which is so characteristic of the whole county—"A goodly province," as Fuller says, "the second in England for greatnesse, clear *in view* without *measuring*, as bearing a square of fifty miles. Some part, therefore, as the South Hams, is so fruitful it needs no art; some so barren, as Dartmore, it will hardly be bettered by art; but generally —though not running of itself—it *answers to the spur of industry*. No shire shows more industrious, or so many husbandmen."

The church at Hartland is one of the finest in Devonshire.

ALFRETON HALL, Derbyshire, near the market-town of Alfreton, the seat of William Palmer Morewood, Esq., whose original patronymic is Palmer, but who assumed the surname of Morewood upon succeeding to the estates of the Morewoods in 1825.

At a very early period Alfreton was possessed by the Chaworths, in which family it continued for several generations In the reign of Henry VII., Joan, the only daughter and heiress of this house, conveyed the estate by marriage to John Ormond, Esq., whose heir general conveyed it in like manner to Thomas, son of Anthony Babington of Dethicke, knight. In 1565, Henry Babington sold it to Sir John Zouch, of Codnor Castle.

In 1618, his son, John Zouch, Esq., disposed of the manor-house, park, and estate belonging to it, to Robert Sutton, Esq., of Aram, in Nottinghamshire; and he again sold the property in 1629 to Anthony Morewood of Hemsworth, in the county of Derby. In that family it continued till the death of the last heir male, George Morewood, Esq., in 1792, when his widow conveyed it in marriage to the Rev. Henry Case, who upon this event, in 1793, took the name of Morewood, by the king's sign manual. The latter dying without issue in 1825, the estate devolved to Mrs. Morewood's nephew, William Palmer, of Ladbrook, county of Warwick, Esq., whose ancestors had been established there for a long period, and one of whom served as High-Sheriff of Warwickshire, in the sixteenth year of Charles I.

Alfreton Hall, which occupies a pleasant and elevated site, was erected about a century ago by Rowland Morewood, Esq., and stands a little to the west of the old mansion. It is built of excellent freestone, but has been improved and considerably enlarged by the present owner. Within is a considerable collection of paintings, some of them by the best masters, besides a valuable library of ancient and modern authors. Near the house are ancient gardens, well stored with choice fruits and vegetables, and the grounds are covered with fine oaks; the passion of Rowland Morewood for planting trees having fortunately been inherited by his son.

Below the Hall is a piece of woodland, the upper part of which is intersected by two avenues; one is terminated by a temple of Diana and a fine bust; the other, by an obelisk above, and below by a sheet of water, the boundaries of which not being seen from the furthest point of view, the imagination is left to form to itself the idea of unlimited expansion, so that a little fish-pond is transformed to an extensive lake. Lower down are several rural moss huts, and a grotto built of the different fossils and minerals of all that diversity of form and colour exhibited by the mineral productions of the Peak. This last is of an octagonal form, and within are painted representations of several scenes described by Cotton, the pupil of old Isaac Walton in the quiet art of angling.

The views from the north and west fronts of the house are pleasing and extensive. The soil is exceedingly rich in coal of a good quality, much to the advantage of the proprietor, whose fortune has swelled into opulence by the rich possessions.

AMMERDOWN PARK, in the co. of Somerset, and parish of Kilmersdon, about ten miles from Bath, the seat of the late T. S. Joliffe, Esq., M.P.

This mansion is a modern structure in the Grecian style of architecture, erected towards the close of the last century by Thomas Samuel Joliffe, Esq., after a design of Mr. James Wyatt. The site of the building was chosen from its commanding a view of certain prominent objects in a varied and extensive prospect; though in other respects the position would seem less happily selected, as being one of the wildest and most intractable spots in this division of the county. In the removal of the difficulties which an attempt to reclaim so rugged a surface presented, industry, activity, and a peculiar tact, were indispensable; but the perseverance of the proprietor enabled him to overcome every obstacle.

The interior of this dwelling is far more striking than its external appearance. The principal staircase is unique in its form and structure. A circular dome, embracing a considerable part of the central roof, is supported by a series of Ionic columns, from whose bases the chambers in the highest storey branch off in various directions, the entrance to each diverging from a lofty gallery. In the elliptic space opened from the base to the summit of the building, a flight of steps has been introduced, passages from which communicate with the successive apartments.

In this mansion is a valuable collection of pictures, both by ancient and modern masters. Amongst the former we find the names of Teniers, Holbein, Vandyck, Van Loo, Cornelius Jansen, &c.; amongst the latter, the most distinguished artists are Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Zoffany, Gainsborough, &c. Here are to be seen also some elegant and highly-finished pieces of sculpture.

The park, in which the house stands, is four miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall eight feet in height, and bounded on all sides by the highway. It is in the eastern extremity of the parish, and the soil within the limits of the enclosure contains almost every variety except that of chalk. Some of the side lands are of stubborn clay; the lower grounds are a deep rich loam; and the uplands, presenting a level surface of nearly two hundred acres, are of a light sandy nature. From the western edge of these, forming an extensive natural terrace, a wild and bold prospect is unfolded, that embraces the range of the Mendip Hills, and is terminated in the extreme distance by the approaches of the Welch mountains. Walks and drives are cut in various directions through the hanging plantations; and in an open plain,

"Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Accingunt sylvæ, medioque in valle theatri."

A stadium has been erected, where the youths of the hundred assembled at stated periods, to contend in amicable rivalry for prizes in

running, leaping, throwing the quoit, and other popular gymnastic amusements. There is also a spacious bath about half a mile from the house, embosomed in a grove of forest trees, and constantly overflowing with living waters.

The hundreds of Kilmersdon and Wellow, the lordship of which is vested in the proprietor of Ammerdown, have, or rather *had*, many singular rites and customs attached to them from the olden time. Amongst other privileges and emoluments which have fallen into disuse, a fine was formerly exacted from the principal estates—proofs of which are extant in the Hundred Records—as an annual tribute to the lord.

A ceremony of high importance to widows is mentioned with *naïveté* in Leland's Itinerary as peculiar to the manor of Kilmersdon. The same custom is made the subject of an article in the "Spectator," No. 623—but the essayist places its locality in Berkshire. It is also mentioned by Blount in his *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*—"At Kilmersdon in Somersetshire, by the custom of the mannor, the wife has widow's estates, which she loseth if she marrys, or is found incontinent; but to redeem this last, if she come into the next court, riding astride upon a ram, and in open court do say to the lord, if he be present, or to his steward, these words— * * * she is by the custom to be restored to it without further fine, during this penance." The words alluded to, and marked by asterisks, are too coarse for repetition, and if ever uttered by any widow do no little credit to her assurance. But there is nothing new under the sun; a custom not very dissimilar is noticed by Plutarch as having existed at Cumæ, a city of Campania, near Puteoli.

OFFCHURCH BURY, in the co. of Warwick, about five miles from the county-capitol of that name, the seat of Lord Guernsey.

This place is supposed to have received a part of the lordship called *Berrye*, signifying *Burgus* or *Curia*, for, according to tradition, Offa, King of Mercia, had a palace here in the days of the Saxon heptarchy; "as also," says Dugdale, "that by reason of his (sometime) residence here, the church first, and consequently the villages had this name." The church here alluded to, and which gives one half of its appellation to the village, was dedicated to Saint Gregory, and appropriated, in after times, to Coventry, by Molent, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in 1260.

Upon the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. granted the "Capitall messuage here, with all the demesn lands belonging thereto," by letters patent, to Edmund Knightley, Esq., and dame Ursula his wife, and to the heirs male of his body; in default of such issue, the estate was to devolve to Valentine Knightley, his brother, and in the event of his dying without heirs male, it was to remain in the right heirs of Sir Richard Knightley, knight, father of the said Sir Edmund.

It appears that Edmund died without issue, when, according to the terms of the patent, this estate devolved to his brother, who then obtained another grant from the crown, and settled this lordship on his fourth and youngest son, to the prejudice of his rightful heir. In the process of descent it came at last to Sir John Knightley, Bart., the first of the family who was a Protestant. Dying without issue in 1688, Sir John, by his last will and testament, bequeathed this manor, with the lands thereto belonging, to his kinsman, John Wightwick, Esq., upon condition that he should take upon him the name of Knightley. From this family it passed to Lord Guernsey, by marriage with the heiress of the late J. W. Knightley, Esq., of Offchurch Bury.

Some portions of the building here have marks of high antiquity, and evidently belong to the early conventual days. Large additions, however, have been made to the ancient pile, though not without regard to its original style of architecture.

DELGATY CASTLE, Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Turriff, the seat of the Earl of Fife.

This mansion, which is a fine specimen of the old baronial style of building, stands on the eastern side of the parish. Its erection belongs to different periods, one portion having been built in 1579. The modern alterations have been made with due regard to the original character of the structure, so that while it presents within every comfort and convenience of our own times, its external features remain but little altered. The whole may now be described as a square castellated edifice, sixty-six feet in height, the walls of which are seven feet four inches thick, with colonnades and wings of recent construction, but of ancient character. The various rooms are large and handsome, more particularly the two drawing-rooms, the largest of which measures thirty-four feet in length by twenty feet in breadth, and is connected with the smaller one by means of folding doors. This last is twenty-four feet long and fourteen feet wide, and both are handsomely furnished.

Here, too, are to be seen a few good paintings, the work of the ancient masters, besides some family portraits of a modern date.

The castle, from its top, commands a picturesque and extensive view, the general aspect of this parish being highly interesting.

The gardens attached to the castle are large, and supplied with the usual varieties of produce, the choicer plants and flowers being reared in the more genial atmosphere of a

greenhouse. In the grounds, that are tastefully laid out and well planted, is a small lake, stocked with fish of most kinds natural to fresh water, and in the centre is an islet approached by a rustic bridge. Upon the whole, Delgaty may be ranked amongst the most beautiful seats of Aberdeenshire.

LANGRIGG HALL, in the co. of Cumberland, and parish of Bromfield, six miles from Wigton, the seat of Mrs. Frances Barwis.

The manor of Langrigg was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Dolphin, in whose posterity it remained for some descents. It was afterwards in a family who, according to a very common custom of early times, took their appellation from the township, which itself was so called—Lang rigg, *i.e.*, Long Ridge—from the circumstances of the locality.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Porters held the manor, while the demesne was possessed by by the Osmunderleys, or Osmotherleys. William Osmunderley of Langrigg was She iff of Cumberland in the time of Henry IV., and in the preceding reign the same person, or a person of the like name, was one of the knights of the shire. At a subsequent period they bought the manor of the Porters. The last of this family, the Rev. Salkeld Osmunderley, sold the manor and demesne, in 1735, to Thomas Barwis, Esq., of New Cooper, in the Abbey Holme, who was born December 24, 1683, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Cuthbert Osmotherly, of Langrigg Hall, who was born June 24, 1690.

ALLOA PARK, in the co. of Clackmannan, the seat of the Earl of Mar and Kelly.

Alloa Park is a flat, well-built, wooded, and fertile property, close to the small town of Alloa. The park is entered by iron gates from the promenade of the town.

A short approach through magnificent trees leads to the house, which is a square stone building, erected by the present earl. It is a comfortable and gentlemanly residence, but without any pretensions to grandeur. The rooms are good and well-proportioned, and the bed-rooms on the second floor are all of one size, and all furnished exactly alike.

The earl has a fine library, and some noticeable pictures, particularly one of the regent earl, and one by Vandyke, of George Villiers, the murdered Duke of Buckingham.

The interesting old tower of Alloa, in which James VI. was nursed by the wife of the regent earl, stands about a stone's throw from the house, in the midst of a very fine wood. The family mansion attached to this tower was burnt in 1802, but the strong walled and lofty keep, which is all that remains, bears ample testimony to its ancient grandeur. In this building the Baron's Hall and the great state chamber are noble rooms, and the cradle of King James still stands in the latter. The view from the roof of the tower resembles some of those in the vicinity of Naples, extending towards the north and west, along the range of the boldly-formed Ochils beyond the town and castle of Stirling to the Campsie Hills, and the magnificent Grampians; whilst towards the south and east, it embraces the windings of the Forth as far as Edinburgh, including the tower of Clackmannan (said once to have been the residence of Robert the Bruce), the towns of Kincardine and Falkirk, the park of Dunmore, and the picturesque outline of the Pentlands.

The subsoil of the valley is full of coal and iron; and one of the Earl of Mar's pits enters from the surface like a limestone cavern, and presents a very singular and interesting walk of several hundred yards into the depths of the earth. This mine is full of large coal fossils, and in many places the trees and ferns of the pre-adamite world look as if they were still growing.

The church, lately pulled down, was of the eleventh century, and dedicated to St. Mungo, one of the earliest Christian missionaries, and probably the saint who first christianized this part of Scotland. His real name was Kentigern; he founded the Mother Church of Glasgow, and he met Saint Columba there, A.D. 567, to arrange with him a united system of doctrine and discipline, soon after that great man had settled in Iona. "Mungo" was the Gaelic characteristic applied to the name of Kentigern, signifying "the amiable." The Earls of Mar were the hereditary guardians of the infant sovereign or the heir-apparent to the crown of Scotland.

HINTON ST. GEORGE, in the co. of Somerset, about three miles from Crewkerne, the seat of Earl Poulett, whose family had their name—anciently written Paulet—from the village of Paulet, near Bridgewater. It was first assumed by Hercules, Lord of Tournon, in Picardy, who came into England with Jeffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.

This estate was possessed in very early times by the Powtrells. In the reign of Henry III., George Powtrell devised it to an only daughter and heir, married to John Gifford, who some time resided here, but died without male issue; and the land descended by Alice, his daughter and heir, to Sir Philip Deneband, of Pescayth, in Monmouthshire, knight. After many successions of this family of Deneband, the manor of Hinton came, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Deneband, with Sir William Paulett, knight, into that ancient family, who were afterwards ennobled with the barony.

The mansion of Hinton St. George stands

on the south side of the parish of Crewkerne. It is a large and splendid edifice, in the midst of noble woods and extensive parks. One part of the plantations occupies an eminence, and commands delightful prospects over no small portion of the country.

MARLEFIELD, near Clonmel, co. Tipperary, the seat of John Bagwell, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, High Sheriff of the former in 1834.

This mansion is in the Grecian style of architecture, and was built in 1780 by Colonel John Bagwell. It stands upon the Suir, or Suire, a picturesque river, which rises in the Sliebhbloom mountains, and is navigable as high up as Clonmel. The demesne and grounds surrounding the house extend to eleven hundred acres.

BEESTON ST. LAWRENCE, in the co. of Norfolk, hundred of Tunstead, or, as it was at one time written, Tunstede, about four miles from Coltishall, and eight and a half from Norwich, the seat of Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart.

In the reign of Henry VIII., this manor belonged to the Hares. Thomas Hare dying without issue, it devolved to his sister Audrey, who conveyed it in marriage to Thomas Hobart, of Plumstede, in the same county. From this last-mentioned family it passed to the Prestons, who originally came from the village of Preston, in Suffolk, to which, in all likelihood, they owed their patronymic. In 1658 Jacob Preston inherited this property from his mother, Thomasine. He was an ardent loyalist, and in such high favour with Charles I., that he was one of the four gentlemen appointed to wait upon him during his imprisonment by the victorious party of his subjects. As a last token of affection, Charles when on the scaffold presented him with an emerald ring, that is still preserved at Beeston Hall as a memorable relique.

The first of this family who obtained distinction above the rank of commoner, was Sir Isaac Preston, knighted at Whitehall by King William III. in 1695.

Beeston Hall has obtained its appellation from its situation in the parish of that name, which was so called on account of its church being dedicated to St. Lawrence, and to distinguish it from other Beestons in the same county. As a building, the house has nothing particularly characteristic, but it has a picturesque appearance, while the country around, like the greater part of Norfolk, is fertile and well cultivated, owing as much to human skill and industry as it does to nature.

PAGODA HOUSE, Richmond, Surrey, the seat of William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C.

The Selwyn estate was bought in the year 1720 by Charles Selwyn, Esq. Upon his decease in 1749, it passed, in accordance with the manorial custom, to his youngest nephew, William Selwyn, Esq., a distinguished barrister-at-law, Town-Clerk of Gloucester, and K.C. in 1780. He died in 1817, when the estate devolved to his only surviving son, the present owner, who was Recorder of Portsmouth from 1819 to the year 1829.

The house stands on the Kew Road, at no great distance from the new church, and was erected about thirty years ago by the father of the gentleman now possessing the estate. It is a substantial edifice, built of a light-coloured brick, in the midst of park-like pleasure-grounds, that are surrounded by a wall.

RISE, in the co. of York, East Riding, near the town of Hull, the seat of Richard Bethell, Esq., for some time Member of Parliament for the same division of the county.

In the reign of James I., this manor was in lease to the Bethells; but after the Restoration, Charles II. granted the lordship in fee to Sir Hugh Bethell, knight, from whom it has descended to the present owner in broken succession. At a very remote date it was held by the Fauconbergs, Falconberges, or Falkenberges—for the name is thus variously written in the older documents—one of the most ancient families in the seigniory, Franco of Fouconberg, in Normandy, having come over at the time of the conquest.

The date of the old house, no longer in existence, is uncertain, though it unquestionably belonged to a very early period, and underwent many changes. "It was," says the Reverend Nicolas Torre, "in the year 1733 that Mr. Bethell began his alterations, and erected the new front of his house, the dimensions of which appear to be nearly sixty yards in length, and fifteen in height."

In 1815 this old house was almost entirely pulled down by the present possessor, and rebuilt upon a very extended scale, the whole not being completed till 1820. The west front is ornamented with a portico, pillars, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order The south front has two projecting wings, of about six feet, the centre of a plain pediment on the top of the cornice. The north front is similar; and the whole is built of a handsome stone, the interior being fitted up with much taste and elegance.

This elegant mansion stands in a park abounding with fine timber; one hundred and thirty acres are occupied by deer; about one

hundred and twenty acres more are covered with fine old woods, consisting of the noblest oaks, and the largest ash and larch; twenty acres more are devoted to the fish-ponds.

The principal entrance to the park, from the Beverley Road, near the church, is ornamented with two stone lodges, having Doric columns.

HARTWELL, in the co. of Bucks, the seat of John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

Hartwell House is situated in the midst of a fine estate, and is more immediately surrounded by grounds of great beauty, consisting of about seventy acres, laid out in ornamental park, kitchen garden, birch walks, shrubberies, and pleasure gardens. The pleasure-grounds have been most judiciously planted and ornamented with alcoves, statues, obelisks, and termini at appropriate places, while all around are to be seen fine specimens of cedar, lime, elm, plane, oak, beech, and sycamore. The abele, too, flourishes in great luxuriance. The home domain has numerous beauties, and has been so exquisitely embellished with all the accessaries that wealth and taste could confer, that the eye meets with varying declivities and meadows, and the rill that would have stolen away unseen, has been cherished into an expanse of water.

In ancient times, Hartwell was a well-wooded and well-stocked emporium of game of all sorts, and it was afterwards cleared into numerous' plats and interminable avenues, with woody spaces between. At length, with the revolution, came the formal Dutch taste, and by the year 1695, these grounds were squared out around the mansion, divided by well-clipped evergreen fences, with prim yews, cut into architectural forms, and watered by straight canals. But the Dutch taste, ere long, made way for an opposite extreme. The flats and canals and parterres, with tonsured hedges, were transformed into clumps and belts, the yew arcades and avenues were cut down, the long walks upheaved, the terraces levelled, and the statues were removed to more remote parts of the ground.

Hartwell House is judiciously placed on a dry and airy spot, around which the contiguous grounds are suitably laid out and well wooded. The principal entrance is by a road from the lodge over the park hill, descending from which it winds along a piece of water, which it crosses by a neat stone three-arched bridge. Over the lawn there is an unimpeded prospect to Aylesbury. The principal front of the mansion is now left open, though formerly it was closed in by long and venerable avenues. The Hartwell gardens are extremely tasteful, and present the best specimens of the kitchen and fruit garden, the ladies' private flower garden, the roomy and well-aired aviary, together with winding walks among trees and beautiful shrubs.

Hartwell House is of considerable age, and, notwithstanding the great alterations of successive generations, it retains a large portion of the original structure. It was erected on the site of a much older house in 1570 by Sir Thomas Lee, who, having acquired the estate by marriage, expended a large sum of money, and evinced much good taste in the undertaking.

The form of the mansion is a parallelogram. Its length is 190 feet, with a breadth of 110 feet at the two ends, and its height to the parapet is 45 feet. The house has four fronts, those to the south and east being light, airy, and neat, while that to the north presents large windows, with appropriate mullions and transoms, and other peculiarities denoting the Elizabethan era, and that to the west, with its rough ashlar work, has the appearance of still greater antiquity. From the dimensions just given, it will be seen that Hartwell House is extensive. It is, in truth, an excellent dwelling; being a well-designed mean between those vast piles raised for pompous magnificence and the smaller abodes, where convenience alone is considered.

The east and south façades have each a columned portico; but the usual entrance is by a low porch on the north side. Here we enter a fine manorial hall, into which the whole mansion opens. The older division is laid out in halls and muniment room, and a gallery above. The modernized portion contains the general apartments—the library, study, and chapel below, with a range of capacious sleeping-rooms over them; and the whole is surmounted with a storey of commodious attics. The great hall is 47 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 18 feet high. The ceiling is elaborately decorated, and an enormous bay window gives ample light to this excellent specimen of transition architecture. A breakfast-room leads from the hall to the drawing-room, 27 feet by 30, and 18 feet high; the ceiling is richly moulded; the mantle-piece finely carved, of white and yellow marble. From the drawing-room we pass into the dining-room, of the same height, and 38 feet long by 25 feet wide. The chimney-piece is of richly-carved white marble, bearing the date of 1658. These apartments contain many good paintings and family portraits. The library is of the same height with the rest, and is 36 feet long by 30 feet wide. The great staircase is a stately oaken structure, of easy ascent and appropriate breadth; the rails consist of small terminal figures, which sustain the banister, with its twenty-four biblical, heathen, and historical heroes and heroines, cut in oak, and standing on pedestals above the hand-rails.

Among the paintings are some good family

portraits of the Lees, by Sir Peter Lely, which are finely finished. There are others by Sir Godfrey Kneller. It would be endless were we to specify these family pictures. We cannot, however, omit to notice that of Lady Elizabeth Lee, which is an excellent specimen of Sir Joshua Reynolds's; and also that of the celebrated Sir John Suckling, grandfather to the first Lady Lee, by Vandyke.

We must consider Hartwell House under three aspects: 1st, as the residence of an ancient family of English gentry; 2nd, as the abode of the exiled royal family of France; and 3rd, as a museum containing an infinite number of costly, rare, and curious objects, collected by the taste and research of the present proprietor.

I. In Saxon times, Hartwell was a portion of the wide domains of the Thane Alwyn, and at the conquest it fell to the lot of William Peverel, who seems to have possessed immense territories in the central parts of England. In 1055, the lands of the Peverels were seized by King Henry II., and soon after the accession of King John the manor of Hartwell appears in the possession of a feudatory tenant, who derived his name from the place. In 1276, in the reign of Edward I., the manor of Hartwell was held by Alice de Laton and William, her son, to whom it had been conveyed in 1269, at the end of the reign of Henry III., by William de Hartwell, and it has remained, without interruption, in the direct line of the Latons ever since. Sir Henry de Laton, the last male of this family, was Knight of the Shire for the county of Bucks in 1387 and 1390. His only child, Eleanor, married Thomas de Stoke, and her only child, Agnes, wife of Sir Thomas Singleton, had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who brought the manor of Hartwell to her husband, John Hampden of Kimbell, a younger branch of the noble and ancient house of Hampden of Great Hampden. The Hampdens continued to possess Hartwell upwards of 180 years. The last of them, Sir Alexander Hampden, having no issue, was succeeded by his sister and heir, Eleanor Hampden, wife of Sir Thomas Lee of East Claydon. The Lees were descended from the Leighs of High Legh and Lyme in Cheshire; but had been settled in Buckinghamshire for many generations before the marriage of Sir Thomas with the heiress of Hartwell. Their great-grandson, Thomas Lee of Hartwell, was created, by King Charles II., a baronet. He died in 1690. Sir Thomas Lee, the second baronet, had, among other issue, two sons; 1, Thomas, his successor; 2, William, who was Lord-Chief-Justice of England, and from him the present proprietor of Hartwell is descended.

Sir Thomas, the third baronet, succeeded in 1702. He had a daughter, Anne, wife of the first Lord Vernon, and a son, Sir William, who succeeded as fourth baronet of Hartwell in 1749. In 1763, Sir William married Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, only daughter of Simon, Earl of Harcourt, by whom he had two sons, Sir William and Sir George, successively baronets of Hartwell. The last of these, Sir George Lee, originally studied medicine, and then, taking orders in 1792, held the living of Hartwell and several other preferments. On the death of his brother without issue, he succeeded to the family estates. As, during his whole life, he was engaged with the duties of his sacred profession, he resided chiefly at his livings, and only occasionally at Hartwell House, which was frequently let. He employed the leisure afforded by a bachelor life, the gifts of fortune, and a cultivated intellect, in the faithful discharge of his professional duties, and in active beneficence in his neighbourhood. Discerning and upright as a magistrate, his judgment was always revered, and he was greatly beloved and respected in the county. The character of this amiable gentleman cannot be better told than in the words of Sir William Young, Baronet, the historian of Athens, and M.P. for Buckinghamshire, who tenanted Hartwell House for several years previous to 1807. From the island of Tobago, of which he was appointed governor, Sir William, in 1814, transmitted the following homely verses to Sir George Lee, which we venture to introduce here, not because the rhymes have merit, but on account of the good and amiable feeling which runs through them, and the singularly apt and felicitous description which they give of English country life, and of the manners and habits of the English rural aristocracy—a class peculiar to this happy country, and without a parallel on the continent, and only very imperfectly represented in its full and cordial geniality by the corresponding class in the sister kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland.

"If aught could the comforts of home e'er restore,
Hartwell's manor and farm, with the care of the poor,
Opened grateful delights to my view;
But what most engaged me the tenant to be,
Was the landlord, the good and beloved Sir George Lee,
Whom as Justice and Rector I knew.

"Descendant of Hampden—a younger son born—
His heirdom to Hartwell seemed weak and forlorn;
George Lee a physician was bred.
Hartwell's rectory vacate, the priest he became.
His brother then dying was heir to the same,
And parishioners *cured*, *taught*, and *fed*.

"Here, my children at home, a home's comfort I felt,
The gentry were social who near the place dwelt,
And my Rector would oft pass a day.
My yeomanry drill, and the sports of the field,
Some mornings each week an amusement would yield,
And a party to dinner would stay.

"The poor man, each morn, had his hour of plea
For relief or redress, from Sir George or from me;
The Justices Saturdays met.
Overseers and waywardens to hear and direct,
And wood-stealers, vagrants, and poachers correct;
Their Worships, a worthy and pleasant old set.

"King Louis of France, then taking my lease,
To Hartwell retired, till France was at peace;
To its poor, good and kind as could be;
And himself gained a growing esteem for our nation,
And for this without any, the least adulation,
'Twas enough to have known Sir George Lee."

As Sir William Young here intimates, his successor as tenant of Hartwell was King Louis XVIII., and thus the old hall of the Lees became for some time the asylum of exiled royalty.

II. We must next consider Hartwell as the asylum of the exiled royalty of France.

"Good classic Louis! is it, canst thou say,
Desirable to be the 'Désiré'?
Why wouldst thou leave calm Hartwell's green
abode,
Apician table and Horatian ode,
To rule a people who will not be ruled,
And love much better to be scourged than schooled?

BYRON.

After several years of wandering, occasioned by the political vicissitudes which compelled a retreat from one continental state to another, King Louis XVIII., with his queen and a numerous suite, took refuge in England; and Hartwell House, just then vacated by Sir William Young, was hired as a suitable residence for them. They took up their abode there in 1808. It may be interesting to mention some of the chief French notabilities who were crowded into this English country seat. The King and Queen, the Count d'Artois, the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, the Duke de Berri, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Duke de Grammont, Blacas, D'Avaray; the Duke and Duchess de Seauts, besides marquesses, counts, barons, chevaliers, abbés, physicians, and domestics—in number one hundred and forty: indeed they occasionally numbered two hundred. So numerous a party required such extensive accommodation that the halls, gallery, and larger apartments were ingeniously subdivided into suites of rooms and closets. Every out-house and the ornamental buildings in the park were densely peopled. It was curious to see how these loyal emigrants stowed themselves away in attics and in closets. All was well conducted and cheerful, throughout a residence of six or seven years; and in the evenings there was much mirth, music, and dancing kept up in the cottages around, which had for their temporary occupiers those who had been accustomed to the salons of Paris.

Many curious anecdotes might be mentioned connected with the residence of King Louis at Hartwell. Here he preserved the character so natural to him of a dignified philosopher, united with the amenity of a polished gentleman, and the erudition of a scholar; the whole tempered with no small share of *savoir vivre* and wit. He read his Horace, wrote clever letters, and enjoyed good dinners; and, thanks to the liberality of the British Government, he was enabled to live in comfort and even splendour, as he and his family had a pension of £20,000 per annum.

At the close of the year 1810, Louis had the misfortune to lose the Queen, to whom he seems to have been very sincerely attached, and who died peacefully at Hartwell, after a short illness. A short time after her death, he thus writes to his confidential friend, the Duke d'Avaray, then absent from him: "Fear nothing for my health: it has not suffered. I am already at the point where I believe that I shall remain—no more tears, no more pangs of sorrow, but a sincere regret, a void in my life, which I feel a hundred times a-day. A thought occurs to me, sad or gay, or indifferent—no matter, a recollection of something old, or an emotion of something new—I find myself saying mechanically, 'I must tell *her* this;' and then, alas! I recollect my loss; the illusion vanishes, and I say to myself, 'The day of these soft intercourses is gone for ever.' All this does not hinder me from taking part in conversation, or even smiling when the occasion occurs, but the sad thought that she is gone for ever, mixes itself with everything, and, like a drop of wormwood in food or drink, embitters the flavour without entirely destroying it." No words can more elegantly or feelingly express the rational grief of a well-regulated mind and affectionate heart.

In the spring of 1811, Gustavus IV., the dethroned King of Sweden, visited the royal sage of Hartwell, and the two crownless monarchs sympathised with each other, under the shelter of the roof of an English country clergyman! The prospects of Louis seem to have been the most clouded over at the time of the birth of the King of Rome, which gave the delusive prospect of perpetuity to the descendant of Napoleon. However, he treated the subject like a Christian philosopher. "So then we have a babe in the Napoleon family! Many people look upon this event as highly important. I am not of that opinion. If God has condemned us to this tyranny, Bonaparte can never want a successor. If, on the other hand, the Divine wrath should pass away, all the babes in the world will not prevent the overthrow of iniquity."

When the star of Napoleon was on the wane, the prospects of the Bourbons revived, and the sage of Hartwell, so long unnoticed, was now mobbed by visitors, and pestered by addresses. His calm prudence, however, still prevailed, and he made his various arrangements

and preparations for the return to France, which seemed now probable, as coolly as if only about to migrate from one county to another. At length the allies entered Paris, the Cossacks bivonacked in the Champs Elysées, and Louis became all at once Le Désiré.

On Ladyday, 1814, the king with his family was at prayers; when suddenly two post-chaises and four drove furiously up to the door, with white flags, and containing deputies frm Bordeaux to announce the enthusiastic reception of the duke d'Angoulême, and the proclamation of Louis XVIII. They had hardly delivered their message when other carriages arrived with equal speed, conveying a party of deputies from Paris to entreat the philosopher to return, and take possession of his throne. The king received them in the library, and there signed the celebrated document, said to have been suggested by Talleyrand, stating that he accepted, and would observe, the constitution of France. The pen with which this document was signed was picked up and preserved, and now remains in the museum at Hartwell, an enduring memorial of the shifting scenes of that strange dream of real life, which was followed by changes even more startling, and vicissitudes more wonderful, during the succeeding forty years. Holyrood Palace, the Prison of Ham, and Claremont, can, all of them, bear witness to the extraordinary fate which has befallen the successive rulers of France; but the chances and changes of this world have, in no instance, found a more complete preparation of presence of mind and good sense than in Louis XVIII.

III. We must now say a very few words concerning the museum which has been formed at Hartwell by the present proprietor.

Sir George Lee died on 27th September, 1827, at the rectory of Beachhampton, to which he had been presented in 1815 by the Marquis of Buckingham, and between which place and Hartwell he divided his time. He bequeathed everything that he possessed to his next heir, the great grandson of his grand-uncle, the Lord Chief Justice Lee. This gentleman is the present proprietor of Hartwell, and on his accession to the estates he made no change in the establishment, but retained all the servants, dependants, and tenants of his predecessor. However, during his occupancy many valuable and curious objects have been collected, which enhance the interest of this place. We will here subjoin a list of the most remarkable things:—

A bust of Paris found in the ruins of Tyre. Various marble slabs and tablets with sculpture; an altar; various bassi relievi; Ceres of Eleuvis; a beautiful female head; a fine Etruscan head. All these excepting the last are Greek.

A magnificent collection of coins and medals, consisting of Greek, Syrian, Sicilian, and Roman coins. Of the latter there are a thousand of the greatest beauty.

A very large collection of Egyptian antiquities, into which it is impossible to enter in the circumscribed limits of this description. We will merely state that the Hartwell assemblage of ancient Egyptian curiosities is one of the most valuable private collections in England. The portion of it which is the most striking to the cursory observer, although by no means the most valuable, is a series of seven colossal statues of Bubastis in black basalt.

Adjoining the library, and in communication with it, Dr. Lee has constructed an excellent observatory, consisting of three rooms, an anteroom, a transit room, and an equatorial tower. They are furnished with instruments of first-rate power, which have been procured with much trouble, and the selection of which evinces no small share of scientific skill.

MUCROSS, or **MUCRUS ABBEY,** Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, the seat of Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq., M.P.

The demesne of Mucross is so extensive and so full of beauty, that the visitor may spend his whole day there, from sunrise to sunset, and yet leave it with lingering regret. Independently of its higher charms, the variety of its woods fully realizes the picture given by Chaucer in his morning walk:—

> "The Daphene closed under rynde,
> Grene laurer, and the holsome pyne,
> The myrrhe also that wepeth ever of kynde,
> The cedres hye, upright as a lyne,
> The fylberte eke yt lowe doth enclyne
> Her bowers grene, to the erthe adoun
> Unto her knyght called Demophoun."

In sailing along the northern margin of the peninsula, a succession of glorious prospects meet the eye, except where the scene is obtruded upon by the white barracks of Ross Castle. The rocks of the shore are finely broken, and worn away by the dashing of the waves against them. When the lake is agitated by the winds, the surge beats with much fury upon the rocky barriers, spreading a sheet of feathery spray far and wide around. A large bay runs in towards Mucross House, in which Sugar Island occupies a great space, while "a point of the peninsula stands out on the left, clothed with grassy banks, that bend into flowing lines, and intersect each other without any angular formality." Further on is Ash Island, with several remarkable white rocks, bearing so close a resemblance to the form of a horse as in some states of the atmosphere to completely delude the uninitiated spectator.

Not the least interesting feature in this demesne is the Abbey itself—"Go, visit it

by the pale moonlight," after passing through a succession of the most enchanting scenery, the like of which is nowhere else to be found in the United Kingdom. The original name of this fine old pile was *Irelough*, or "the building on the lake," a name it has received from the lough, or lake, which is about a furlong off. The building stands upon an eminence, but it appears that a church of a yet earlier date once stood upon the same ground, and was burnt down in 1192. According to Archdall, the abbey was built for Franciscan monks in 1440; the annals, however, of the Four Masters place its date about a century earlier, though both agree in ascribing its foundation to one of the MacCarthys, princes of Desmond. It was several times repaired, and once subsequently to the Reformation. The building consists of two principal parts, the convent and the church; the latter is about one hundred feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; the steeple, which stands between the nave and the chancel, rests on four high and slender pointed arches. The principal entrance is by a handsome pointed door-way, overgrown with ivy, through which the great eastern window is visible. Dr. Smith tells us that the old bell, which originally hung in this tower, was, a few years before he wrote, found in the lake; and Grose, who alludes to the same circumstance, says: "From its inscription, it appears to have belonged to the abbey." The first-named of these writers has left a very graphic description of the place, that grows more curious in proportion as time works here, as elsewhere, its usual changes, in spite of the efforts of man to arrest its progress.

A strange story is yet remembered amongst the neighbouring peasants in connection with Mucross Abbey. It relates to a certain John Drake, whose bed is still pointed out in a recess of the ruins, and who took up his abode here about a century ago. At that time he had the small delicate hands of one unused to labour; he appeared to be about forty years of age, and his accents were not of the south. According to the popular belief, he had committed some crime that demanded a severe atonement, and hence, with the view to *dree* his penance, he had betaken himself to the holy yet haunted walls of this abbey. If such were his object, he had every opportunity of punishing at least two of his senses, for the place was full of bones, skulls, broken coffins, and bodies in every stage of decay, though this reproach upon the place has since been done away with.

For eleven years the penitent, if penitent he were, lived in the ruins, exposed to all the inclemency of the skies, with no shelter but that afforded by the chimney—with no covering but his ordinary clothes, and a single blanket, bestowed upon him by the charity of some poor villager. "He never asked for alms, nor would he receive more at the time than a single penny; he never ate in any dwelling but his own, if so it might be called; and yet he had enough to pay for his potatoes and fish at all times, and to bestow a halfpenny and his prayers on those who seemed more miserable than himself. He was seldom, or never, seen at chapel, though he prayed daily at particular spots in the abbey yard, devoting the remainder of his day to the cultivation of his garden. It was reported and believed that this lonely man had frequent and personal contests with the author of all evil, that he was doomed to wrestle with him in the flesh, and that it was only by prayer and fasting he was able to overcome." We never met with one of the inhabitants who had courage enough to venture within the holy precincts of Mucross after nightfall; but some hardy fellows had been near the walls, and reported that they heard bitter groans, loud and angry words, and sounds as if of men engaged in mortal combat. If John Drake was missed from the village for any length of time, some of the peasants would ascend to his bed—the old chimney, which, when we saw it, was garnished by an enormous tree of ivy, that clasps the wall in its gigantic arms—and there they would find him, worn, and sad, and weary. This, however, occurred but seldom; he was always gentle and patient, and frequently cheerful—kind to children who curtsied when he passed. Once a woman of the village, inheriting her sex's curiosity, asked him if he had ever seen anything in the ruins? "Nothing," he replied; "nothing worse than myself." Whatever the cause of his seclusion—whatever he endured—he kept to himself; he neither found fault with others, nor interfered with them in any way. Once an old man on the verge of the grave demanded his prayers; "God help you, my poor man!" he said; "and God will help you; but as for me, all the prayers I can say from sunrise to sunset are not sufficient for myself." It is almost needless to add that he partook of no pastime; observing, "that those who were harmless had a right to be happy, and those who were not, would not try to be so in vain." He excited so strong a sympathy in the minds of his kind-hearted neighbours, that it was no uncommon thing, when the young girls said their usual prayers for the repose of their parents' souls beside their graves, to tell over an extra rosary for "the sins of poor John Drake." John never talked of the past or the future, and the peasantry imagined he would leave his bones amongst them. Such, however, was not the case. One day—it was in spring—he was nowhere seen; another, and another passed; and at last they sought him in his usual place. He was gone; the straw of his bed was damp;

his staff and wallet had vanished; the wren, the sparrow, and the robin, peered from the nests he had protected, and twittered their anxiety for his return; the humble fruit-trees he had cared for were full of blossom, and the roses venturing forth their tender buds earlier than usual—but John Drake was gone. In a retired neighbourhood small events produce great sensations. The reports as to his sudden disappearance, where he had resided so long, were numerous; some declared "he had been spirited away;" others, "that he drowned himself in the lake;" again, "that he had been seen crossing the Flesk-bridge." In short, the reports were as varied as numerous, until the summer, with its influx of visitors, created new themes; and John Drake's might have been forgotten, but that it added a new feature of interest to the beautiful Abbey of Mucross. Whether the continuation of the mystery be romance or not, we cannot say; but they tell how, about ten years after John Drake's disappearance, a lady, "a furriner by her tongue," arrived at Killarney, where she remained for many weeks; how she inquired about the pilgrim; how, day by day, she used to ascend to the solitary garden, and weep floods of tears over his couch; then pray where he had prayed, and distribute abundant alms to all who had been kind to him. She would answer no questions; and the two servants who attended upon her could not speak English. After much prayer and penance, she departed as she came, a lonely, unknown lady; and John Drake was heard of no more.

The best preserved portion of the abbey is the cloister, consisting of two-and-twenty arches. Of these, ten are semicircular, while the remaining twelve are pointed. In the centre stands a noble yew-tree, in all likelihood coeval with the abbey itself, and planted by the hands of the same monks that reared the walls; at least, there is nothing impossible, or even improbable, in such a supposition; for in England are many trees of the same kind, of a date far anterior to this sylvan inhabitant of Mucross. It is thirteen feet in circumference, tall in proportion, and overspreads the whole area as with a roof of leaves and boughs.

The mansion of Mucross is a modern Gothic structure, built by the present proprietor. The scenery around is surpassingly beautiful. Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, was so struck with it that he remarked that Louis XIV. might lay out a second Versailles; but that, with all his taste and resources, he could not make such a demesne as Mucross. Lady Chatterton, too, in her work on the South of Ireland, thus refers to it:—"A region of enchantments; a hundred descriptions of it have been written, thousands of sketches of it have been made, but no description that I have read, or sketch that I have seen, made me familiar with Killarney. The Upper Lake and the Lower Lake, Mucross and Innisfallen, must be seen to be understood. It is the colouring, the gleam of sunshine, the cloud, the tone, the effect—what, in short, cannot be conveyed by the pen without the cant of art, and is beyond the power of the pencil—that gives a magic to the scenery of Mucross." Mr. Herbert is the head of the great and chivalrous house whose name he bears, and derives descent from Sir William de Herbert, Lord of Raglan, knighted by King Henry V. at Azincourt.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, visited Killarney in September, 1855, and sojourned at Mucross Abbey. In his Excellency's speech on the occasion of the *déjeûner* given to him, he thus alluded to the lovely scenery around him:—"I think I shall be fully borne out by my honoured neighbour and worthy host, Mr. Herbert, of whom I am so proud to be a guest; and whom I believe I met last upon the shores of those classic seas, which have lately been illustrated by the most recent Western, and conspicuously by Irish, bravery. I would appeal to him whether, in those favoured climes, or even among the craggy outlines of the Cyclades, or in the sunny slopes of the azure Bosphorus, he saw any spot which is at once so wild, so soft, and so bright as his own Killarney."

STOKE EDITH PARK, in the co. of Hereford, seat of Edward Foley, Esq.

In the reign of Edward II., and probably for a considerable time previous, this estate belonged to the family of the Wallwyns, so named from Gwallain Castle in Pembrokeshire, in which county Sir Peter Gwallain originally settled. Before the date of Henry VIII., Stoke Edith had changed its owners, for in that monarch's reign we find it possessed by Sir John Lingen, he having acquired it by marrying a daughter and heiress of the Milwaters. Of this last-named family it was bought, in the reign of Charles II., by Peter Foley, Esq., the descendant of an ancient house in the adjoining county of Worcester, a Member of Parliament for the city of Hereford, and Speaker of the House of Commons.

This mansion, which was erected in the reign of Queen Anne, is a large and handsome pile, standing upon an eminence, which has been formed into a terrace. The centre is built of stone, and is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters supporting a pediment; the lateral divisions of the edifice are of brick, but with stone quoins and dressings, a bold block cornice of stone surmounting the

whole. On the sides are wings that contain the offices. The entrance-hall and staircase are ornamented with paintings by Sir James Thornhill.

There is a handsome collection of family portraits here, scattered through the various rooms, besides many valuable works of art that have been brought from Italy. Among the curiosities preserved here is the knife with which Felton stabbed the Duke of Buckingham.

The pleasure-grounds were reformed and greatly improved by Repton, the celebrated landscape gardener. They exhibit a beautiful combination of shrubberies, forest trees, and verdant lawns. Within the park, abounding in fine timber, is a drive of eight miles, with several eminences, from which is a great variety of delightful prospects, certainly not surpassed, if indeed they are rivalled, by any portion of this county. One point embraces a view of thirteen different counties, while from many of the elevations the river Wye is seen winding its course through meads and corn-fields, rising grounds, and valleys. The park, moreover, contains many herd of deer.

About a mile and a-half south-west from Stoke Edith, on the top of a height, is St. Ethelbert's camp, the spot, according to popular tradition, whereon Ethelbert pitched his tents when journeying to the court of King Offa.

WINKBURN HALL, co. Nottingham, the seat of Edward Valentine Pegge-Burnell, Esq.

This manor belonged, in early times, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was taken possession of by Henry VIII. In the following reign, the entire parish, with its manorial rights, was granted to John Burnell, merchant of London, and Constance, his wife, in exchange for certain lands in Sussex. In 1772 D'Arcy Burnell left it by will to his heir-at-law, upon condition of his assuming the name and arms of Burnell. This, the late Peter Pegge, Esq., did, and was put into possession of the estate by the decision of a court of law, having agreed to purchase one moiety of it, in satisfaction of the claim of Mr. Bristowe.

A very large sum was laid out on the Hall and grounds after the death of Mr. Peter Pegge-Burnell; the original style has been maintained in the restoration, and, as far as architectural appearance is concerned, the house is unrivalled, in its own part of England, as a private gentleman's residence. The park, which contains nearly three hundred acres, and is added to yearly, is well wooded, and possesses considerable variety and undulation.

BEAUCHIEFF ABBEY, Derbyshire (also the seat of Edward Valentine Pegge-Burnell, Esq.), a short distance from Sheffield, near the northern boundary of the county, is one of the best specimens of Elizabethan architecture now existing. It was built in the reign of Charles II., by Mr. Pegge, and stands in a lovely vale at a short distance from the site of the old abbey, of which nothing remains but a part of the chapel, which he fitted up as such for the use of the district. The surrounding country is very beautiful, comprising an endless variety of hill and dale, woods, moors, &c.

The Abbey of Beauchieff was founded for an abbot and Premonstratensian canons from Welbeck, between the years 1162 and 1176, by Robert Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Alfreton and Norton. It has been asserted that this Norman baron established this monastery in expiation of his guilt, in having been one of the murderers of A'Beckett; but Dr. Pegge has laboured, and not unsuccessfully, to prove that he had no share whatever in the transaction. However this may be, the establishment was broken up in the general ruin of monasteries by Henry VIII., and in 1537 the site was granted to Nicholas Strelley. The only daughter and heir of William Strelley, Esq., brought this estate in marriage to Edward Pegge, Esq., who died in 1796, and from them it has descended to the present owner.

THRYBERGH PARK, W. R. Yorkshire, the seat of John Fullerton, Esq., is about three miles from Rotherham, and belonged at a remote period to William de Perci. Subsequently it was in the possession of the Reresbys, a distinguished but unfortunate race, and from them it passed through the Saviles and Finches to the present family of Fullerton. The old hall of the Reresbys was pulled down by Colonel Fullerton, and the new edifice erected in the Gothic style of architecture.

PULL COURT, Worcestershire, about two miles and a-half from Tewkesbury, the seat of William Dowdeswell, Esq.

At one time the manor of Pulle belonged to the crown, from whom it passed to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. Upon the dissolution of monasteries it once more reverted to the crown, and subsequently became the property of Sir William Chyld, who sold it to Sir John Rous. By the last-named owner it was again disposed of to Roger Dowdeswell, Esq.

An old house stood here, erected by Roger Dowdeswell, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but this was pulled down and rebuilt in 1838, by the Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell, late canon of Christ Church, Oxford. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, from the designs of Blore, and contains a good library, with some fine pictures. The pleasure-grounds

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THRYBERGH PRIORY, Co. YORK.

THE SEAT OF JOHN FULLERTON ESQ.

BOSTO
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LIBR

and plantations are extensive and picturesque, exhibiting the peculiar taste of the celebrated Launcelot Brown, better known under the soubriquet of *Capability Brown*.

In front of the mansion is a magnificent park, that slopes from it with a gentle descent, and affords a beautiful prospect from the terrace. Here it was that the Worcester Archery Society held their gathering.

Bushley Church, in which parish Pall-Court stands, was rebuilt and endowed by Dr. Dowdeswell.

MONZIE CASTLE, Perthshire, three miles north of Crieff, the seat of Alexander Campbell, Esq., the son and heir of the late Lieut.-General Alexander Campbell.

Monzie House is a stately pile, embosomed amongst trees of the largest growth, and behind it are the five oldest large trees in Scotland, planted the night before those in Dunkeld, which have been generally, but erroneously, considered to be the oldest. In the distance is Benviorish.

Here is to be seen a splendid collection of paintings of ancient armour, besides many articles of vertu. They belong to the Babylonian, the Roman, and the feudal times, which, while they gratify the curious, are not without their use, as assisting us to understand the past.

The celebrated battle of Sheriff-muir was fought within twenty miles of this spot, and the "Witch of Menzie" still lives in popular tradition. This was a poor woman, called McNieven, who has left her name to the hill on which she was executed—*McNieven's craig*, though it is more properly known as the Knock.

FARMING WOODS, in the co. of Northampton, the seat of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P., who married the daughter and coheir of the late Earl of Upper Ossory.

The house, which was built in the reign of Henry VIII., was at one time a royal hunting-lodge, and has successively been possessed by Lord Peterborough, Archbishop Laud, Sir John Robinson, and the Earl of Upper Ossory. It is in the Tudor style of architecture, situated prettily upon a lawn, and surrounded by most picturesque woods.

DUNDAS CASTLE, Scotland, in the co. of Linlithgow, the seat of James Dundas, Esq., who was born "Chief of Dundas," his father having died before his birth.

The ancient castle of Dundas, which is of nearly eight hundred years' standing, now forms one side of the interior court of the modern mansion, though almost detached from it. It stands on the brow of a craggy hill of that name, signifying "the hill of fallow deer," from which numerous bones of deer, as well as others of large dimensions, have been dug up by accident or curiosity. In 1416 several additions were made to the original pile, when it was converted into a fortalice, by a warrant from Robert, Duke of Albany, and by a subsequent one from James I., in 1424. At the same time the massive walls were raised to the height of seventy-five feet. Its apartments are all arched, and a circular stair leads to the flat battlemented top, from which there is a noble prospect over the surrounding country. The principal features in this magnificent view are on the east—the Firth of Forth, with the seats, villages, and towns on the coasts of Fifeshire and Midlothian, while on the north is a glimpse through the trees of the picturesque metropolis; the interesting island and fortress of Inch Garvie, Rosythe Castle, once a royal residence, and, bounding the prospect in a beautiful and varied outline, the hills of Fifeshire.

The modern mansion, close to the old castle, and forming part of it, was built not many years ago by the present owner of the estate. It is in a sort of modern castellated style of architecture, exceedingly pleasing to the eye, though it may be somewhat anomalous in construction. The cloister, from which the principal suite of rooms branches off, is of large dimensions, and richly decorated.

Immediately under the north front of the new building is a fountain of carved freestone. It is of curious workmanship, and originally occupied the centre of a parterre, enclosed with walls of hewn stone, twelve feet high, and of great thickness, with flights of stairs in the middle, and a banquetting house at each corner. It was supplied with water from a great distance, by means of pipes, and was ornamented with numerous figures cut in the stone. Upon the sides a long inscription is seen to the effect that the purport of its erection by Sir Walter Dundas, in 1623, and in his sixty-first year, was to perpetuate his own memory, to be an ornament to his country and family—a gratification to his friends, a terror to depredators, and to water the garden when parched by the heat and drought. This inscription is in Latin verse, but of no very classical character; and certainly not such as would have been recognized by the elegant and accomplished Buchanan—accomplished at least in Latin, and elegant in building up Latin verse.

Tradition gives a somewhat different tale, attributing the origin of the fountain to his disappointment at losing the barony of Barnbougle, for the purchase of which he had collected a large sum of money, when it fell into the hands of the Earl of Haddington before he could fully accomplish his object. The expense of it was so enormous as to involve him in difficulties from which he never recovered.

Whilst it was in the course of erection, it is said that he delighted so much in the noise of hewing the stones, that in a fit of sickness, which confined him to his bed, he ordered the masons to perform that operation in his ante-chamber.

ROTHERWAS, or **ROTHERAS,** in the co. of Hereford, about two miles below the city, the seat of Charles Thomas Bodenham, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a descendant of the De Bodhams, or De Bodenhams, who were settled in this shire so far back as the time of King Stephen.

Blount, in his MS. collections for Herefordshire, 1678, speaks of this place with glowing terms. He says: "This is a delicious seat, situate near the river Wye, and within two miles of Hereford, abounding with store of excellent fruit, and fertyle arable land, having also a park within less than half a myle of the house, where there is a neat lodge upon a hill, which overlooks the whole country adjacent. It was held so delightful a place, that the proverb was current, as anciently of Corinth—

'Non datur cuivis adire Rotheras;
Every one may not live at Rotheras.'

"The house is partly of old tymber work; but an end of it was new built of stone in the last age by Sir Roger, where there is a fair parlour full of arms, according to the fashion of that age, and over that a noble dyning-room wainscoted with walnut tree, and on the mantle-tree of the chimney twenty-five coats in one achievement, with this motto, *veritas liberabit.* Even the long table, with the hall, is inlaid with coats of arms."

The house, above described by Blount, was taken down about a century ago by the grandfather of the present owner, and a spacious mansion of red brick erected in its place. To this new mansion were transferred some of the ornaments that had belonged to the old residence. The chimney-piece, with the twenty-five quarterings over it, now stands in the hall.

The grounds, situated to the south-east of the Wye, are exceedingly pleasant, and the adjacent woods display some fine timber of various kinds. On the south-west the prospect is bounded by an eminence called Dynedor Hill, crowned with vestiges of an ancient camp, which, according to a generally-received tradition, was once occupied by the Roman commander, Ostorius Scapula. From this point there are many noble views; upon the north-west Hereford is seen, rising with an easy ascent from the banks of the river Wye; and beyond it extends a beautiful vale, diversified with many interesting objects, and terminated by the mountains of Brecon.

In the horizon, in the north and north-east, are the Clee Hills of Shropshire; and towards the east, the Malvern Hills of Worcestershire. Upon the south-east and south is a pleasant and variegated tract, which is animated by the meanderings of the Wye, while on the south-west appear the Hatterel Hills, or, as they are more usually called, the Black Mountains. Dynedor Hill is cultivated to the extreme verge of the Roman entrenchment, the bank of which is densely covered with underwood. The enclosed area is a large cornfield, and several cottages are scattered along the sides.

KIER, in the co. of Perth, the seat of William Stirling, Esq., M.P.

This grand and beautiful place, the most imposing in a locality celebrated for its scenery, was an ancient Roman station. It is situated on a rising ground, between the rivers Allan and Forth, four miles from the city of Stirling and two from the picturesque town and ruins of Dumblane. In front of the mansion rise the wooded and precipitous rocks of Stirling, Craig Forth, and Abbey Craig, out of the rich alluvial plain of the Forth. Somewhat nearer, in the east, the view is bounded by Dumiat, the finest and boldest of the Ochil hills; and the rich woods of Aithrey and Kippeross. Below the house lies the vale of Blair Drummond, with the last-defended Scottish fortress, the Castle of Doune; and, far to the north, the prospect is terminated by the magnificent range of the noble Grampians; the mountains of Ben Lodi, Ben Lomond, and Ben Venue all being included within the horizon of Kier.

The old house was a large and ugly building—an oblong square, three storeys high, and whitewashed. It contained nothing worth notice, excepting a huge saloon on the ground-floor, painted in fresco, and overlooking the lovely valley towards Doune Castle; and a handsome drawing-room, with some good pictures, on the second storey, which commanded the three remarkable rocks on the plain of the Forth. The beautiful gardens and hot-houses were situated behind the house, and approached through shrubberies of rare and thriving evergreens. They were very extensive and varied, consisting of large plots of expensive and bright-coloured flowers, disposed with artistic effect in a lawn of soft green turf, and separated by acclimated exotics, such as dioderas, scarlet rhododendron, tall fuschias, &c., not known twenty-five years since in other parts of Scotland. Beyond the garden lies a richly-wooded small park, called Arne Hall, concealing the ruins of an old jointure house of Kier. The park is of considerable extent, inclining downwards to the rivers Forth and

Allan, and having a handsome lodge both on the Stirling and Dumblane roads.

The church of Lockropt, built by the old laird, James Stirling of Kier, about 1823, is one of the earliest ornamented among the Presbyterian erections in Scotland, and probably nothing less than the weight of that upright laird's character could have persuaded the people and their clergy that they could permit towers, parapets, and Gothic windows in their churches without becoming rank Papists. Many other Scottish gentry have since taken heart, and with very good effect followed the old laird's example.

About the year 1830, the old house of Kier received very considerable additions; a handsome corridor and spacious dining-room and drawing-room having been built on the ground-floor; and about the same time great alterations were made in the park—trees having been transplanted on a large scale, and new approaches having been made. The late Mr. Stirling, on succeeding to his brother, carried on vast agricultural improvements, and laid out large sums, for the benefit of the property, in the construction of drains.

But since the accession of the present proprietor the character of the house and pleasure-grounds has been entirely changed, and Kier has been made one of the most remarkable places in Scotland. In former times the shaved lawn of the park came close up to the windows of the house. Now immense terraces are interposed between the mansion-house and the lawn, so as to give to the place the air of one of the magnificent princely villas in the vicinity of Rome. These terraces are of very great extent, and have been constructed at much expense. The entrance to the house has been entirely changed, and stately colonnades and covered galleries, adorned with artificial rock work, have been thrown out between the house and the offices. The interior of the mansion has been still more completely altered. The corridor has been enlarged, so as to form a magnificent gallery, and the entrance-hall and old library have been thrown together, so as to make a library which has been greatly heightened, and occupies two storeys of the house, and is surrounded by a gallery. This room is very peculiar, being beautifully panelled, and adorned with quaint mottoes in almost every language. The collection of books is a very considerable one, and the house is filled with many valuable works of art, and among these there are some fine paintings.

Among the many beautiful objects in this neighbourhood one of the most striking is the cathedral of Dumblane, which may be the more appropriately noticed here, as it contains the family vault of Kier. It stands about a couple of miles from Kier, on an eminence, on the banks of the river Allan. Before Dumblane was a bishopric, it was a cell of the Culdees. This see was founded in 1146. A great part of the cathedral is unroofed, but the choir is kept in repair as the parish church. The ruins are of great size and exquisite architecture. The length of this church is 210 feet.

The family of Stirling of Kier is of great antiquity. It is generally considered to be the principal family of the name. In very ancient times there was a great house of Stirling of Glenesk, which ended in an heiress, Catherine, who married Sir Alexander Lindsay, and was mother of David, first Earl of Crawford. Two families of the name of Stirling, since the extinction of the male line of Glenesk, seem to have been heads of two rival branches, the connection of which it is difficult to trace, and which were of equal antiquity. These were the Stirlings of Kier, and the Stirlings of Calder. To one or other of these two houses all the ancient families of the name may be traced.

The direct line of Stirling of Calder was extinguished in the sixteenth century, though many of its branches still exist; and the estate of Calder became the property of the rival house of Kier in a very extraordinary manner. Andrew Stirling, the last laird of Calder, had an only child, Janet Stirling, whose ward and marriage King James V. bestowed upon Sir John Stirling of Kier, by a gift under the great seal, dated July 22nd, 1529. This was obviously done with a view to marry her to James Stirling, his eldest son, and to unite the two families. After having been contracted together, which appears by a confirmation to the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1532, wherein the young lady is called "Spouse Jacobi Stirling," she eloped from her betrothed, and ended her days with an ignoble lover. However, the laird of Kier kept possession of her estate of Calder, and transmitted it to his descendants.

In the reign of King Charles I. and King Charles II., the laird of Kier was a very distinguished man, and warmly espoused the cause of the monarchy. His wife was a daughter of the first Lord Napier, and niece of the loyal Marquess of Montrose. In later times the lairds of Kier have been Jacobites and Episcopalians. The more recent alliances of the family of Kier have been with Stewart, Lord Blantyre, Gray, Lord Gray, and Maxwell, Bart., of Poloc.

Besides Kier Mr. Stirling possesses two estates in the neighbourhood of Glasgow—Calder, which has been already mentioned, and Kenmure, which formerly belonged to the family of Colquhoun, an early branch of the house of Luss. The present Mr. Stirling has devoted himself to literary pursuits, and a few years ago published a work on the history of Spanish art; and more recently a

history of the cloister life of the Emperor Charles V. He is a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Perth, and in 1852 became Member of Parliament for that county.

GLYNNATORE, also called **CASTLEVIEW,** co. Cork, the seat of Richard John Maxwell Gumbleton, Esq.

This mansion was built in 1791, by Robert Warren Gumbleton, Esq. It has been called "Castleview," from the circumstance of its commanding a view of the ruins of the ancient castle of Mogeely, once belonging to the Earl of Desmond. An extensive lawn stretches, in a gentle declivity, from the house to the river Bride; on the opposite side of which the old walls of Mogeely rise from a steep rocky bank. This is the castle of which the legend goes, that the Earl of Desmond commanded his servants to burn it, on the occasion of a numerous company of guests having suddenly arrived when his larder was unprovided; his lordship preferring the destruction of his house to the exhibition of his scanty housekeeping. Supplies, however, were procured in sufficient time to render the conflagration of the castle unnecessary. The ruins now present a waste, wide court, and a few crumbling towers. Glynnatore is a handsome and comfortable modern mansion. Its owner is heir of line, and representative of the Irish branch of the family of Gumbleton. Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Castle Richard; married, in 1704, Anne, daughter of Wallis Warren, Esq., of Laragh, county Cork, ancestor of Sir Robert Warren, of Warrenscourt, Bart. The eldest offspring of this marriage, Richard Gumbleton, Esq., married, in 1743, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Connor, Esq., of Bandonbridge, ancestor of the families of Connorville, Ballybricken, and Manche, county Cork. Of the sons of Mr. Gumbleton, by his marriage with Miss Conner, the eldest, Richard, inherited Castle Richard, which has passed out of the name, though not out of the family, being now possessed by his grandson, Major Gervase Parker Bushe (see "Glencairn Abbey"). The second son, Robert Warren Gumbleton, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of John Bowen, Esq., of Oakgrove, county Cork, by whom he had (with other issue) Richard, his heir and successor; who, marrying in 1823, Annie, daughter of Fowke, Esq., of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, had issue by her, Richard, d. s. p., Marguerite, also deceased; and the present possessor of Glynnatore, Richard John Maxwell Gumbleton, Esq. The shrubberies surrounding the mansion are universally admired. There is some well-grown old timber in the domain; including a very stately platanus near the entrance gate, of unusually large dimensions. From the windows of the house may be seen to the left, on the opposite side of the Bride, the venerable woods of **CURRIGLASS,** the seat of another offshoot of the Gumbleton family. Curriglass belonged to the late Captain Henry Conner Gumbleton, of the 13th Dragoons, brother of the founder of Castleview. He married, in 1792, the Hon. Sarah Massy, daughter of the second Lord Massy, by whom he had (with other issue) William, who, marrying a daughter of —— Purcell, Esq., had by her the present inheritor, a minor. There is at Curriglass an old-fashioned square fish-pond, surrounded with walks overshadowed by embowering elms. An air of great repose and seclusion pervades this interesting residence. It is situated about a mile from the village of Tallow, county Waterford, which returned two members to the Irish Parliament.

BLITHFIELD, in the co. of Stafford, about two miles from Abbott's Bromley, the seat of Lord Bagot.

This estate came into the possession of the present family so early as the year 1367, by the marriage of Sir Ralph Bagot with the heiress of Blithfield. This was in the reign of Edward III. The house is an ancient building, surrounding a quadrangle, and though in the course of time it has undergone many alterations, they have been made with much regard to its original character, so that the whole may be said to retain its primitive simplicity. The best rooms of the mansion are a large drawing-room, added not many years since, the library, and the hall, over the chimney in which is good sculpture in stone, of King John signing Magna Charta. Here, too, is a valuable collection of coins, the bequest of Thomas Anson, Esq., and the pictures are both valuable and numerous. Without entering into more minute details, we may briefly state that the collection comprises works by Correggio, Raphael, Paul Veronese, Murillo, Tintoret, Poussin, Guido, Albert Durer, Giorgione, And. Sacchi, Guercino, A. Caracci, Ostade, Holbein, Teniers, C. Maratti, Lanfranc, Vandyke, &c.

The park is at a short distance from the mansion, and is remarkable for the number and magnificence of its oaks, to the growth of which the soil seems to be peculiarly favourable. In height and straightness of their trunks, they are thought not to be surpassed by any in the kingdom. The scenery around, too, is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque.

CHAWTON HOUSE, Hampshire, about two miles south-west of Alton, the seat of Edward Knight, Esq.

This estate was possessed, in the time of William I., by Hugo de Port; and afterwards, in succession, by the families of St. John, St. Philibert Poynings, and Bonville, up to the

time of King Henry VII. It then passed by marriage to Sir Thomas West, Lord Delaware, and by purchase to the Knight family in 1552.

The mansion, which was built in 1588 by John Knight, Esq., stands upon a rising ground, with much fine timber about it. Chawton Park wood, consisting chiefly of noble beech trees, and nearly three miles in length, forms a prominent feature in the landscape, that is altogether striking and picturesque.

WARLEIGH HOUSE, in the co. of Somerset, the seat of the family of Skrine, about four miles from the city of Bath, and the same distance from Bradford, in Wiltshire, on the banks of the river Avon, which enters the county at Claverton, a mile and a-half from Warleigh House.

This estate has been in the present family for almost three hundred years. The mansion, however, is a modern structure, having been erected in the year 1814, from the designs of Mr. Webb, of Staffordshire. Its architecture is somewhat of a mixed character, with deep mullioned bay-windows and battlemented walls, the picturesque effect of the building being much heightened by its site upon an eminence, backed by higher grounds beautifully wooded. The whole is built of freestone. The principal entrance is by a handsome porch; and the stables are not only remarkably commodious, but form a pleasing addition to the picturesque beauty of the house.

The vicinity abounds in charming walks and rides in every direction. No part, indeed, of the country exceeds this romantic situation, and we shall hardly go too far, saying it will bear a comparison with the happiest landscape in the kingdom.

NEW HALL, Wiltshire, near the village of Nunton, and a little to the south of Salisbury, the seat of Major-General P. Buckley.

This estate was in the family of Clarke for many years, till it devolved to the Batts, by marriage, about the beginning of the last century. The late John Thomas Batt, Esq., dying without children, bequeathed the property to his cousin, E. P. Buckley, Esq., the father of the present owner.

The mansion was built about a hundred years ago, by Mr. Batt, but was considerably enlarged in 1792, by Mr. J. T. Batt. It now presents the appearance of a handsome building with a Grecian portico. The grounds, which are prettily laid out, extend to the river Avon, in the midst of a very picturesque country.

ALTON TOWERS, sometimes called Alton Abbey, in the co. of Stafford, four miles and a-half from the town of Cheadle, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Alton, or Alveton, is in the hundred of Totmonslow. Soon after the Norman conquest, a castle was erected at this place, though it is impossible to give the precise date of its foundation. In the reign of King Edward II., Joan, daughter and heir of Theobald de Verdon, conveyed this estate, by marriage, to Thomas, Lord Furnival. In like manner it passed to the Talbots, by the marriage of Maud, daughter and heir of Lord Furnival, with Sir John Talbot, afterwards created Earl of Shrewsbury. This gallant soldier, after having been the victor in no less than forty battles and skirmishes, was at length killed by a cannon ball at Chastillon sur Dordon in 1453.

"The great Alcides of the field, valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, created, for his rare success in arms, Great Earl of Washford, Waterford, and Valence, Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Urchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton, Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Furnival of Sheffield"—

> "The thrice victorious Lord of Falconbridge,
> Knight of the noble order of Saint George,
> Worthy Saint Michael and the Golden Fleece,
> Great mareshal to Henry the Sixth,
> Of all his wars within the realm of France."

The ancient castle was destroyed in the time of the Commonwealth during the civil war. Its ruins stand upon a rock that is well-nigh perpendicular, at the base of which flows the small and beautiful river Churnet.

The present mansion is of an irregular form, having in the centre a gable, with a large pointed window, under which is the principal entrance to the hall. At either extremity of the front are embattled towers. In the hall are various niches with classic figures, and a noble stone staircase, the groined roof of which is supported by clustered columns, leads to the several large and handsome apartments. The present drawing-room, originally intended for a picture gallery, opens into a conservatory of a light and picturesque appearance. This famous seat has of late years been rendered by the genius of Pugin one of the most magnificent in the empire.

The park is entered through a lodge at the foot of a steep hill leading from the town of Alton, and over a bridge that spans the little river Churnet. The road to the mansion lies for more than a mile through pine woods, with occasional glimpses of a square embattled tower, built a little below the summit of a hill, and intended for an observatory.

The gardens and pleasure-grounds are picturesque and romantic in the extreme, the undulating character of the surface having

afforded advantages for art to work upon, which have been turned to the best account. In the grounds is a colossal head of Pitt, and opposite, upon a gentle eminence, is a second conservatory.

RUNNYMEDE PARK, formerly **EGHAM PARK,** in the co. of Surrey, the seat of Henry Salwey, Esq., at one time M.P. for Ludlow, who served in the Peninsula in the years 1813 and 1814, with the rank of Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. He was present at most of the actions in the Pyrenees, at the crossing of the Bidassoa, and the investment of Bayonne.

This property originally belonged to the David Jebb, Esq., who, in 1807, disposed of it to George Parry, Esq., and by him it was again sold to Colonel Henry Salwey in 1829.

The house, which was erected by Mr. Jebb, belongs to the Italian style of architecture. It stands upon undulating and beautifully-wooded ground, that slopes downward to the celebrated Runnymede.

"Here was that charter sealed wherein the Crown
All marks of arbitrary pow'r lays down;
Tyrant and slave, those names of hate and fear,
The happier style of king and subject bear;
Happy when both to the same centre move,
When kings give liberty and subjects love."

At present Runnymede is confined to about a hundred and sixty acres of good lands, fertilised, like the Egyptian delta, by the overflowing of the adjacent river, and close upon two large meadows, respectively called Long Mead and Yard Mead. It is, however, highly probable that the whole of this extensive level lay entirely open in former ages. On the eastern side of these meads rises *Cooper's Hill*, the theme of Denham's poem.

OAKLEY PARK, Shropshire, about two miles north-west of Ludlow, the seat of Robert Clive, Esq., M.P.

The family of Clive has been seated in this county since the reign of Henry II., and has in more recent times attained to high distinction, by the deeds of the great Lord Clive in India. To the battle of Plassy—fought under more disadvantage than even that at Assaye—England with truth owes her Eastern empire. Had that been lost, India had been lost with it, if, indeed, we should not rather say, that India would have never been won.

This mansion is finely situated on the banks of the river Teme. A large portion of the ancient edifice still remains, but large additions were made to it some years ago, by the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P., and it now contains many excellent apartments. The gallery is ornamented with marble columns, supporting an entablature, the frieze of which is designed from the celebrated Phigalian marbles discovered by S. P. Cockerell, Esq. The other rooms consist of a handsome drawing-room, a library, billiard-room, and museum, besides a Gothic conservatory filled with choice exotics.

The grounds, naturally beautiful, have been very much improved by the hand of art, directed by good taste and judgment. On the south-east is a fine prospect of the town and noble ruins of the castle of Ludlow, about two miles distant, while the home view is enlivened by the river Teme, that meanders through the park, and by numerous splendid oaks, the remains of a forest, from which the place has derived its name. Within its limits also are the ruins of Bromfield Priory; an arch of its gateway is yet standing, and the west end of its church is now parochial. From the record it appears that this was a Benedictine monastery, founded at a very early period, for we find that in the year 1155, the canons of Bromfield, by the authority and concurrence of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted their church to the Abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester; and that King Henry II. about the same time confirmed all the estates belonging to it to the Prior and monks there serving God. The like confirmation was made by King Henry III.

REMPSTONE, Dorsetshire, in the Isle of Purbeck, the seat of John Hales Calcraft, Esq., who formerly sat in Parliament for the borough of Wareham.

In the reign of Henry IV., the Rempstones were seated here, a family that took their name from the locality, and appear to have been of considerable note in those days. At a later period we find it possessed by the Trenchards of Woolveton. By them it was sold to the Framptons, who resided here for some years, when their mansion at Buckland was burnt down. It next passed, in the reign of Queen Anne, to Thomas Rose, who, dying in 1709, left the estate to his son, William. By him it was sold to John Gannet of Blandford, but without any right of alienation on his part, in consequence of which his daughter and heir recovered the property in 1748, and disposed of it in 1757, to John Calcraft, Esq., in whose family it still continues.

LYTHAM HALL, Lancashire, about twelve miles from Preston, the seat of John Talbot Clifton, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lancaster.

In ancient times the name of this place was variously written Lidun and Lethum. The whole district belonged at one period—about 1197—to Richard Fitz-Roger, who gave all his lands here to the monks of Durham, for the purpose of founding a Benedictine cell in honour of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. The lands thus granted constitute the whole of the present parish of Lytham.

In 1554, we find the site, cells, and domains

of Lytham, granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, who in 1606 is said to have sold the property to Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby. At all events, the last-named family held the manor and estates in the reign of Charles I.

So entire was the destruction of the monastic edifices at the time of the dissolution, that even the parochial church of Lytham, which has not long been built, is placed upon the site of a comparatively modern structure. It is described as having a low tower, whitened, which imparted to it a somewhat picturesque appearance.

CLIFTON HALL, another seat possessed by the inheritor of Lytham, stands about five miles from Preston. It belongs to the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands upon the site of the old Hall, which was partly destroyed by fire in 1745.

STOPHAM HOUSE, formerly called **FORD PLACE,** in the co. of Sussex and parish of Stopham, about four miles and a-half from Petworth, the seat of George Barttelot, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Sussex.

Ford Place passed, by marriage, first to the Stophams, who gave their name to the place, and from that family it devolved in the fourteenth century, also by marriage, to John Barttelot, whose male heirs have ever since been in possession of this property. William De Stopham, by his marriage with Joan Ford, acquired the lower part of the parish; while John Barttelot, by his marriage with Joan De Stopham at a later period, acquired the whole parish, together with other lands, in right of his wife. The Fords were the Saxon, the Stophams and Barttelots the Norman, proprietors of this estate; Brian De Stopham, the ancestor of William De Stopham, having come over with William the Conqueror, and the same being said of the founder in this country of the family of Barttelot.

The earliest residence of the Barttelots was at a place called "At Ford," a building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, which stands upon the hill close to the church, but which is now used for a farm-house. The stained glass that once decorated the old hall, and commemorated the Stophams, has been removed to beautify the church.

The present mansion was built in 1787, by Walter Barttelot, Esq. It is a handsome edifice, in the modern style, and very spacious. Close to it is an ancient bridge, crossing the river Arun, and erected in the year 1309—that is, much about the same time with the church. In the latter are many graves and monuments of the Barttelots, dating from 1438.

PAKYN'S MANOR, co. of Sussex, about half a mile westward from Hurstpierpoint church, the seat of Nathaniel Borrer, Esq.

At a very early period, and for several reigns, this estate was possessed by the family of Pakyn, Paken, or Pacon. In the time of Edward VI. it was held by the Luxfords; in that of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Fiennes, who belonged to the family of Lord Dacre; in that of James the First, by the Whitpaynes; till, in the middle of the last century, it was purchased by William Borrer, Esq., in whose descendants it has been ever since vested.

The house was erected by Sir Walter Pakyn, who in the list of sheriffs is called *Payonus*, and who in all probability gave his name to the estate. It dates from the time of King Edward I., and is nothing more than a plain domestic dwelling, built of brick; but the view from it is extensive and beautiful, embracing the whole range of the South Downs.

ATHERSTON HALL, Warwickshire, about nine miles from the celebrated battle-ground called Bosworth Field, the seat of Charles Holt Bracebridge, Esq., whose family is of Saxon descent. They derive from Turchill de Warwick, who enjoyed the dignity of Earl before the Norman Conquest, but afterwards, in conformity with the custom of the invaders, assumed the surname of Arden, from a woodland tract in Warwickshire.

Like Ansley, this manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the celebrated Countess; and, like that, too, it was seized upon by the Norman Conqueror. At an early period it was bestowed upon the monks of Bec, in Normandy, by Hugh, Earl of Chester. In the reign of Edward III., "the monks of Bec, being very weary of the frequent seizures which were made of their lands in this realm into the king's hands, by reason of his wars with France, began to think of quitting their interest for some certain advantage; and therefore in 18 E. 3 got license to pass this mannour away unto the monks of Merevale; but it was not accordingly conveyed; for, in 7 H. 4, upon seizure of the lands belonging to those forraign monasteries, for the reasons before exprest, as a member of the priorie of Okeburne (which was a cell to Bec, before mentioned), it was demised to William de Brynklow and Peter Purly, Esq., to hold for twenty years." Afterwards the king granted it to Earl Stafford for life, with a reversion—six years subsequently—to King's College, Cambridge; but it would seem that the College derived no benefit from the benefice, since we find it possessed by Edmund, Earl of Richmond. By Edward IV. it was granted to the Carthusian monks of Montgrace, in Yorkshire, who enjoyed it, though not without dispute, till the dissolution of

monasteries, when it was given to Henry, Marquess of Dorset, and Thomas Duport, and to the heirs of the said Marquess for ever. By the attainder of Dorset, it returned to the Crown, and in the time of Philip and Mary was passed to William Devereux, Esq. It next came by purchase to Sir John Repington, knight, from whose family it passed to that of Bracebridge.

An old mansion, erected by the Sir John just mentioned, stood for many years upon the priory. This, however, was taken down, and a new one built in its place, by an ancestor of the present owner, who makes it his place of residence.

The town of Atherston has an additional claim to notice in having been the birth-place of the poet Drayton.

BAGINGTON HALL, Warwickshire, about three miles from Coventry, the residence of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel.

This manor appears in Domesday Book under the name of Babechitone, the derivation of which appears very doubtful. Dugdale says: "Whether the name had its originall from some antient possessor thereof, or from the British word *Bechan*, which is the same with *parva*, and so might signify 'a small village'—the latter syllable, *tone*, importing with the Saxons as much as *villa* in the Latine—I will not stand to argue."

In the reign of Richard II. the manor belonged to Sir William Bagot, and from him some writers have, absurdly enough, derived its appellation. This Sir William, who was a staunch partizan of the misguided king, had a castle here, in which the Duke of Hereford lodged at the time of his expected combat with the Duke of Norfolk. Of the building, however, nothing now remains but a small and solitary piece of masonry to guide the antiquary in his researches, when he would dive into the mysteries of other times. Even in Dugdale's day, he tells us: "Of the castle, sometime standing here, is there now, besides the moat, nothing remayning except heaps of rubbish; nor when it was demolish't have I yet found; but this is memorable thereof, that when Henry, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, should have determined the diffrence then betwixt themselves, by a personall combat upon Gosford Green, near Coventre, in 21 R. 2, the said Henry then lodg'd thereat; and from thence advanc't to the place appointed, upon his white courser, barded with blue and green velvet, gorgeously embroidered with swans and antelops of goldsmith's work, and armed at all points."

In the sixteenth year of James I., Bagington was purchased by William Bromley, Esq., who, it is probable, built the house, in which the family for a long time resided. His son took up arms in behalf of King Charles during the great civil war; but the great-grandson of the cavalier has earned a name yet more illustrious, as one of the most honest and able servants of Queen Anne. He was for a long time Speaker of the House of Commons; and upon the dissolution of the Parliament, over which he had presided, he was named one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

In the year 1706, upon St. Thomas's Day, a "dreadful fire consumed the manor-house and furniture, a large library of books and MSS., with most of the writings belonging to the family." Intelligence of this calamity was conveyed to the owner while attending his duty in Parliament; and so high did he stand in the esteem of the Commons that they immediately voted a considerable sum towards the restoration of the edifice.

The new mansion erected by the Secretary is large, but devoid of ostentation, and sufficient for every purpose of hospitality unconnected with parade. It stands upon a bold eminence, near the town of Bagington, and on the road to Coventry, commanding a fine view of the provincial capital, as well as of a beautiful and extensive landscape.

ASHBROOK, in the co. of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, near the city of Londonderry, the seat of William Hamilton Ash, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

This mansion was built in 1686, by John Ash, Esq. It has a picturesque appearance, and stands in a part of the country by no means deficient in acquired and natural advantages.

MERTON HALL, in the co. of Norfolk, about twenty miles from Norwich, the seat of Lord Walsingham.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this estate belonged to the Saxon chief, Ailid; but at the time of the Norman Conquest it was seized by the victor, and bestowed upon Ralph Baynard, a companion in his invasion. Sir Thomas de Grey, Knt., married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Fulk Baynard, Esq., and thus obtained the property which fell to Isabel upon the division of her father's lands. Here he seated himself, and it has ever since continued to be the principal residence of the family.

The name of this place is variously spelt in ancient records—Mertuna, Merton, or Marton, but all tending to the same derivation; *i.e.*, *Meer* or *Mere*, "a lake," and *Tun*, "a village;" a large piece of standing water within its bounds in all probability gave rise to the first part of the name in this case, as it has in so many others.

The mansion is of ancient date; and the

park, though not very extensive, presents many pleasing and interesting features. At a short distance is the parish church, containing many memorials of the De Greys.

BLICKLING HALL, in the co. of Norfolk, about two miles from the town of Aylsham.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this manor belonged to Harold, who afterwards became King of England. By William the Conqueror the whole town and the advowson were settled on the see of Thetford. Afterwards the manor was successively held by the families of Dagworth, Erpingham, and Fastolf; and towards the end of the fifteenth century it appertained to Sir William Boleyne, Knight, second son of Sir Godfrey Boleyne, Lord Mayor of London in 1458. His eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas, was first advanced, by Henry VIII., to the title of Viscount Rochford, and subsequently to that of Earl of Wiltshire, titles to which indeed he had certain hereditary pretensions, but which he might never have obtained, had not his too celebrated daughter, the unfortunate Anne Boleyne, fascinated the imperious despot. Soon after the death of the old Earl in 1538, the estate was purchased by Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1671, while it was yet in this family, Blickling was visited by King Charles and his Queen, an event thus recorded by Stevenson:—

"Paston and Hobart did bring up the meat,
Who the next day at their own houses treat;
Paston to Oxmead did his sovereign bring,
And like Araunah offered as a king.
Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen,
One king fetched thence, another brought a queen."

From the Hobarts this estate passed to the Harbords, by the marriage, in 1792, of the Honourable William Asheton Harbord with Lady Caroline Hobart, daughter of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire. Mr. Harbord succeeded eventually to the Barony of Suffield, and died 27th October, 1850.

Blickling Hall was built by Sir Henry Hobart, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Its ground-plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre. At each angle of the edifice is a square turret, terminated by a vane, while over the entrance is a clock-tower of a more modern character. The entrance from the court in front, formed by the stables and offices, is over a bridge with two arches, that spans a moat, and which has on either side of it a bull bearing a shield.

Upon the ancient hall-door is the date, "Ano. Di. 1620," with an arch, in the spandrils of which are figures of victory. The key-stone supports a grotesque figure, while over the entablature, upheld by two Doric columns with pedestals, is a rich compartment bearing the arms and quarterings of Sir Henry Hobart, surmounted by the helmet and ancient crest. The mantling is extremely rich; bulls holding blank shields are at either end.

In the upper storey of this noble mansion is a large window with twelve compartments, formed by stone-mullions. Ionic pilasters upon pedestals support the upper frieze, which is ornamented with birds, their wings extended; and the whole is crowned with a balustrade, and the figures of Truth and Justice.

The hall, which leads to the antechamber, is forty-two feet long, thirty-three feet wide, and the same in height. It opens upon the great oaken staircase (the newels whereof are crowned with the heraldic symbols of the Hobarts), which branches off to the right and left, conducting to a grand gallery of communication. In this are full-length statues of Anne Boleyne and Queen Elizabeth.

There are many other large as well as handsome rooms in this mansion, and some not a little valuable from their contents. In the organ-room is a curiously carved chimney piece, that was formerly the arch of a window at Castor Hall, in this county; in the new drawing-room—a splendid apartment—is a large equestrian portrait, in tapestry, of the Czar, Peter the Great, which was presented by Catherine II. of Russia to John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, when ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to her court. In the library are ten thousand volumes, many of which are curious as well as valuable from their rarity.

The park and gardens comprise about one thousand acres, and surround the mansion upon three sides.

A wood of old forest trees, a hundred and eighty acres in extent, nearly divides the park, the lower part of which abounds in ancient timber, while the upper part is ornamented with various plantations, and contains several buildings; amongst them are the statues and the conduit which at one time adorned the platform of the gardens at Ormead Hall, and a pyramid upon a base, forty-five feet square, containing the ashes of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, as also of his two wives.

But the greatest ornament of these grounds is a crescent-like piece of water, about four hundred yards in breadth. From the edge of the lake the hills rise in varied forms, now bold and steep, now covered with green lawns and now overspread with woods that fling around a deep shadow, contrasting beautifully with the silver brightness of the water, in the centre of which is a projecting eminence thickly set with beech trees. The stems of these forest veterans are denuded of leaves, but their heads unite so closely as to

entirely exclude the sunbeams, while they yet illuminate the water.

The pleasure grounds occupy about a mile, and on three sides are surrounded by a terrace commanding a pleasant though somewhat confined landscape, the principal feature of which is the neighbouring town of Aylsham. There is also a spacious and elegant greenhouse, containing orange trees and other exotics in a very prosperous condition.

RANTON ABBEY, Staffordshire, a seat of the Earl of Lichfield, now in the occupation of E. D. Moore, Esq., is six miles and a half from the county town of Stafford, and three miles and a half from Eccleshall.

An old abbey once stood here, but in the time of the great civil war the place was besieged by Cromwell, who knocked down the entire building, with the exception of an old tower, that still remains. Against this stronghold, if we may believe the tradition, Oliver bent all his efforts in vain, though he kept up a hot fire upon it from three guns that he had placed for the purpose in a field close by.

The present mansion, which stands upon the abbey ruins, was erected by the Earl of Lichfield about the year 1820. It was at one time surrounded by a moat, but this is now partially filled up, and in front is a large artificial lake, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. At the back of the main building are the offices and stables, while to the left, covered with ivy, is that portion of the house which is between two and three hundred years old. From the tower is an interesting prospect that embraces the country for fifteen miles around, the whole lying stretched out under the eye like some distant and ever-varied panorama. The approach to the abbey is from the Stafford Road, past a neat lodge, and by a long drive through the park.

Connected with the grounds are some excellent covers that are said to abound with game.

ANSLEY HALL, Warwickshire, near Nuneaton, the seat of Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, Bart., whose family has been traced by some to a period antecedent to the Norman conquest.

In Edward the Confessor's time, this manor belonged to the Countess Godiva, otherwise called Godifa, Godina, and Goditha, and so famous in tradition for her naked ride through Coventry:

> "I Luriche, for the love of thee,
> Doe make Coventre toll-free."

At the time of the Conquest it fell into the king's hands, and was farmed out, with other of her possessions; but was afterwards possessed by the family of Hatshill. From them it passed to the Culpeppers, by marriage with the heiress of the preceding possessors. After many other changes, it at last became the property of the Ludfords, and from them it devolved to the gentleman now owning it, by his marriage, in 1821, with Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Newdigate Ludford, Esq.

The Hall, which stands at no great distance from the village of Ansley, is a commodious, but irregular building, with sufficient marks of its having been erected at different periods, and according to different tastes. Attached to it is an extensive park, well stocked with deer, and replete with architectural embellishments. Upon an insulated spot in one part of the grounds is a Chinese temple, built from a design by Sir William Chambers; and in a cell beneath is carefully preserved a monument commemorative of the Purefoys, which was taken down and thrown into the churchyard when Caldecote Church underwent some repairs, about the year 1766.

In a sequestered part of the grounds is a hermitage, built from the stones of an ancient oratory. According to tradition it was a favourite retreat with the poet Waller; but he has not favoured it, as he has done Penshurst, with a poetical record of his visits. Thomas Warton, however, has been more grateful in his recollections. When he visited Ansley in 1758, he wrote, and left in this cell, the following lines:—

> "Beneath this stony roof reclined,
> I soothe to peace my pensive mind;
> And while, to shade my lowly cave,
> Embowering elms their umbrage wave;
> And while the maple dish is mine,
> The beechen cup unstained with wine,
> I scorn the gay licentious crowd,
> Nor heed the toys that deck the proud.
>
> "Within my limits lone and still
> The blackbird pipes in artless trill;
> Fast by my couch, congenial guest,
> The wren has wove her mossy nest;
> From busy scenes and brighter skies
> To lurk with innocence she flies;
> Here hopes in safe repose to dwell,
> Nor aught suspects the sylvan cell.
>
> "At morn I take my customed round,
> To mark how buds yon shrubby mound,
> And every opening primrose count
> That trimly paints my blooming mount;
> Or o'er the sculptures, quaint and rude,
> That grace my gloomy solitude,
> I teach, in winding wreaths to stray,
> Fantastic ivy's gadding spray.
>
> "At eve, within yon studious nook,
> I ope my brass-embossèd book,
> Portrayed with many a holy deed
> Of martyrs, crowned with heavenly meed;
> Then, as my taper waxes dim,
> Chant, ere I sleep, my measured hymn,
> And at the close the gleams behold
> Of parting wings bedropt with gold.

"While such pure joys my bliss create,
Who but would smile at guilty state?
Who but would wish his holy lot
In calm oblivion's humble grot?
Who but would cast his pomp away
To take my staff and amice grey,
And to the world's tumultuous stage
Prefer the blameless hermitage?"

CHETWODE PRIORY, in the co. of Buckingham, the seat of Walter Henry Bracebridge, Esq.

This place was formerly called *Chetwood*, and at a yet earlier period bore the appellation of *Ceteode*, derived from *Cyte*, "a cottage, or habitation in a wood"—a name highly characteristic of its locality.

The original priory, five miles from Buckingham, with its old Augustine Conventual Church, was built in 1244, by Sir Ralph de Norwich, in the old English style of architecture. The Priory House was destroyed by fire (13 Edward I.), and only partially restored, and the second edifice going again to decay, the house was rebuilt by Walter H. Bracebridge, Esq., in 1832.

The priory was suppressed in 1469, when the estate passed to the abbots of Nutley; and in 1480, at which time the building had fallen to decay, the use of the Conventual Church was granted to the parishioners. Since then it has continued to be parochial. It is a small building, about eighty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, with a tower at the west end, containing two bells. On the largest of these is inscribed, "ME TIBI, CHRISTE, DABAT H. CHETWODE QUEM PERAMABAT."

In 1582, the conventual manor being then in the possession of the Risleys, the south cross aisle of the old church is said to have been taken into the house. After the lapse of many lineal descents in this family, Frances Risley conveyed the estate by marriage to Thomas Brewer, citizen of London. Their only child, Margaret, dying unmarried, the nephew of Thomas Brewer became his uncle's heir, and assumed the name of Risley by act of parliament. Having passed successively through the hands of the Pudseys and Jessons, it devolved to the family of Bracebridge.

The chancel windows of the old Priory Church, repaired by Mr. H. Bracebridge, contain specimens of some of the most ancient stained glass in England. (See Lysons' Magna Britannia, vol. i. p. 488, for description of the old east window, and of the architecture of the chancel, a view of which is there given.)

BILTON HALL, Warwickshire, about a mile and a-half from Rugby, the seat of Henry Bridgman, Esq.

Early in the reign of James I., this manor came into the possession of the Boughtons of Lawford, and in 1711 it was sold by William Boughton, Esq., to the celebrated Addison, the purchase-money having been ten thousand pounds. The ownership of such a sum would seem fatal to Addison's claim to be a poet, but it should be remembered that he received considerable aid from his brother, Gulstone Addison, who was governor of Fort St. George, Madras, at a time when India was an El Dorado to this country. From the poet this estate descended to his daughter, and by her was bequeathed to the Honourable John Simpson.

Bilton Hall stands in a very retired situation; yet, although the view from the principal rooms is limited, it is by no means destitute of interest. The building is irregular, and bears evident marks of having been erected at different periods. The largest portion, and that which contains the chief suite of apartments, belongs to the style of architecture prevalent in the time of James I., and was, in all likelihood, built by the family of Boughton upon their first coming into possession of the manor. The rest of the edifice consists of a lower range, the windows of which look towards the gardens, to all appearance constructed towards the beginning of the eighteenth century, and most probably by Addison for the reception of the future wife, who was to add so little to his real happiness. The house is entered through iron folding gates, conducting to a venerable porch. "On entering the mansion," says a well-known topographer, "a thrill of respect, even to veneration, unavoidably passes through the bosom of the examiner when he finds that the furniture used by Addison still remains; and the pictures, partly selected by his judgment, or procured as a tribute to his feelings, yet ornament the walls, and occupy precisely the same stations as when he was wont to pause and admire them."

The pictures above alluded to are principally by Vandyck, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, and other artists of more or less eminence.

The gardens attached to the house are extensive, but laid out in the old fashion of straight lines, and long massy hedges of yew. In the lower divisions are two ponds, by the side of which are seats, with darksome canopies of yew trained to screen them. On the north side of the grounds is a long walk, which is still termed *Addison's Walk*, and was, according to tradition, his favourite resort when intent on lonely meditation; but since his daughter's death the axe has been used here with little mercy, and yet many of the oaks that deepened the seclusion of this chosen spot were raised from Spanish acorns given to Addison by Secretary Craggs, and planted in the ground with his own hand. The flower-bed, too, has been destroyed, and the hermitage is sinking into unheeded ruin; yet the place has peculiar charms of its own that

nothing can destroy. The scenery around is, after a narrow space, bounded by soft ranges of hills, the principal object in the interval being the adjacent village-church, conspicuous from its spire and gothic ornaments.

ADLESTHROP PARK, in the co. of Gloucester, about four miles from the town of Stow-in-the-Wold, one of the seats of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

The county historian, Atkyns, derives the name of this place from two Saxon words—*Ædle* and *Thorp*—the one signifying "noble," the other a habitation. If this be not quite certain, it yet cannot be denied that worse etymological conjectures have been received and passed current.

From the time of the Norman conquest up to the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the manor and estate belonged to the abbey of Evesham. In the reign of Edward VI. they were granted to Sir Thomas Leigh, Knt., of a very ancient Cheshire family, who was Lord Mayor of London in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Upon his death he assigned this property to the eldest of his sons, and it continued to be the seat and residence of the elder branch of the family, until they inherited Stoneleigh Abbey in Warwickshire, now their principal estate.

The house is large, and in part appears to be of great antiquity, to which, in later times, considerable additions have been made in conformity with the taste of the various owners. It stands in the midst of very handsome pleasure-grounds, on the slope of a hill near the boundary of the county, where it adjoins Oxfordshire. A small stream rushing down a declivity over a rocky bed, falls into a lake at some distance from the mansion, and forms no unimportant feature in the landscape.

BAGGRAVE HALL, Leicestershire, parish of Hungerton, and hundred of West Goscote, the seat of Edwyn Burnaby, Esq., a gentleman of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Chamber, deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county, and late captain in the Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards.

The name of this place was originally written Babgrave, Babegrave, Badegrave, Balbegrave, &c. At one time a portion of it was possessed by the Knights Templars, till their vices, or more probably their wealth, drew down the general destruction of the order. It afterwards belonged to the abbey of Leicester, but upon the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., that monarch granted it to Francis Cave, LL.D. It then successively passed through the hands of the Caves, the Villiers, the Cokes, and the Edwins, from which last family it passed into that of Burnaby, by the marriage of the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, in 1770, with the daughter and heiress of Mr. Edwin.

The present mansion was erected by John Edwin, Esq., from materials that he brought from Kirby Beler. It is a plain-looking building, with an open space before it, beset with trees at either end, and may perhaps be called of the Anglo-Italian style of architecture, in the absence of any better or more appropriate designation.

Several tumuli have been opened at different times in the neighbourhood, and various reliques have been brought to light, apparently of British origin. This subject, however, has formed a fertile source of dispute amongst the antiquaries.

DARTINGTON HOUSE, in the co. of Devon, near the village of the same name, and about two miles from Totnes, the seat of the Champernounes, one of the oldest families in the county. The name was originally "*De Campo Arnulphi*, from a certain champion country, where one Arnulphus lived, or had his seat, and thence *Campernulph*, then *Chambernon*, *Champernoun*, and *Champernon*, unto whom heretofore belonged a vast estate. There have been many eminent persons of this name and family, the history of whose actions and exploits for the greatest part is devoured by time; although their names occur in the chronicles of England amongst those eminent worthies who with their lives and fortunes were ready to serve their king and country."

This estate was bestowed by the Norman conqueror on William de Falaise, and afterwards became the property of the Martins, Lords of Kemes, from whom in the reign of Edward II. it passed in marriage to William, Lord Audelegh. Upon the extinction of this family, in the reign of Richard II., the manor escheated to the crown, and was given by that monarch to his half-brother, John, Lord Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and Duke of Exeter, who for the most part made it his principal residence. On the death of Anne, wife to the last Duke of Exeter, it once more reverted to the crown, and was next bought by Ailworth, of London, who, if we may believe Sir William Pole, exchanged it for some lands, near Exeter, with Sir Arthur Champernoune, second son of Sir Philip Champernoune, of Modbury. Rawlin Champernoune, the last of the male line, died in 1774.

The manor-house is a pile of ancient buildings that probably date from the early part of the fifteenth century. It is placed upon an eminence, and from some of the windows commands a view of the valley of Totnes. The walls are built of black marble, exceedingly strong and massive, though it seems probable that the dwelling-house, and the other rooms now in use, served in former times but as mere offices to the more splendid edifice inhabited by the duke, of which the great hall

is now the only part of consequence that still continues perfect. From the remains of the walls, and from other circumstances, it has been inferred with much likelihood that the original pile formed a double quadrangle, the two courts being connected by the hall, kitchen, buttery, &c. On the left, in the rear of these, is a large area surrounded by walls of great thickness; and on the side opposite to the hall are the remains of a long pile of building, supported by an arched front, the arches of which are walled up to the height of two feet.

Of the outer quadrangle, supposed to have been the offices, three sides are still nearly perfect; on the fourth side the buildings for the most part have been destroyed. The central part is now the dwelling-house, the range to the right being occupied as a barn, stable, &c. Upon the left is the hall and great kitchen, the latter of which is thirty feet square, with walls of prodigious thickness, but the roof has gone to ruin. The whole of the building, now used for habitable purposes, extends in length to two hundred and fifty feet. It was at one time divided into distinct tenements, each room having only one door, and that opening immediately into the open air; but hardly any portion of the original building continues unaltered. The rooms in the old state of the house were entered by five door-ways projecting from the front, with steps from each, and conducting to the apartments above the ground-floor.

The great hall is seventy feet long, and forty feet wide, with an oaken roof curiously formed, and a chimney-piece fourteen feet in height. The windows are large and pointed; the interior is embattled and strengthened by buttresses. The entrance-porch and tower, also embattled, is four-and-forty feet high; the porch is vaulted; and in the centre of the cross of the arch is an ornamental rose, with a recumbent stag in the middle.

There are some excellent pictures in this mansion, amongst which may be particularly noticed "A Venus," by Annibal Caracci; "A Holy Family," by Ludovico Caracci; "A Bacchus," by Rubens; and "A Small Landscape," by Poussin. But these form a small portion only of the fine collection made by Mr. Champernoune in Italy.

STANFIELD HALL, in the co. of Norfolk, about six miles from East Dereham, and two miles from Wymondham, the seat of the Jermys.

In the time of the Norman Conqueror, this manor belonged to the Bigots, and subsequently passed through the families of Appleyard, Curson, and Flowerdew, until, in 1642, it was purchased by Sir Thomas Richardson, who afterwards became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Baron of Cramond in Scotland. In 1735, William Jermy, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, married the Hon. Miss E. Richardson, the only surviving sister of the late Lord Cramond, and thus became proprietor of the estate. After the death of this lady he married again, his second wife being a daughter of Jacob Preston, Esq., of Beeston St. Lawrence, who having no issue, the property fell by inheritance to the Prestons. Through them, in 1796, it passed by will to the brother of the late Rev. George Preston; and from him, in 1837, it devolved, by will, to his son, who assumed the name of Jermy.

The house, which was erected by the late Reverend George Preston, is in the Tudor style of architecture, surrounded by a broad moat, across which there is a stone bridge directly in front of the building. At the foot of the bridge is an iron gate. The principal entrance is by a porch in the centre, upon which are exhibited the family arms. The large windows divided by mullions, and the clustered chimneys with the spiral ornaments to the gables, give a correct idea of the Elizabethan architecture.

The central porch just mentioned leads to a spacious hall, lighted by a large window, and opening to the staircase hall, with windows at the end. Around it are galleries conducting to the other apartments. On the left hand, as the visitor enters the staircase hall, is a large room having an oriel window in the centre, and a second one looking towards the front. The dining-room is entered by the second door in the same hall, and has also an opening from the drawing-room. In it is an oriel window. Between the two oriels is a window in the face of the wall, giving light to a small room termed the *Tribune* by the late Rev. George Preston, but which was thrown into a drawing-room by Mr. Recorder Jermy. At the upper end of the staircase hall is a room called the *Brown Parlour*, or library, which adjoins a passage leading to the butler's pantry, back stairs, housekeeper's room, offices, cook's pantry, servants' hall, and the court-yard behind. These rooms are all in a line with each other, and have windows to the front of the house. At the entrance to the lobby of the back passage is a door opening to it from the staircase hall.

This seat has acquired of late years a painful notoriety as the scene of the fearful murders perpetrated by James Bloomfield Rush, by whose hand Mr. Jermy and his son were both assassinated.

CAVE CASTLE, Yorkshire, near Brough, and not far from the small market and post-town of South Cave, the seat of Henry Gee Barnard, Esq.

The mansion-house of Cave Castle is a noble

and spacious structure, ornamented with a profusion of turrets, battlements, and buttresses, and all the other embellishments peculiar to the castellated style of building. It is situated in a small, but very pleasant park, with extensive gardens, and pleasure-grounds, commanding several fine views, particularly of the Humber, and the well-wooded Lincolnshire coast, with its villages and churches rising beyond the grand estuary in picturesque beauty. The point is also distinctly visible, where the two rivers, Ouse and Trent, meet at right angles, and by their junction form the Humber.

Many of the apartments are large and exceedingly handsome, containing a select and valuable collection of paintings by the best masters. Among them is a portrait of the celebrated George Washington, the hero of American independence, whose great-grandfather lived here, and possessed a portion of the estate; but who emigrated to America about the year 1657, and settled at Bridges Creek, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, where the family has remained ever since.

FALKBURN HALL, in the co. of Essex, about a mile and a-half from Witham Church, the seat of Jonathan Bullock, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

The name of this place is compounded of two Anglo-Saxon words, *Folc*, or *Fale*, signifying "People," and *Burn*, a "Spring;" that is to say, the "*People's Spring.*" It is supposed to have originated from the spring that rises between the church and the manor-house, and which to this day is called *St. German's Well.* In the olden time the burn was much frequented by the people, who attributed to it many healing properties, and were not to be restrained from their spring-worship by any decrees of kings and synods.

For a long series of years this estate was so bound up in possession with others, that it is hardly possible to consider it separately. In the Saxon time of Edward the Confessor, the parish was held by Turbin; in that of William the Conqueror it belonged to Hamo Dapifer. After many other successions, including more or less of other lands, we find it —how, we know not—possessed by the Montgomerys, from whom it passed to the Fortescues, in default of the immediate male line.

In 1637, this estate was sold by John Montague to Sir Edward Bullock, of Loftes, in Great Totham, within the same county of Essex. The family is ancient, though it is not known from what part it originally came.

Falkburn Hall is pleasantly situated upon the left-hand side of the road from Braintree to Witham, and by some is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of King Stephen, or Henry II. This, if true at all, must apply to a town-gateway, of very curious architecture. The rest of the building, with its stately towers and battlements, belongs to the architecture of various ages, and has received many additions and improvements in more modern times. In the house are several good paintings by Vandyck, Vandevelde, Michael Angelo, Sartorius, and other known masters.

The grounds are well laid out and extensive, containing many fine springs. Here also is a cedar-tree that may vie with the largest in the kingdom. At six inches from the ground its girth is eighteen feet nine inches; at ten feet from the ground, fourteen feet nine inches; and its height to the first branch is nineteen feet.

"Here," says Morant, "seems to have been an ancient Roman villa, for a silver coin of Domitian was found under the foundation of an old wall, built partly of Roman bricks.

PORT ELIOT, Cornwall, the seat of the Earl of St. Germans, was formerly the priory of St. Germans, but, at the dissolution of the monasteries, became the property of John Champernoune, Esq., of whom Carew relates a quaint story relating to his acquisition of the priory lands. Having, on a former occasion, given a minute description of this ancestral home of the noble family of Eliot, we will now merely add that it owes the peculiarity of its name to its situation on the river nigh the old town of St. Germans.

LETHEN HOUSE, Nairnshire, the seat of James Campbell Brodie, Esq.

This mansion was built in the last century. The main building is three storeys high, but the wings are somewhat less lofty, and are, besides, of unequal proportions. It is placed upon the higher ground of the valley of the Muckelburn, or Burn of Lethen, a considerable stream that rises in the south-west part of the parish, and flows through it for nearly ten miles, nearly parallel to the Findhorn, which it eventually joins within about two miles of its mouth. Altogether the landscape about Lethen, with its woods and waters, is one of the first in this county.

SOTTERLEY HALL, in the co. of Suffolk, and parish of Sotterley, about four miles-and-a-half from Beccles, the seat of Fred. Barne, Esq., formerly M.P. for Dunwich, and captain in the 12th Lancers.

At this place the ancient family of the Playters had their seat as far back as the time of Edward, and they continued in possession of it for some centuries afterwards.

Attached to the house is a park, and the country around is by no means deficient in picturesque interest.

BELVIDERE HOUSE, in the co. of Kent, about half a mile westward from Erith Church, the seat of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., who assumed the surname and arms of Eardley, in lieu of Smith, 14th May, 1847.

The house which formerly stood here was erected by George Hoyley, Esq., who, after residing in it some time, disposed of it to Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore, of the kingdom of Ireland. This nobleman died here in 1751; and, soon afterwards, the estate was sold by his devisees to Sampson Gideon, Esq., by whom the house was greatly improved. Upon the death of this gentleman, in 1762, he bequeathed it, with a large fortune, to his only son and heir, Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart., he having been advanced to that title during his father's life-time, May 21st, 1759. Soon after his accession to the property, Sir Sampson rebuilt the house upon a more extensive scale, and in a style of much greater elegance. It is now a large pile in that mingled kind of architecture which, without being exactly Greek or Italian, partakes of either school, so modified as to suit English habits and the English climate.

The country around, though not possessing the bolder features of a northern landscape, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful.

INGLEBY MANOR, Yorkshire, in the North Riding, five miles from Stokesley, and eight and a-half from Guisborough, the seat of Lord De L'Isle.

This manor was for a long period the inheritance of the ancient family of Foulis, the eventual heiress of which, the daughter of Sir William Foulis, Bart., conveyed it by marriage to the present owner.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, Cambridgeshire, about three miles from Cambridge, the seat of Lord Godolphin.

According to a fanciful tradition, the name of the hills on which this seat stands was derived from the circumstance of certain Cambridge students having carved, upon the turf of the summit, the rude figure of a giant. Layer states that he had seen the figure; but, if so, it has been obliterated by the growth of the turf, no one having been at the trouble to renew it. Upon the top of the Gogmagogs is a triple entrenchment, with two ditches, rudely circular; by some it is supposed to have been a British camp, while others have assigned it to the Romans, who may be called the fairies of antiquarian superstition, and the ready authors of any work for which the legend has provided no other owners. At the same time it must be allowed that Roman coins have been found here,—some while digging a cellar, in 1685; and, moreover, a so-called Roman way runs from the brow of the hill towards Cambridge.

Within the entrenchment just mentioned, which encloses about thirteen acres and a-half, are the house and grounds of Lord Godolphin. It was originally intended for a mere hunting-box, and established for the rearing and breeding of horses. In form it is an irregular building, composed of brick, and little noticeable in an architectural point of view, though it commands an extensive prospect. The gardens belonging to it have, of late years, been much improved, and many trees have been planted. Near the centre is a small fish-pond, which is supplied with water by means of a large forcing machine, worked by horses, the stream being raised from a well more than two hundred feet in depth. From this same well is also procured all the water required for domestic purposes, as there is no spring within a considerable distance.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, Yorkshire, about three miles from Leeds, the seat of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart.

This estate derives its name from the old abbey of Kirkstall, and, indeed, is a part—nearly five hundred acres—of the lands that belonged, in the olden time, to the abbot and monks of Kirkstall. Queen Elizabeth, in the twenty-sixth year of her reign, granted the entire property to Edmund Downynge and Peter Asheton and their heirs for ever. At a later period,—but when is not exactly known,—the site and demesnes of Kirkstall were purchased by the Saviles of Howley, and since then they have passed, by marriage, with the other estates of that family, through the Duke of Montagu, to the Brudenels, Earls of Cardigan, in whose immediate possession the ruins now are, together with a portion of the annexed grounds. About five hundred acres—as we have already said—of the estate near Kirkstall were detached from the mass; these were sold, more than seventy years ago, by one of the Earls of Cardigan, upon a lease of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to Mr. Moore, minister of Headingley, through whose daughter that interest devolved to Sir Sandford Graham, Bart.

For many centuries the old abbey had obtained a happy exemption from the usual destiny of such venerable piles, the ruins having been carefully preserved in their seclusion. A few years ago, however, a serious innovation was made upon the quiet sanctity of this spot by the demand for new roads, and the *dulce* has been made to give way—as perhaps it ought—to the *utile*.

These interesting remains of the olden time are situated in the valley of the Aire, very near the northern bank of the river. They occupy a considerable space—no less, indeed, than three hundred and forty feet from north to south, and four hundred and forty-five feet from east

to west. The church is in the form of a cross, and once had a tower; but this many years since fell down. The whole building bears evidence of the transition from the early Norman to the pointed order—the two styles being combined here, and, in some instances, the earlier architecture having been evidently altered and remodelled into the latter.

According to the best authorities, this monastery originated with Henry de Lacy, who, being seriously ill, made a vow to build, if he recovered, an abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, to be tenanted by monks of the Cistercian order. The sick baron recovered, and faithfully kept his vow.

The situation of the abbey is delightful in the extreme; the only drawback being that it is in some danger in the time of floods, when the water rushes down with much violence from the hilly parts of Craven.

WARTNABY HALL, Leicestershire, the seat of Henry Corles Bingham, Esq., (High-Sheriff, 1854,) is a plain, unpretending structure, devoid of any architectural character, but well adapted, in its internal arrangements, to the requirements of a country gentleman. The domain, which includes Wartnaby and Abbkettleby, is compact, contains some of the best land in the county, and has been greatly improved by the present possessor. The little chapel of Wartnaby, contiguous to the mansion, is one of the outlying dependencies of the Soke of Rothley. The fine Norman church of Abbkettleby, of which Mr. Bingham is patron, has lately been restored, chiefly at the patron's expense. It contains some monuments of the Digbys—formerly lords here. The old Hall, long occupied by them, and subsequently by the Hackett family, no longer exists. It was the scene of much revelry. Royalty had been a guest there. Charles II., when on a progress at Belvoir Castle, with his whole suite, and the then Earl of Rutland, took breakfast at Mr. Hackett's, and offered to confer the honour of knighthood on his hospitable host. The death of this Mr. Hackett was remarkable. On the 25th of November, 1686, the Earl of Rutland, Chiverton Karloph, and Mr. Hackett, dined with Mr. Bennett at Welby. Mr. Hackett thrice went to the door to observe the weather, and each time an owl perched on his shoulder. The last time this occurred, he mentioned the unusual circumstance to the company. They were struck at the relation, while he made a joke of their superstition. On the party breaking up, Mr. Bennett and the others, mindful of the omen, urged Mr. Hackett to allow his (Mr. B.'s) footman to accompany him home—little more than half a mile off. "What! gentlemen," said he, "do you think Jack Hackett is afraid of an *owl?*" The company, however, were resolved that the footman should follow him on horseback, and watch him at a distance. Mr. Hackett heard the horse's steps behind him. He stopped, turned his horse, and peremptorily ordered the man to return—actually whipping him back to the Hall. Early the next morning, a shepherd's wife found his nearly lifeless body on the road a short distance from his own door. He was conveyed home; and, though he lived a few hours, he never spoke again! He was in his 52nd year, and had dissipated a splendid fortune.

ELVASTON CASTLE—This noble seat of the Earl of Harrington is situated about five miles east of Derby. The estate was settled by Sir John Stanhope (father of the first Earl of Chesterfield) on Sir John Stanhope, the eldest son by his second wife. In 1643, the old Hall was occupied by Sir John's widow, when Sir John Gell, with the Parliamentary forces, attacked and plundered it. Lady Stanhope had recently erected, at an expense of £600, a rich altar-tomb to her husband; and such was the personal and political hatred of the Roundhead knight against his late stout opponent, that he proceeded to the church, mutilated the effigy, and then wantonly destroyed Lady Stanhope's favourite flower-garden. Nor did his revenge stop here—for he married the lady, for the express purpose, it is said, "of destroying the glory of her husband and his house." Probably, it was in reference to this siege that the late Lord Harrington changed the name of his seat from Elvaston Hall to Elvaston Castle. We can discover no other reason. Neither from its situation, its architectural features, nor from any previous erection, has it the slightest claim to the appellation. As, however, every Englishman's house is said to be his "castle," Lord Harrington had an undoubted right so to name his—if it pleased him.

The Castle then, in 1817, underwent extensive alterations. The Gothic hall, which forms the entrance, was begun; and, surrounded with niches containing many choice specimens of ancient armour, it is surpassed by very few vestibules in the kingdom. The dining-room, drawing-room, and library, are very fine apartments. A profusion of gilding, of which the late lord was exceedingly fond (extending it even to the statuary), meets the eye in every direction. An admirable series of family portraits, and some paintings by the ancient masters, adorn the walls.

There are some seats whose charm is, however, less in the mansion itself than in the park and grounds by which they are surrounded. This is decidedly the case with Elvaston Castle—though the edifice, as will have been gleaned from what has been stated, is possessed of considerable interest. The

late earl's taste, though somewhat *bizarre*, no one will question. It was devoted for more than thirty years to the realization of his own peculiar ideas of the perfection of landscape gardening. The result has been the transformation of a spot having of itself very few natural advantages into an English Eden. With the exception of the wondrous gardens at Alton Tower, those at Elvaston stand unrivalled. The Allanton process of transplanting full-grown trees has been very successfully practised, under the direction of Mr. Barrow, the head-gardener. Every beautiful tree for miles round has been brought to Elvaston with as much ease as Birnam wood came to Dunsinane, and the result is such an *arboretum* as no other nobleman's seat can show. Gilded statuary, interspersed among these, has the rich effect which green and gold always produce. Water, too, has been made, by machinery, a great auxiliary to the beauty of the scene. Beautiful, however, as Elvaston gardens confessedly are, they were, during the late earl's time, entirely shut up from the public. Even his lordship's own tenantry could not gain admittance. The present more liberal-minded earl has shown a better feeling; and so great has been the desire of the public to avail themselves of the new privilege, that it was suggested that some security against the great influx of people was absolutely necessary. Special days have therefore been fixed upon, and a small sum charged for admittance, which is generously devoted to the county charities. The sums realised have been considerable; and it is not unusual, on these public days, to see several thousands enjoying the beauties of this enchanting scene. The river Derwent bounds the domain on the north. The adjoining church, covered with ivy and containing several fine monuments, is well worth a visit. A few years ago, it was hung with those rustic funeral garlands of which Derbyshire has retained the last trace. The Whitsun *Ales* paid by the parish of Elvaston to the vicar of the neighbouring parish of Ockbrook, is a custom still retained, though the origin of it is unknown.

SLAIN'S CASTLE, North Britain, Aberdeenshire, and in the parish of Slains, the seat of the Earl of Erroll.

The family of Erroll resided in ancient times in a castle, the extensive ruins of which still remain to attest its original grandeur. These picturesque relics stand upon the summit of a rock that juts out into the sea, at an elevation of a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet above the water. The only access to it is by a narrow defile upon the north, so that before the use of cannon it must have been well-nigh impregnable, as a few brave men must have been enough to have defended it against the most numerous assailants. It was demolished, at the advice of the politic Lord Lindsay, by James the Sixth, when in 1594 the Earl of Erroll joined in the rebellion of Lord Huntly. The work of destruction was tolerably complete, nothing now remaining but three sides of a square tower, strewn about with fallen masses of masonry.

SAWSTON HALL, Cambridgeshire, about six miles from Cambridge, and seven from Royston, the seat of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq.

William Huddleston, who settled at Sawston in consequence of his marriage with one of the co-heiresses of the Marquess Montagu, having acquired this and other manors in her right, sprang from an ancient family in Cumberland. His son, John Huddleston, a devoted Catholic, entertained the Princess Mary at his dwelling immediately after the death of her brother, King Edward the Sixth, and contrived her escape to Framlingham Castle, for which his house was burnt by the people, who sided with the amiable, but unfortunate, Lady Jane Grey. According to the tradition, as related by a modern historian, the fugitive witnessed the conflagration from a distant hill, when she exclaimed, "Let the house burn; I will build Huddleston a better." Fuller tells us, "He was highly honoured by Queen Mary, and deservedly. Such the trust she reposed in him, that (when Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen) she came privately to him at Salston, and rid thence behind his servant (the better to disguise herself from discovery) to Framlingham Castle. She afterwards made him (as I have heard) her privy-councillor, and (besides other great houses) bestowed the bigger part of Cambridge Castle (then much ruined) upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this county." The latter part, however, of this story cannot be true, the castle having been of stone, while the house is chiefly of brick, besides which we learn from two stones in the court-yard the date of its commencement and termination—1557 and 1584; and Mary, who began to reign in 1553, died in 1558. Lysons had already seen, and started this objection to the popular account.

Sawston Hall is a large quadrangular edifice, and stands upon low ground, almost hidden by a thick cluster of cottages and gardens. It still retains much of its original character both within and without, presenting a very fair specimen of the gable-ended style of the sixteenth century. The chief entrance is by a low door-way, with a porch, that leads into a large hall, paved with black marble and Kettering stone. This is lighted by a large bay-window and two smaller windows all upon the same side. The rare specimens of painted glass which they formerly contained were abstracted, with the consent,

however, of the proprietor, by a clerical friend, who wished to use them in decorating a neighbouring church.

> "Survey this vacant violated fane,
> Recount the relics torn that yet remain."

And many relics do remain, but happily not torn, in the finely-painted portraits that adorn the walls, the wainscoting of which is stained in imitation of walnut-wood.

Two of the bed-rooms are hung with faded tapestry, concealing doors that conduct to distant parts of the mansion. The gallery, which is more than a hundred feet in length, and eighteen feet in width, occupies almost the entire length of the building, and has oaken panels up to the ceiling. Here, too, is a large collection of family portraits.

A door-way in the court-yard leads to a neat chapel, in which are a window of stained glass, and an altar of fine Egyptian marble, inlaid with lapis lazuli.

Since the death of the late Mr. Edward Huddleston, in 1847, the house has been for the most part shut up, the owner having taken up his residence abroad. Occasionally, however, it is visited by his brother, Major Huddleston.

SUNNING-HILL PARK, Berkshire, near Windsor, the seat of the Crutchleys.

In the reign of King Edward the Third the manor of Sunninghill appertained to the Sunninghills, who took their name from the village so called. At a later period it passed into the family of Norris, and afterwards to that of Hartley, from whom it was purchased in 1787 by James Sibbald, Esq.

The seat, called SUNNINGHILL PARK, the more immediate subject of this notice, was formerly part of the royal demesnes, and is supposed to have been granted by Charles the First to the Careys. In or about 1660 the heiress of that family conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir Thomas Draper, of whose grandson it was bought, in 1769, by Mr. Crutchley.

The house and park are described by Mrs. Thrale in her day as being "extremely fine." Of the owner she says, according to Madame D'Arblay, "his character among his own people, and in his own neighbourhood, is so high, that she left his place with double the esteem, if possible, that she entered it. He is indeed, I sincerely believe, one of the worthiest and most amiable creatures in the world, however full of spleen, oddities, and minor foibles."

Sunninghill Park would seem to have been often visited by Dr. Johnson, who highly esteemed its eccentric but shrewd and generous possessor. Madame D'Arblay speaks of him repeatedly in her memoirs, and always in terms of esteem, and almost of affection.

FASKALLY HOUSE, Scotland, in the co. of Perth, the seat of Archibald Butter, Esq.

This mansion stands in the midst of wooded hills, and altogether has a very picturesque, and almost romantic aspect. Upon the estate, and on the high ground about a mile from Pitlochrie, is a pretty little waterfall, called the "Black Spout," a name indicative of the sombre hue it borrows from the rocks down which it pours. Yet further on, but still in some measure connected with this place, is the celebrated pass of Killiecrankie, which extends for more than a mile along the termination of the river Garry. At the north end of this pass was fought the battle of Killiecrankie, and a stone yet marks the spot where Dundee fell in the arms of victory:—

> "He waved his proud arm, and the trumpets were blown,
> The kettle-drums clashed, and the horsemen rode on,
> 'Till on Ravelston crags, and on Clermiston lee,
> Died away the wild war-note of bonnie Dundee."

LYDNEY PARK, in the co. of Gloucester, and parish of Lydney, the seat of Charles Bathurst, Esq., a magistrate, and one of the verderers of the Forest of Dean.

This manor was originally granted by Queen Elizabeth to Wyntour, then vice-admiral of England, for his gallantry in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He built here a mansion, which he called Whitecross. During the great civil war it was fortified by his descendant, Sir John Wyntour, and held by him for King Charles, in consequence of which the neighbourhood became the scene of several severe actions. That he served the king no less truly than ably may be inferred from the acrimonious way in which he is spoken of by Corbet in his "Military Government of Gloucester."

"Amidst these things," says the angry pamphleteer, "Sir John Winter, a zealous papist, began to declare himselfe. A subtile wit, that pretended innocency 'till his houre was come, and had almost perswaded the world that he durst deny himselfe, and commit an unpardonable sinne against the Catholike cause. His house in the Forrest of Deane was at first neglected, when it was in the power of this garrison to ruine his designe. But underhand he prepared for defence, suddenly clapt in his owne confidents, and with a little labour made it inaccessible, but with apparent great losse, and maintained his den as the plague of the Forrest, and a goad in the sides of this garrison."

Then, again, we are told that a "guard was set, at Westbury, on the edge of the forrest, to affront Sir John Winter, a most active enemy, and one chiefe agent of the Popish faction. Sir John, assisted with the Lord Herbert's horse, threatened us out of the For-

rest, and had made a passage over Seavern, at Newnham, to afflict those parts beyond the river." This praise, however, if praise it can be called, is afterwards much qualified; for it appears that "Sir John was wise for himselfe, nimble in inferiour businesses, delighted rather in petty and cunning contrivance than open gallantry, referred all his industry to his own house or the limits of the Forrest, vexed his neighbours more than weakened his enemy, and advanced the Catholike cause no other way than by the plague and ruine of the countrey." Last of all, in the list of Sir John's offences, when the royal cause became desporate, and it became plain that neither skill nor courage could avail any longer, he set fire to his house, and abandoned the smoking ruins to the conqueror.

From the heirs of this gallant Royalist, Lydney was purchased by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., younger brother of Allen, first Earl Bathurst. By him the mansion, which had been but imperfectly destroyed, was repaired, and made much as it now appears.

In a wood near the house is an excavation, known under the name of the *Scowls*, which forms a sort of irregular rocky trench of some extent, overhung by trees and underwood. The entrance is between upright stone pillars, unwrought, and the interior is fringed with shrubs and moss.

MILEHAM HALL, in the co. of Norfolk, about seven miles from East Dereham, the seat of the Rev. Charles Barnwell.

This is a convenient dwelling-house, built of red brick, and erected in the last century. It presents no peculiar architectural features, but has some good rooms, well suited for domestic purposes, and stands near the church, though at a little distance from the site of the castle, once the stronghold of the Fitz-Alans, before they acquired the earldom and castle of Arundel. The importance of the former may be inferred from the extent of the earth-works surrounding it. Blomfield, in his "Norfolk," says, "In the said town (Mileham) was formerly a strong castle, the site of which is now part of the demeans of the manor of Mileham. It stood by the road-side on the left hand beyond the church, being of an oval form, containing about twelve or thirteen acres, surrounded by deep ditches or trenches; in that part to the south was the keep, with another ditch, where are ruins of walls that crossed the ditch; and the north part was the barbican. The outward ditch and enclosure seems to have gone across the high road, and to have enclosed the house and ground wherein Sir Edward Coke was born, as on each side of it, and behind it, may be observed. The entrance to it seems to have been on the west side."

The manors of Mileham and Beeston now go with the Hall estate. The castle and the park-lands adjoining belong to another branch of the Barnwell family.

WESTBURN, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of J. Graham, Esq.

This ancient mansion is pleasantly situated at the distance of about four miles from the city of Glasgow, on the banks of the Clyde, in the midst of venerable trees, in a small park, close to the river. The most ancient portion of the house was built in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the more modern was erected about eighty years ago.

The property is of considerable extent and value, and consists of two estates—Westburn proper, which has been the longest in the Hamilton family, and Gilbertfield, which was added about a hundred and fifty years ago. The mansion-house of Gilbertfield is an ancient castle of venerable appearance, which must have been a place of some importance. It is an excellent specimen of the old Scottish feudal keep. Gilbertfield belonged to an ancient branch of the house of Glencairn. There were several generations of this family who resided in the castle of Gilbertfield during the seventeenth century. There was a Sir Robert Cuningham, and a Sir William, who was his son. The former married Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Udston by Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk. The family of Cuningham of Gilbertfield is now extinct in the male line. It is represented by Hamilton of Westburn, Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn having married Margaret Cuningham, the daughter of Sir Robert.

The estate of Westburn was acquired by the family of Hamilton about the year 1600. The laird of Westburn was representative of the ancient house of Torrance, which, in common with Raploch, was descended from Sir John Hamilton, fourth lord of Cadzow, grandfather of the first Lord Hamilton, who married Princess Mary of Scotland.

Thomas Hamilton, younger son of the Lord of Cadzow, married a daughter of Douglas of Lochleven, by whom he had two sons, James, the ancestor of Raploch, and Thomas, the ancestor of this family.

Thomas Hamilton married the daughter and heiress of the ancient race of Torrance of that ilk, by whom he acquired that estate. His son, John Hamilton of Torrance, was alive in 1475. His son, James, married a daughter of the ancient house of Maxwell, by whom he had issue James Hamilton of Torrance, who, about 1540, married Christian Stewart, daughter of Stewart of Minto, ancestor to Lord Blantyre. His grandson, Matthew Hamilton of Torrance, married a daughter of Muirhead of Lachope, and niece to Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who assassinated

the Regent Murray; by her he had two sons, James, who carried on the line of Torrance, which became extinct in the course of a few generations, and Archibald, ancestor of Hamilton of Westburn, now the representative of the Torrance family.

Archibald's son, Andrew Hamilton, was proprietor of Westburn in 1600 He was alive in 1608. His son, Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, lived during the protectorate of Cromwell and the reign of King Charles II., by whom he was severely persecuted on account of his religion, and fined a thousand pounds. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Cuningham of Gilbertfield, he had a son, Gabriel, who succeeded him in the estate of Westburn in 1669; another son, Archibald, who succeeded his brother; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married James Hamilton of Newton, cousin to Hamilton, Baronet of Silvertonhill, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth, wife of John Gray of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, the great-grandmother of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray.

Archibald Hamilton of Westburn married, first, a daughter of Hay of Craignethan. This is one of the most romantic and beautiful of the old castellated seats in the west of Scotland. The family of Hay, which was a branch of the house of Yester, is now extinct, and Craignethan is a picturesque ruin. It is said to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott the idea of Tillietudlem! Archibald Hamilton's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Claud Hamilton of Barns, representative of the house of Raploch, by Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Allantoun, and niece to the first Lord Belhaven. He was succeeded, about the year 1730, by his son, Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, who married Agnes Dundas, eventually heiress of Duddingstone, in West Lothian; her brother, John Dundas, having left no issue by his wife, Lady Margaret Hope.

Agnes Dundas was daughter of George Dundas of Duddingstone, by his wife Magdalen, daughter of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay Cranfurd of Kilbirnie, granddaughter of John, seventeenth Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, and niece to James and William, Dukes of Hamilton. The issue of this marriage was seven sons and seven daughters, of whom only three left issue. The eldest son, Gabriel, succeeded his father about the year 1760. He was a captain in the army, and died unmarried at the Havannah, immediately after storming the Moro Castle, where he greatly distinguished himself. The children of Gabriel Hamilton and Agnes Dundas who left issue were, I. John, born 1745, who succeeded his brother.

II. Christian, wife of the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchiston Hall, in the co. of Stirling, second son of Francis the fifth Lord Napier. By him she had issue, first, Charles, a Knight Commander of the Bath, Vice-Admiral, Count Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, now Commander-in-chief of the Baltic Fleet; second, Thomas Erskine, Companion of the Bath, Major-General, now Commander of the Forces in Scotland.

III. Mary Anne, wife of Robert Gray of Carntyne, in the co. of Lanark. By him she had issue, John Hamilton Gray, now of Carntyne, in holy orders, vicar of Bolsover, in the co. of Derby, who, by Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of J. R. Johnstone of Alva, has one daughter, Maria, wife of John Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, in the co. of Fife.

John Hamilton of Westburn took the name of Dundas on succeeding to the estate of Duddingstone, in West Lothian, of which county he was for many years vice-lieutenant. He married Grizel, only daughter of John Hamilton of Barns, representative of Raploch. He died in 1820, and was succeeded by his son, Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstone and Westburn, who sold both of these estates, the former to the Earl of Hopetoun, and the latter to Mr. Graham, the present proprietor.

Westburn House has now been deserted for half a century, as Mr. Hamilton Dundas always resided at Duddingstone, and the present proprietor has never taken up his residence there. Though the situation is lovely, the place has a lonely and melancholy appearance, which singularly contrasts with the traditions of its former history, for it was celebrated as one of the most hospitable houses in the west of Scotland. The grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the existing generation have recorded the old Scottish festivities of the lairds of Westburn, and the numerous and joyous assemblages which used to meet under that roof-tree now deserted.

BRODICK CASTLE, in the island of Arran and shire of Bute, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Arran is the principal island in the Firth of Clyde; and that it must have been a place of great consideration in very remote times is proved by its immense cairns, monumental stones, and relics of Druidism. There are many traditions of the Celtic hero Fingal. Magnus Barefoot, the Norwegian king, included Arran in his conquest of Cantyre, and his successor, Haco, in 1263, laid claim to it and the other islands in the Firth of Clyde; but his signal defeat at Largs obliged him to abandon his Scottish acquisitions.

Arran was a domain of the Scottish crown, and thither King Robert Bruce retired in his distress, and met with protection from his faithful vassals. Many of these followed his fortunes to the glorious field of Bannockburn, and were rewarded by him with charters of

lands in their native island, and from them are descended several families who, until recently, were small proprietors there.

In the year 1334, Arran formed a portion of the estate of Robert, Great Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert the Second. In 1450 this island, then the property of King James the Second, was ravaged by Donald, Lord of the Isles. His son, James the Third, granted Arran, with the title of Earl, to Thomas Lord Boyd, his principal favourite, when he gave him his sister, the Princess Mary, in marriage. This young nobleman did not long enjoy the pre-eminence which this royal alliance conferred upon him, as he was soon disgraced at court and attainted, while his estates were forfeited.

In 1474 the Princess Mary, Countess of Arran, was bestowed in marriage upon James Lord Hamilton. This nobleman was head of a numerous and powerful family in Lanarkshire, of illustrious English descent, being a branch of the De Bellamonts, Earls of Leicester. They had been Lords of Cadzow for several generations, and had matched with the first Scottish houses.

Sir James Hamilton, fifth Lord of Cadzow, married Janet, daughter of Sir James Livingstone of Calander, the most powerful man in Scotland during the minority of King James the Second. By this lady he had, first, James, his heir; second, Alexander of Silverton-hill, whose son, James Hamilton of Silverton-hill, by a daughter of the house of Douglas, acquired the estate of Newton. From him are descended the Hamiltons of Silverton-hill, Barts., represented by Sir Robert Hamilton, and their immediate cadets the Hamiltons of Newton, represented by the Reverend John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne (these two families are the nearest branches of the ducal house of Hamilton, after the Marquess of Abercorn and his cadets); third, Gavin, a churchman, provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell. This ecclesiastic was father, by "the bonny lass of Lochbrunnuck," of a son, from whom is descended the family of Hamilton of Orbiston and Dalziel.

Sir James, fifth Baron of Cadzow, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Hamilton, one of the most distinguished statesmen in Scotland of his day, and a man who filled a most important place in the history of his country. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1440, was a lady descended maternally from the royal family, Euphemia, daughter of Patrick Graham, Earl of Strathern, and widow of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas and Duke of Tourraine. By her he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of David Earl of Crauford and Duke of Montrose. In 1474 he married the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King James the Second, and widow of Boyd, Earl of Arran. Sir James Hamilton was, in 1445, created a Peer of Parliament. He died in 1479, leaving by the princess an infant son, James, second Lord Hamilton, who, in 1503, was created by his cousin-german, King James the Fourth, Earl of Arran, and obtained a grant of that island, which had been in the possession of his mother's unfortunate first husband.

The Earl had one son, his heir, James, second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, next heir to the Crown, and Duke of Chatelherault in France. This illustrious person married a daughter of the great family of Douglas, Earl of Morton, like himself, descended, though more remotely, from the Royal family. From his eldest surviving son, John, first Marquess of Hamilton, the present Duke of Hamilton is descended, while from his younger son Claude, Lord of Paisley, is descended the Marquess of Abercorn.

From the year 1503, the island of Arran has continued in the Hamilton family, and Brodick Castle has been their occasional residence. This seat is beautifully situated on an eminence, amidst flourishing woods, overlooking a charming bay. It is a place of very great antiquity, and was a fortress held by the English, under Sir John Hastings, in 1306, when it was surprised and taken by the partisans of King Robert Bruce. In 1454 it was demolished by the invading Lord of the Isles, in the reign of James II. It was rebuilt in the reign of James V.; and, during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, there was a garrison here.

Brodick Castle has not been inhabited as a principal family residence until this generation. The Dukes of Hamilton have, indeed, paid frequent visits to Arran, and have made Brodick their shooting quarters; but the present Duke, while Marquess of Douglas, and his wife, the Princess Mary of Baden, resided almost constantly at Brodick as their country seat—and they still continue to make it a frequent place of abode.

Very great additions have been made to the ancient castle, and it is now a spacious and even magnificent mansion, in the castellated style. It is difficult to conceive a finer or more picturesque situation. The mountains of Arran are of great height, and their lofty and rugged outline forms the grandest object in the Firth of Clyde. The name of the highest mountain is Goatfell, from whence the three British kingdoms and the Isle of Man may be seen at once. The Duke of Hamilton is proprietor of almost the whole of the island.

CUMBERNAULD HOUSE, in the co. of Dumbarton, the seat of John Elphinstone-Fleming, Esq.

This is the ancient seat of one of the Scottish families that can boast of the highest antiquity and purest blood. Sir Malcom Fleming was Sheriff of Dumbarton in the reign of King Alexander III. He was great grandson of a distinguished Flemish leader, Baldwin Flandrensis, who had a grant of the lands of Biggar from King David I., and was Sheriff of Lanark in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. Robert Fleming of Biggar, the son of Sir Malcolm, was a faithful adherent of King Robert Bruce, and obtained from that monarch the lands of Cumbernauld on the forfeiture of the great house of Comyn. He died before 1314. He left two sons; first, Sir Malcolm, whose son, Sir Malcolm, was created Earl of Wigton in 1341, but his line failed in the person of his grandson, the second Earl, soon after 1382; second, Sir Patrick Fleming of Biggar.

There was a long succession of Lords of Biggar and Cumbernauld in this family; and in the reign of James II., Sir Robert Fleming was created a Peer of Parliament. In 1606, the ancient title of Earl of Wigton was revived in the person of John, sixth Lord Fleming. In 1747, the earldom of Wigton became extinct, and the estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld devolved on Lady Clementina Fleming, only surviving child of John, sixth Earl.

The matrimonial alliances of the successive generations of the Flemings were illustrious, —Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland,—Douglas, Earl of Douglas,—Livingston, Lord Livingston,—Drummond, Lord Drummond,—James IV., King of Scotland, natural daughter,—Ross, Lord Ross,—Graham, Earl of Montrose—Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow,—Drummond, Earl of Perth,—Seton, Earl of Dunfermline—and last, and not least, Keith Earl Marischal.

Lady Mary Keith, the sister of the last Earl Marischal and Field-Marshal Keith, the sole heiress of her illustrious house, had, by the Earl of Wigton, an only child, Clementina, in whom centred the most noble blood in Scotland, and the representation of its greatest families.

In 1735, she married Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, by whom she had several children who filled distinguished situations; 1st, John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone; 2nd, Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone; 3rd, Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, a highly distinguished Admiral, created Viscount Keith. His eldest daughter, Margaret Elphinstone, Baroness Keith and Nairn, married Count de Flahault. First daughter, the Hon. Eleanor Elphinstone, married, 1777, the Right Hon. Wm. Adam, of Blairadam, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire, Baron of Exchequer, and Lord Chief-Commissioner of the Jury Court. One of her sons, Sir Charles Adam, was a distinguished Admiral; another, Sir Frederick, G.C.B., was a distinguished General and Privy Councillor, Governor of Madras, and Lord High-Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and her daughter, Clementina Adam, married John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, in the county of Fife, and is mother of the present John Anstruther Thomson. Second daughter, the Hon. Clementina Elphinstone, married, 1783, James Drummond, Lord Perth. Her only child, in 1807, married Lord Gwydir, now Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, had a numerous family. His eldest son was father of the present peer. His second son, the Hon. Charles Elphinstone, took the name of Fleming upon succeeding to the estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld, in consequence of an entail by John, Earl of Wigton, in 1741. Their possession was adjudged to him by a decision of the House of Lords. He was an Admiral in the British navy. He sold the ancient estate of Biggar, and on his death was succeeded by his eldest son in the estate of Cumbernauld. He is also heir-presumptive to the Elphinstone peerage.

Cumbernauld is an old house of considerable size, situated in the midst of very extensive woods.

CLOSEBURN HOUSE, in the co. of Dumfries, the seat of Douglas Baird, Esq.

This is a very extensive estate, with fine park, great woods, and beautiful pleasure grounds. The house was built some generations ago, and is large and commodious. In the immediate vicinity stands the picturesque old tower of Closeburn, a venerable relic of the olden time. Closeburn formerly belonged to one of the most ancient families in Scotland, Kirkpatrick, which can be traced in a direct line of proprietors to the twelfth century. A knight of Closeburn was a faithful adherent of King Robert Bruce, and his well-known deed of cruel zeal in giving the final stab to Comyn, in the church of Dumfries, has been commemorated by the family crest—a hand grasping a dagger, with the words which he uttered by way of motto, "I make sicker."

Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, the heir and representative of this distinguished race, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1685. In the time of Sir Thomas, the third Baronet, in 1749, the house of Closeburn was burnt to the ground, upon which the present mansion was erected in its place.

Her Majesty Eugenie, Empress of the French, is descended from the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, through her mother, the Countess de Montijo, who was a Miss Kirkpatrick.

Her ancestors held the position of provincial gentry, and were allied, by intermarriages, with some of the leading local families.

The grandfather of the grandfather of the Empress Eugénie's mother was Thomas Kirkpatrick of Knock, in Dumfriesshire, who derived his descent from a scion of the Closeburn family. His second son, Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkiln, in Dumfriesshire, married Henrietta Gillespie, by whom he had William Kirkpatrick of Conheath, in Dumfriesshire, who married Mary Wilson. Their younger son, William, a merchant in Malaga, married a lady, of good family, by whom he had three daughters, one of whom, the Countess Montijo, is mother of the most illustrious descendant of the race of Kirkpatrick, Eugenie, Empress of the French. A grandaunt of the Empress, of the name of Kirkpatrick, was lately living in the town of Dumfries, and other relatives are resident in the same district.

We have thought it right to state these particulars, as, at the time of the marriage of the Countess de Theba to the Emperor Napoleon III., there was considerable interest excited concerning her Majesty's maternal descent from ancestry of Scottish origin, and a feeling of national pride experienced at her Majesty's being thus associated with one of the oldest houses in Scotland.

In the latter part of last century the estate of Closeburn was sold to the Reverend James Stuart Menteath, rector of Barrowby, in the co. of Lincoln. His son, Charles Menteath of Closeburn, a most active and useful country gentleman, and one of the most enterprising agriculturists in Scotland, was created a baronet in 1838; his son, Sir James, in 1852, sold the ancient inheritance of the Kirkpatricks to Mr. Douglas Baird, an iron-master, for the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

It is remarkable that within the last three years, two of the most ancient family estates in Scotland should have been purchased by brothers and partners of the same wealthy firm of Baird, viz., Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, and the still older domain of Elie, in Fifeshire, which had for eight hundred years belonged to the noble, knightly family of Anstruther, of Anstruther. The brothers Baird have risen within the last thirty years from an humble position, near the town of Airdrie, in Lanarkshire, to that of the richest commoners in Scotland. Their success has been owing to a rare combination of good fortune with judgment and frugality, and the present generation of Baird have reason to be proud of their origin. These remarks cannot possibly offend the praiseworthy founders of a wealthy family, who, according to the happy custom of Great Britain, are hastening to invest their immense gains in broad acres, and to obtain a place for their race among the landed aristocracy, secure from the vicissitudes of trade. The new possessor of Closeburn, and his opulent brothers, have good cause to glory with thankfulness to Providence in a rise, mainly through their own exertions, to an eminence which their good sense will enable them worthily to fill. Their predecessors in the lands of Elie and Closeburn were, indeed, lords of the soil long before records, even long before tradition. But in this country, which, happily for its stability, sees every day the able and enterprising man gaining a position among the aristocracy, it need not take many generations to raise the Bairds to a higher rank in society than even the Anstruthers ever enjoyed.

A curious anecdote has been preserved of a collateral ancestor of the Menteaths. In 1633 Robert Menteath, son of Alexander Menteath, burgess of Edinburgh, himself minister of Duddingstone, had been guilty of an intrigue with Dame Anna Hepburn, wife of Sir James Hamilton, a son of the first Earl of Haddington. She was one of the most beautiful women of her time. Menteath was expelled the Scotch kirk, and fled to France, where, turning Jesuit, he wormed himself into the favour of Cardinal Richelieu. This great minister, when the stranger presented himself, asked to what family he belonged, which was a poser to the ex-pastor, whose father, the Edinburgh burgess, had gained his living by "netting salmon" in the Forth. Menteath, being both a tactician and a humourist, truly answered that he was of the Menteaths of "Salmon-net!" This quite satisfied the cardinal, who knew as much of one Menteath as another. "De Salmonet," for such was the designation he assumed, according to French usage, became secretary to Cardinal de Retz, and in 1648 his brother, Patrick Menteath, obtained a birth-brief from Scotland, which grafted him on the highest branch of the Menteath tree.

NEW HALL, in the co. of Clare, within three miles of Ennis, the seat of William Edward Armstrong, Esq., J.P., High-Sheriff of Clare 1853, second son of William Henry Armstrong, Esq., of Mount Heaton, and nephew maternally of the late John MacDonnell, Esq., of New Hall.

At one period this property belonged to the O'Briens, but passed into the family of MacDonnell, upon the marriage of James MacDonnell with Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Christopher O'Brien of Ennistymon House, brother-in-law to the ill-fated Lord Clare. It remained with the immediate heirs of MacDonnell for four descents, after which it devolved in June, 1850, on the present owner, upon the death of

his maternal uncle, the late John MacDonnell, Esq.

This mansion is a convenient, and not unpicturesque edifice, built of red brick, with coins and dressings of cut limestone, and stands upon an eminence, commanding a magnificent view of the Fergus upon its junction with the broad waters of the Shannon. The former of these rivers is studded with romantic islands, and in the grounds, connected with the Upper Shannon, are two lakes that add not a little to the life and general aspect of the scene, by the shrubs and trees that ornament them upon one side, while the opposite shore presents the contrast of craggy and precipitous grey limestone cliffs. The nearer foreground is occupied by rich pasture lands, such as the people of Clare deem peculiar to their own county, and which, indeed, are remarkable for their exuberant beauty and verdure. In the distant prospect are the noble mountains of Tipperary, that in misty weather seem to blend with the horizon, and have all the appearance of a mighty volume of dark cloud overhanging the grounds below.

On the border of one of the lakes just mentioned stand the picturesque ruins of Killone Abbey, founded about the year 1190 by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, who placed therein a sisterhood of the order of Saint Augustine. It was dedicated to Saint John, the Baptist, as its name imports—*Kil* in Irish signifying "the church," and *oan* meaning John. Close to the monastic pile is a holy well, which is also consecrated to Saint John, and which is still held in great veneration by the country people, with the lingering love and recollection of former times. Upon it are numerous inscriptions, some of them bearing the date of 1600.

Slaney, the pious daughter of Carbreagh, king of Thomond, was at one time the abbess of Killone, an abjuration of rank and worldly goods that will hardly surprise us in those days of violence, when the monastery offered the happiest, as well as safest, asylum for female virtue.

GLASFRYN, Wales, in the co. of Carnarvon, the seat of the Rev. John Williams Ellis, M.A., J.P., and D.L.

This property has been for a very considerable period in the hands of the family now possessing it—so long, indeed, as to have left few vestiges of those to whom it previously belonged. Even the date of the house is not known, and the vague style of what, for want of a better name, is called the old English style of architecture, leaves us no clue by which to supply the deficiency of all historical record.

The mansion, which stands near the Bival mountains, was altered and much added to by the Venble. John Ellis, archdeacon of Merioneth,—these improvements being partly necessitated by the effects of time, and partly by the wants or the fancies of the owner. The grounds, which are extremely picturesque and beautiful, abound in fine beech trees, remarkable for their size and age. Here, too, is a sheet of ornamental water, about twenty acres in extent, studded with three romantic islands, the resort of numerous wild fowl of various kinds and plumage.

BRONDANW, Wales, in the co. of Merioneth, the ancient seat of the Williams' family, and now the property of the Rev. John Williams Ellis, M.A., of Glasfryn.

The time at which this mansion was first built is no longer known, and the alterations of the original pile have been so numerous as to leave us few grounds on which to approximate to a date with any degree of certainty. All that can be said with respect to this is, that it must have belonged to the old English style of architecture, and that the walls were composed of a dark-grey slate-stone, a natural product of the surrounding district. Upon the garden side it is four storeys in height, and it stands in a beautiful situation near the foot of Mount Snowdon. The most important alterations were made about a hundred years ago by William ap Williams, the then owner of the estate; but so far back as the time of Charles I., it appears to have been a mansion of considerable note, the fortune and influence of the owner in all probability lending consideration to the dwelling.

The grounds command a fine view of Snowdon, so celebrated in song and romance as well as in the page of history. The timber here is abundant, and of excellent quality, the ash in particular being remarkable for its fineness; while the antiquary will find objects of no less interest to his own peculiar habits and pursuits. Celtic and Phœnician remains, circular huts, mines, and all the other usual relics of bygone ages, are profusely scattered about the fields in the vicinity.

KILLINEY CASTLE, in the co. of Dublin, distant about eight miles from the Irish metropolis, the beautiful seat of Robert Warren, Esq.

This is a convenient family mansion, erected early in the eighteenth century, with much regard to internal comfort as well as to picturesque and architectural effect. It stands on the west side of a hill, called the Obelisk-Hill, in a situation affording infinite attraction to the tourist through this part of Ireland. The name has been given to the hill from an obelisk on its summit, which was built in 1742 for the purpose of supplying employment to the poor labourer. With its surrounding wall, it occupies an area of nearly

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KILLINEY CASTLE, Co. DUBLIN,

THE SEAT OF ROBERT WARREN ESQ

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DOVENBY HALL, CUMBERLAND.

THE SEAT OF Mrs DYKES

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two hundred acres, and is full five hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, being somewhat the highest of what is called the Rochestown Range. The top of this mountain eminence is easily attained by an excellent road, being at a short distance from three several stations on the Kingstown and Bray railway, which nearly surrounds the district.

A few minutes will now bring the tourist to the opposite hill of Dalkey. This also is the property of Mr. Warren, and on its summit is a castellated building, lately fitted up for the accommodation of pic-nic parties. Both the hills afford extensive prospects, which, for beauty and variety, can scarcely be surpassed. From either, upon a clear day, the Welsh mountains may be distinctly seen, as well as the mountains of Mourne, the latter being about sixty miles north of the metropolis. The entire range is chiefly composed of granite of excellent quality, much of which has been employed in the construction of Kingstown harbour; but whinstone and slate are also found here in considerable abundance. Several shafts of lead-mines bear witness to the existence of other treasures within the bowels of the earth, although they have now been neglected for many years —works of this kind, like commerce itself, being of a very changeable and capricious character, abandoning any particular spot with as much, or even more, lightness than it was first adopted.

On the south side of the hill are three marine residences. One of these, called Victoria Castle, well deserves the attention of the tourist, from its picturesque associations. The road to it will guide him onward to the Strand, now easily reached by means of handsome bridges across the railway, which for about a mile runs through the grounds. Until lately numerous varieties of deer embellished this delightful scene, but their place is now occupied more profitably, although with much less interest to the traveller. In fact, the "*utile dulce*" of Horace would seem to be a mere dream that has vanished before the light of the inductive philosophy. Wherever utility establishes itself, the picturesque is tolerably sure to disappear, leaving painters and poets to lament the advance of a civilization so opposite to their own.

DOVENBY HALL, Cumberland, the seat of Mrs. Dykes. The place takes its name—Dolphinby, hence Dovenby—from Dolphin, the son of Aleward, who first seated himself here. It was given to him at the time of the Norman Conquest upon his marriage with Maud, sister of Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale, and son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar. The female heir of one of his descendants married De Rolle, in the time of Henry III., from whom, at a later period—*temp.* Edward III.—it passed to the Lucys. From them, again, it descended to the Kirkbrides—a branch of the family of Odard, Baron of Wigton, and their female heir married the son of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Lamplugh of Dovenby, *temp.* Charles I. He dying without issue, the estate passed to the descendants of his brother's daughter, the last of whom, Miss Molyne, married Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton (a branch again of Lamplugh of Lamplugh). He died in the reign of Queen Anne. Through his descendants in the female line, and eventual heirs, Peter (Brougham) Lamplugh, Esq., and his sister, who married Frecheville Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, the property came to the present owner, Mrs. Dykes, their heiress, as niece of the first and daughter of the second party. Mrs. Dykes is the widow of the late Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall.

The oldest part of this edifice—a large square tower—was probably built in the time of Henry III., or perhaps at an earlier period. The long low wing was next added, and subsequently the larger and more elevated square mansion-like building was erected, as in similar ancient residences in the county. On the ground-floor of the old tower, now cellars, are the marks of stabling for cattle, when it became necessary to secure them from the attempts of borderers, or other marauders in warfare, with embrasure openings, now closed. On the walls of the house outside are old escutcheons, with the arms of Lucy, Preston, Fenwick, Barwise, and Lamplugh, and Lamplugh and Kirkbride quarterly. In the house are a number of old family portraits. This ancient residence stands, like so many other old mansions, near the usual attendant village of the same name, with gardens and pleasure-grounds attached, and surrounded with wooded park-like ground.

INGWELL, Cumberland, about two and a half miles from the town and port of Whitehaven. It is a modern and commodiously-built mansion, standing upon a gentle eminence, with the lawn and grounds sloping from it. It commands a fine view of the sea at St. Beeshead, and another view inland of the Ennerdale mountains. It contains a numerous collection of paintings by the old masters,—among which are a "Cyrus and Tomyris," by Tintoretto; two "Tivolis," "Morning" and "Evening," by Salvator Rosa; a "Paschal Lamb," small altar-piece, with appropriate Latin inscriptions, by Murillo; the "Idolatry of Solomon," by Spielberg (with his name inscribed); "St. Francis," by Spagnoletto; a small highly finished painting on panel by Hans Hemmling, of "St. Francis raising a man from the dead—of

whose murder he was accused—to speak to his innocence" (the picture, of the painter's peculiar oblong shape, has his monogram and date, 1517, on it); "St. John in the Wilderness," by Caracci—the finished picture, apparently, of a similar sketch in the Bridgewater Gallery; "Sophonisba with the poisoned chalice," by Guercino; two "battle pieces," by Brauer, with monogram; a "Dutch Musician" on panel, by Andrew Brauer, with name at the back; two "Sacrifices," a "Narcissus," and "Endymion," by Albano; a highly-finished "Landscape," of large size, by Moucheron; two paintings of "Popes," by Manfredi; two paintings of "Joseph and his Brethren," by Patel, considered first-class pictures of the painter; two highly-finished large "Architectural pieces," by Pannini; a fine "Monk's Head," by Murillo; "A River View," in Vanderveldt's style; and a curious old series of six paintings on copper of "The Prodigal Son," with a very peculiar monogram (not yet deciphered). In the rooms are several specimens of rare and ancient Oriental China-jars, between four and five feet high, with China tanks or large vases, of corresponding proportions, and similar quality, to match.

The eldest surviving daughter and co-heir of Joseph Gunson, Esq., late proprietor of the place, married Frecheville Lawson Ballantine Dykes, Esq., eldest son of the late J. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq., and the present Mrs. Dykes of Dovenby Hall, in the same county. Mr. Gunson married the eldest daughter of the late Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq., of Irton Hall, and sister of Samuel Irton, Esq., of the same place, M.P. for West Cumberland, and present representative of the very ancient Cumberland family of Irton of Irton.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, in the co. of Cornwall, half-a-mile from the village of Calstock, and six miles from Callington, the seat of Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of the county, which he also represented in Parliament from 1832 to 1837.

The surname of Trelawny is derived from the lordship of Trelawny, or Treleon, situated in the parish of Alternon, in this county, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was held by Eduni, the earliest ancestor of the family upon record. Many of the descendants of the redoubted Saxon thane have also in their day attained considerable distinction, although, as time rolls on, it naturally happens that the end of honour's bede-roll lengthens into forgetfulness of its beginning.

Harewood House is delightfully situated on the banks of the Tamar, and occupies a tongue of land washed on three sides by the river, which takes its onward course through a landscape of infinite variety and beauty. The building is of free-stone, with three regular fronts, and a flight of stone steps leading to the vestibule in the centre. On the right of this is a drawing-room, thirty feet long, and twenty feet in width; on the left is a dining-room of the same dimensions. The library is twenty-four feet long, and twenty wide, upon the left of which is a breakfast-room twenty feet square. The grand staircase—well worthy of that name from the exceeding elegance of its design—leads up to a gallery, from which is a separate entrance to the various bed-chambers and dressing-rooms.

The grounds form the eastern extremity of Cornwall, and abound in well-grown plantations, by which the offices attached to the house on either side are completely hidden. A sunken fence, overhung with shrubs and trees, skirts a large and verdant lawn—that unfailing and beautiful accompaniment of the English landscape. The singular loveliness of the district may be imagined from the fact of its having been chosen by the poet Mason as the scene of his dramatic masque, Elfrida.

At one time, Harewood formed a part of the duchy manors. It is believed to have been originally held by the Courtenays, and unquestionably it belonged, a little time after the Restoration, to the Fowells. In the earlier portion of the bygone century it was possessed by the family of Foot, as tenants under the duchy, one of whom, J. P. Foot, Esq., purchased the fee in 1798, which he afterwards sold to Thomas Beeves, Esq. At a subsequent period it came into the hands of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., and from him it was bought by the present owner, who is also the possessor of—

TRELAWNY, in the co. of Cornwall, about three miles from Looe, and eight from Liskeard, in the parish of *Pelynt*, a name to be more particularly remembered, that this place may not be confounded with Trelawny in *Alternon*, the original seat of the ancient family.

The manor of Trelawny, in Pelynt, belonged at an early time to the Bodrugans, but subsequently devolved to Henry Champenowne, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Bodrugan. It was next possessed by Sir William, who afterwards became Lord Bonville, the last of an ancient Devonshire family; and in 1600 it was bought of the Crown by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, father of the first Trelawny that attained the honour of the baronetage.

The house at Trelawny is a building of a venerable and ancient appearance, but with every mark in its different parts of having been erected at various periods. The old eastern front, with its two Gothic towers, still

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INGWELL, CUMBERLAND,

THE SEAT OF F.L.B. DYKES ESQ.

remains as it was built by Lord Bonville. The rest was entirely reconstructed by Sir Jonathan Trelawny when he bought the property, but, less fortunate than the older portion, it was burnt down, though it was afterwards once again re-edified by Edward Trelawny, Esq., Governor of Jamaica. In the mansion are several handsome apartments, in which will be found an interesting collection of family portraits, from a very early period up to the present time. The portraits of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Lord Bishop of Winchester, and his lady, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, are reckoned among the very happiest efforts of that celebrated artist.

The country about this venerable mansion is not a little picturesque, from its varied combinations of hill and dale, although, perhaps, deficient in some of the softer graces of an English landscape.

MENABILLY, in the co. of Cornwall, and parish of Tywardreath, or Trewardreth, nearly three miles from Fowey, the seat of William Rashleigh, Esq.

The family of the Rashleighs originally came from Devonshire, where they first established themselves about the year 1067, their name being derived from their seat in the neighbourhood of South Molton. This estate passed from them by the marriage of an heiress of their name into the family of Clotworthy, from whom it afterwards devolved to the Tremaynes. Philip Rashleigh, descended from a younger branch of this house, was the first Rashleigh who quitted Devonshire for Cornwall, when he located himself at Fowey, one of the most interesting sites in the county. His grandson, John Rashleigh, becoming the head of the family, founded Menabilly about 1585, which, since that period, has continued to be the principal seat of the family.

The present house at Menabilly is constructed of stone, and nearly forms a square, standing upon an eminence at no great distance from the shore, and on a peninsula of its own, containing from 3,000 to 4,000 acres. It is in the modern style of building, and less remarkable for architecture than the magnificence of its different views. The principal front, which faces the south, opens to a wooded lawn bounded by the sea, the most noble and varied of all nature's prospects, especially upon a coast like this. The western front looks towards the park, and embraces what in general parlance would be called a much greater diversity of scene, though unquestionably far below it in amplitude and grandeur. In the chief rooms are several portraits by Jansen, Vandyck, Kneller, and Lely, besides many paintings from the pencils of the Dutch and Italian masters. Here also is a museum of minerals, more particularly of such as are found in Cornwall, in which respect, if not the first, it is amongst the first in Europe. The copper specimens alone exceed a thousand, and the collection of specimens of tin is unequalled even by the British Museum. Nor are these the only treasures worthy of note at Menabilly. The antiquary will find as great, or even greater, pleasure in contemplating thevenerable fragments, and other interesting objects from Egypt, Syria, and the East, and the various British instruments discovered in opening the barrows on St. Austell Down, and in the stream-works of Tywardreath Bay, as well as of Porth—remarkable sites from works having been carried on there before the use of iron in mining operations. Other curiosities might be mentioned, but enough will have been said on this head if we conclude with naming the two fragments of the chain used in Edward the Fourth's time to close the harbour of Fowey against piratical invaders. The two links, which are of a triangular form, covered with rust and shells, were found in the haven not long ago by certain fishermen, and thence transferred to the museum at Menabilly.

One of the most interesting spots in the neighbourhood is the little harbour, or cove rather, of Polridmouth, about a mile off from the house. It is only calculated for boats, and is bordered by gardens in a small sequestered valley. Close to the shore in this port is an octagonal grotto, built entirely of fossils and minerals, and containing a remarkably handsome table, formed from thirty-two specimens of Cornish granite. This stone is susceptible of the highest polish, and was raised in the parish of Lanlivery.

Near the spot in question is another pretty little cove, which is said to afford excellent fishing. About two miles off from the mansion is the fine old church of St. Andrew Tywardreath, in which are several memorials of the Rashleighs, as well as of other leading families in the district. But it is at Fowey that the chief monuments and brasses of the Rashleighs are to be found.

TRELOWARREN, in the co. of Cornwall, and parish of Mawgan, five miles from Helston, the seat of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., Member of Parliament for the borough of Helston.

This estate, in the olden times, was successively possessed by the families of Trethuke, Cardinham, and Ferrers. From an heiress of the last-named house—Honor, daughter of Richard Ferrers—it passed to a member of the Vivian, or Vyvyan family (John), then settled at Trevidren in Burian; and from the reign of Edward IV. up to the present hour, it has continued with his descendants. John Vyvyan's son, Richard, designated by Leland "a gal-

lant courtier," was lineal ancestor of Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, a devoted Royalist, who was created a baronet in 1640.

Trelowarren is a picturesque edifice in that old English style of architecture which is generally called the *manorial*, a name by no means inappropriate, since the same fashion characterizes so many of our ancient country mansions. One portion has somewhat the appearance of an ecclesiastical building, but the greater portion has no very remarkable features. It was erected about the year 1615, and, according to Hals, by the father of the first baronet, an opinion contradicted by Dr. Borlase, who maintains that he did no more than enlarge and repair it. Twycross follows the dictum of Hals, but without assigning any reason for his preference. Sir Richard Vyvyan, the first baronet above mentioned, rebuilt the chapel in 1640, and in later days it has been provided with an excellent organ. The library is a spacious apartment, fitted up, as are the other rooms, in the style that prevailed about the middle of the last century. Here, too, is to be seen an excellent collection of family portraits, many of them by the celebrated Vandyck. A picture, by that master, of Charles I., and presented to the Vyvyan of that day by Charles II., still attests the zeal and devotion of the house in the cause of royalty. Nor was this testimonial undeserved, for they appear, like most of the Cornish people, to have suffered not a little in fighting for the Stuarts against the Parliament, who, in the hour of triumph, were not inclined to forget or forgive the obstacles to its achievement.

Of the three distinguished families—the Roskymers, the Carminows, and Vyvyans—that at one time resided in the parish of Mawgan, the last is the only one that now remains.

DANE END HOUSE, Little Munden, Hertfordshire, the seat of Charles Snell Chauncy, Esq.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, this manor, sometimes called *Munden Freville*, was bestowed upon Walter of Flanders, in reward of his services. It was subsequently possessed by the Scalers and Frevilles, and in the reign of Richard II. belonged to Sir John de Thornbury. In the reign of Elizabeth we find it held by Michael Woodcock, whose son sold it to Sir Peter Valore. From some defect in the title it returned to the Woodhalls. Mary, the daughter and heiress of John Woodhall, conveyed it in marriage to Edmund Thornton, who died without heirs male, and his two daughters having married in succession Robert Heysham, Esq., Alderman, of London, he acquired the property in their right. His son, Robert, bequeathed this and other estates to his kinsman, Giles Thornton, upon condition of his assuming the name of Heysham. In 1816, it passed from this family, by purchase, to Nathaniel Snell Chauncy, Esq., and to his brother, Charles Snell Chauncy, in 1844.

BOTHWELL CASTLE, in the co. of Lanark, the seat of the Reverend the Lord Douglas, of Douglas.

In passing along the Clyde, on the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, the traveller is struck with the extreme beauty of the distant view of the ruins of Bothwell Castle, and on a close inspection his expectations are more than realised by the grandeur of the pile, and the loveliness of the surrounding scenery. The castle of Bothwell is a noble monument of antiquity, and is one of the most magnificent ruins in Scotland. The structure is superb, and all the surrounding objects have a corresponding aspect of grandeur. The Clyde takes a fine sweep round the mound on which the castle stands, and is here very broad; and the banks on both sides are lofty, and are adorned with natural wood.

On one side of this noble river stands the ruined priory of Blantyre, on the brink of a perpendicular rock, while on the opposite side stands this magnificent castle, rearing its lofty towers at both ends of the great castle courts. The whole work is executed with polished stone of a red colour. The roofs of the apartments are very high. That which remains occupies a space in length of 234 feet, and in breadth, 100 feet. The rooms now preserved are confined to the east and west ends. The chapel is marked with a number of small windows, and two large windows to the south. The stair of the highest tower is almost entire to the top, which presents an immense height above the broad bed of the river. The court in the middle is very spacious, and reminds one of Carnarvon or Conway. Vestiges of the fosse are still visible. This is one of the most imposing remnants of antiquity in the north, and is well worthy of the illustrious race which possessed it, as well as another proud castle of almost similar dimensions, viz. Tantallon, which rises proudly over the German ocean, as Bothwell rears its towers aloft over the Clyde. The woods and pleasure grounds are of great extent, and endless beautiful walks are found along the margin of the river. Bothwell appears to have been built and enlarged at different times, and by the different proprietors to whom, in the course of its history, it belonged.

In the wars of Bruce and Edward of England, it was a place of importance. The latter king granted it to the Earl of Pembroke, his governor of Scotland. Robert Bruce granted it to his brother-in-law, Sir

Andrew Moray, whose granddaughter carried this castle and lordship to her husband, Archibald the Grim, lord of Galloway, the third Earl of Douglas, who, upon this occasion, added the three silver stars of Moray to the azure chief of Douglas. After the forfeiture of the potent house of Douglas, Bothwell was granted to the Crightons, and then to the Moneypennys. In 1483, King James III. granted this lordship and estate to Sir John Ramsay, ancestor to the baronet of Balmain. He was forfeited in 1488, when Bothwell was given, with the title of earl, to Patrick Hepburn, third Lord Hales. This earldom returned to the crown on the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell, for the murder of King Henry Darnley. But it would seem that even previously to this forfeiture, the castle had been alienated, in exchange for other lands by the Earl of Bothwell, to the Earl of Angus, and thus, after a time, it reverted to the mighty house of Douglas, in whose hands it has continued until the present day. The second Marquess of Douglas left a son and daughter. The former was, in 1703, created Duke of Douglas, and died without issue in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct, and the marquisate of Douglas and earldom of Angus went to the Duke of Hamilton, as heir male. The Duke's sister, Lady Jane, by her husband, Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Grandtully, had a son, Archibald Stewart, who, on the death of his uncle, claimed the great Douglas estates. Hence arose the famous Douglas cause, which occasioned extraordinary interest eighty or ninety years ago, and will ever be remembered as one of the most remarkable cases in the history of jurisprudence. A decision adverse to Mr. Stewart's claims was given in the Scottish courts, but this was reversed in the House of Lords, and he accordingly was put in possession of the immense possessions of his family. He assumed the name of Douglas, and was created a peer in 1790. The present Lord Douglas is the fourth baron, being a younger son of the first Lord by a sister of the Duke of Buccleuch. He is in holy orders, and is married to Wilhelmina, daughter of the Hon. General James Murray, and granddaughter of the fourth Lord Elibank.

Adjoining the magnificent ruins of Bothwell Castle, stands the modern house, a spacious mansion, devoid of architectural beauty, but containing many noble rooms. One of the most remarkable objects in the modern Bothwell is the splendid collection of portraits, not, indeed, of the heroes of the illustrious race of Douglas, but of the princes and statesmen who lived in the times of the two first Stuart monarchs of Great Britain. Many of these are by Vandyck, and all of them are of great value and beauty. They formed one half of the famous collection made by the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Clarendon, They fell to the share of the Duchess of Queensbury, and from the family of Queensbury they passed to this branch of the house of Douglas. At Bothwell there are very fine gardens, and the pleasure grounds are of great extent and beauty.

The priory of Blantyre, the ruins of which stand on the opposite side of the Clyde, was founded in the thirteenth century, and it was a monastic establishment of great wealth and consideration. The parish church of Bothwell is of very ancient date and considerable beauty. Not far distant stands Bothwell Bridge, the scene of a celebrated engagement between the king's troops and the covenanters, in the reign of King Charles II. Besides Bothwell Castle, Lord Douglas possesses another great residence in the county of Lanark—Douglas Castle,—which is the most ancient property and place of abode of the illustrious house which he represents as heir of line.

In this short sketch we have purposely avoided any historical notices of the family of Douglas. Their annals are identical with those of Scotland since the days of King Robert Bruce, and our space does not admit of so vast and important a subject.

SEAHAM HALL, in the co. of Durham, and parish of Seaham, nearly five miles from Sunderland, the seat of the Earl Vane.

In the Saxon days this manor belonged to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, but was severed from the Church in the lapse of three centuries. It has successively passed through the families of Bowes, Collingwood, and Milbanke.

Of this seat Surtees observes,—"A situation not, perhaps, naturally very attractive, has been rendered extremely pleasing by the taste and attention of its owner. The grounds are laid out with the most elegant simplicity; and a warm sunny vale to the south, which shelters and conceals the garden, is filled with rising plantations. Yet I cannot help regretting that the deserted tower and dene of Dalden have not received an equal share of attention; half the sums expended at Seaham, would have rendered Dalden a spot of no common beauty. The deep repose and tranquillity of the scenery round the tower might have allured an anchoret; and towards Dawdon field houses, the dale unites, with a noble sea view, the softest pastoral scenery on the eastern coast."

EAST HAMPSTEAD PARK, Berkshire, about three miles from Wokingham, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire.

For many years this park was a royal residence. Holingshed tells us, in his "Reign of Richard the Second,"—"The king rode to

Berkhamsteed, where he remained for a time, and went to Esthamsteed (East Hampstead), to recreate himself with hunting, where he was informed that those which were hanged at Saint Albons, were taken from the gallowes, and removed a good waie from the same; with which presumption he was so stirred that he sent forthwith his letters to the bailiffes of the towne of Saint Albons, commanding them upon the sight of the same to cause chaines to be made, and to bring the said bodies backe unto the gallowes, and to hang them in those chaines upon the same gallowes, there to remaine so long as one peece might sticke to another, according to the forme of the judgment given. The test of this writ thus directed to the bailiffes of Saint Albons was at Esthamsteed, the third of August, in the fift yeare of this king's reigne, and in the year of our Lord a thousand three hundred fourscore and one." From the same authority we learn that Queen Catherine was residing here when Henry VIII. sent some of the lords of his council to persuade her to submit to a divorce; and in 1622 and 1623 it appears to have been the abode of King James I. Soon afterwards the park was granted to William Trumbull, Esq., agent both for James and Charles I. at Brussels, and one of the clerks of the Privy Council, from whom it descended to Sir William Trumbull, the friend and correspondent of Pope. Sir William died here, and was duly commemorated by the poet in the following epitaph, which, however, is not inscribed upon his monument in East Hampstead Church.

"A pleasing form; a firm yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet resign'd;
Honour unchang'd, a principle profest,
Fixed to one side, but mod'rate to the rest;
An honest courtier, yet a patriot, too;
Just to his prince, and to his country true:
Filled with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of wrangling, yet a zeal for truth;
A gen'rous faith, from superstition free;
A love to peace, and hate of tyranny:
Such this man was, who, now from earth remov'd,
At length enjoys that liberty he loved."

From this family East Hampstead passed to the Honourable Martin Sandys, by his marriage with the granddaughter and sole representative of Sir William Trumbull; and the daughter of Mr. Sandys having married Arthur, second Marquess of Downshire, it has lineally descended to their grandson, the present noble owner.

WYTHAM ABBEY, Berkshire, about three miles from Oxford, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon.

In the olden time a nunnery stood here, the original establishment having been removed from Abingdon. Of this ancient pile nothing remains but the conventual name, which it has bequeathed to the more modern edifice. This last was built in the reign of King Henry VII. by Sir Richard Harcourt, who became possessed of the manor of Witham, or Wytham, in 1480. It would seem, however, from the form of the windows, that some alterations were made in the original structure during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or that of James I.

In early days the neigbourhood became celebrated as the site of the so-called *Berkshire Tragedy*, which was hooked into a ballad, still preserved in the Roxburgh collection, under the name of the *Wittam Miller*. The case was one unfortunately of too common occurrence, and the song which records it, though enshrined with other value less rarities, might have been left to its proper fate without much loss to any one.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, Scotland, in the co. of Perth, the seat of the Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T.

The castle that once stood here, and was called Ballock, but of which little now remains, was erected by Colin, sixth laird of Glenurchy. He died there in the April of 1583.

The modern mansion was begun about the beginning of the present century. It stands upon the southern bank of the Tay, in a semicircular lawn about a mile below the termination of the lake, embosomed by woods that well-nigh seem interminable. It consists of a large quadrangle, with a circular tower at each corner, and a lofty lantern tower in the centre, and an eastern wing one hundred and eight feet long, in which are comprised the offices. An arched cloister goes round the exterior on three sides, the tracery of which is exceedingly light and beautiful. The principal rooms are the baron's hall, containing a large collection of books, the dining-room, the drawing-room, and the Chinese room. The grand staircase, in the florid Gothic style of architecture, rises to the full height of the central tower, being lighted above by long pointed windows, while galleries open below to the apartments in the higher stories. Many valuable paintings by the older masters are to be seen here,—Titian, Annibal Caracci, Tintoretto, Castiglione, Teniers, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Salvator Rosa, &c.

This magnificent estate is about 100 miles in length, and occupies one of the most delightful valleys in the Highlands. The deer park, which is extensive, abounds in fine timber, one noble avenue of limes being at least a mile long. "Nothing," says one writer, "can exceed the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this princely domain. Wood and water, mountain, meadow, objects animate and inanimate, in endless variety, are here so blended, and on such a scale, that when

viewed from certain positions, and in certain states of the atmospheres, they give you an impression as if you had been transported to a region of enchantment, But to speak becomingly, there is here the workmanship of far more than enchanter's ken, or enchanter's might:—

> 'Surrounded by His power we stand;
> On every side we feel His hand;
> Oh! skill for human reach too high,—
> Too dazzling bright for mortal eye!'"

VINTERS, in the co. of Kent, about one mile from Maidstone, the seat of James Whatman, Esq., a descendant of the old Saxon family of Hwateman. The difference of orthography in the ancient and modern name arises solely from the changes produced by time in the original stock of the English language.

At an early period this estate belonged to the family of Vinter, who either gave their name to or received it from the locality. One of their successors, Sir Roger Isley, being concerned in the unsuccessful rebellion of Wyatt against Queen Mary, was attainted, and executed at Sevenokes, when his estate was forfeited to the crown. Soon afterwards, the Queen granted this seat to Cutts, who in the reign of Elizabeth alienated it to Sir Cavaliero Maycott, alias Maekworth. By him it was conveyed in the following reign, by sale, to William Covert, whose son, in the time of Charles I., sold it to Sir William Tufton, Kt. From this family it passed, in the reign of Charles II., to Daniel Whyte, Esq., whose son, in the reign of Queen Anne, passed it away by sale to Sir Samuel Ongley. From the Ongleys, in default of issue, it passed by will to Robert Henley, Esq., who took the surname of the devisor. In 1783, Lord Ongley, the then possessor of this estate, obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to dispose of it to Mr. Whatman, who had been sheriff of Kent in 1767, and it now belongs to his grandson, who is M.P. for Maidstone.

The old house was probably a place of great strength, for it had at least three towers, the last of which was pulled down in 1783. The style of architecture is something anterior to the time of Elizabeth, though possessing many of the peculiar features of the Elizabethan school, while the exterior in some parts is decorated in the style that prevailed in Scotland during the reign of James VI. In 1582, the oak staircase, with the date and arms of the Coverts, was put up. Several of the principal modern rooms were built and ornamented by Adams. They contain a valuable collection of historical and other paintings, and the library is very extensive.

The garden is laid out with terraces, appropriate to the style and situation of the house, and the park is exceedingly picturesque, from the undulating character of the ground, as well as from the variety and beauty of the timber. Elms, oaks, beech-trees, and many rarer kinds of wood abound here.

The present mansion was erected by the late James Whatman, Esq. In pulling down parts of the old edifice, to make room for modern additions, several Roman coins have been dug up, most of them having the inscription of the Emperor Hadrian.

MAPLE DURHAM, in the co. of Oxford, about three miles from Caversham, the seat of Michael Henry Mary Blount, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Oxfordshire. This gentleman also served the office of sheriff for the same county in 1832.

The name of Blount is for many causes familiar to English ears. Descended from the counts of Guisnes in Picardy, and going still further back, from the Scandinavian rulers of Denmark, the three sons of Rodolph accompanied the Norman William in his descent upon England, and shared largely in the plunder of the conquered country. Two of the brothers remained, and settled here. In the reign of Charles I., Sir Charles Blount, Kt., was slain fighting under the royal banner at Oxford, 1st January, 1644; but it may be doubted whether, with all his courage and loyalty, he is so well known in the present day as Martha Blount, the well-remembered friend of the poet Pope:—

> "Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
> And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
> Calm every thought, inspirit every grace,
> Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face;
> Let day improve on day, and year on year,
> Without a pain, a trouble, or a fear,
> Till death unfelt that tender frame destroy,
> In some soft dream, or ecstasy of joy;
> Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb,
> And wake to raptures in a life to come."

Of this intimacy Dr. Johnson has said, "Their acquaintance began early; the life of each was pictured on the other's mind; their conversation therefore was endearing, for when they met, there was an immediate coalition of congenial notions."

The estate of Maple Durham consists of two divisions: Maple Durham Gurney (in which the mansion stands) and Maple Durham Chazey, the former purchased by Richard Blount, Esq., in 1489, and the latter by Sir Richard Blount, in 1581. The venerable mansion of Maple Durham still exists in the most perfect state, the hand of innovation not having been allowed to approach it. The building stands upon an extensive lawn. In front is an avenue of noble elms, more than a mile in length, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of a low, flat ground, the whole has an interesting, if not picturesque appearance.

BRAXTED PARK, in the co. of Essex, near

Witham, and fourteen miles from Colchester, the seat of Charles Du Cane, Esq., a county magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

Braxted is a handsome mansion, situated upon a gentle eminence, and commanding some very agreeable prospects of the adjoining country. Around it is a small, but well-wooded park. The house stands in the parish of the same name, on the right side of the river Blackwater.

AMISFIELD, Scotland, in the co. of Haddington, and parish of the same name, one of the seats of the Earl of Wemyss.

Amisfield is situated on the south bank of the river Tyne, with plantations of considerable extent, running up in broad, regular belts to the Garleton hills. In the neighbourhood are several family seats and mansions.

HESLINGTON HALL, Yorkshire, in the East Riding, about two miles south-west from the city of York, and more than ten from Pocklington, the seat of Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq.

This edifice is a fine specimen of the style of architecture usually denominated Elizabethan, and has suffered little change since the time of its construction. An ornamented porch, ascended by steps, leads to the hall, which is forty-one feet long, twenty-one feet wide, and twenty-eight in height, exhibiting a very venerable appearance, and not a little resembling the hall of a college. At the lower end is an oaken screen, handsomely carved, while on each side stand two large tables, likewise of oak; one of them is eighteen feet long, the other smaller. The ceiling has been much and justly admired for its elaborate as well as elegant workmanship. Round this hall, upon wainscot panels, are arranged upwards of sixty different shields, with the family arms and intermarriages up to the present day. Here also are the following portraits: Queen Elizabeth; Charles I., by Vandyck; James II., an admirable picture, by Wissing; Charles II.; Henry, Prince of Wales, son to James I.; Prince Charles Edward; the Duchess of Orleans, by Sir Peter Lely; the Duchess of Grafton, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Lord Leicester; Archbishop Juxon, &c., besides many family portraits, some possessing great merit as works of art, and others not less curious from their antiquity,—all in good preservation. Beyond the hall, with which it communicates by folding-doors, is the drawing-room, thirty feet long, and corresponding in style with the former. Adjoining to this are various other rooms, and at one time there was a gallery, a hundred and eight feet long. All these were arranged as a suite of state apartments for the reception of Queen Elizabeth, had her Majesty visited the north, the mansion having been constructed for her under the direction of her chancellor.

The gardens are of considerable extent, and correspond with the antique character of the house, for the yews and hollies still retain those fantastic forms into which they were clipt in the olden times.

The family of Yarburgh is of high antiquity. In this country its origin dates from the period of the Norman Conquest, commencing with Eustachius, Lord of Yarburgh, in the county of Lincoln, in the year 1066.

MOUNTAINSTOWN, Ireland, in the co. of Meath, six miles from the post town of Navan, and thirty miles from Dublin, the seat of John Osborne George Pollock, Esq.

This estate was in the possession of the family of Pollock some time prior to 1825. In that year it was left by John Pollock to his son, Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock, Esq., from whom it descended, in 1846, to his son, the present proprietor of the estate.

TRENT PARK, in the co. of Middlesex, a little more than ten miles from London, and near the market-town of Chipping Barnet, the seat of Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, Esq.

This mansion was erected by the late Sir Richarb Jebb, an eminent physician, who obtained from the crown a lease of a considerable tract of land within the chase. This he surrounded with a pale, and shortly afterwards stocked his new domain with deer. Upon his demise the lease of the premises was bought by Lord Cholmondeley. The estate subsequently passed, at different times, through the hands of John Wigton, Esq., Sir Henry Lushington, and John Cumming, Esq.

The house is of large size, built of brick, and stands in the midst of the attached park, which comprises nearly five hundred acres. The ground here has a bolder character than is usual in this county, the surface being varied by inequalities, and in some parts are to be seen traces of its ancient forest scenery. Venerable trees, twisted into fantastic forms by the winds of a past century, are scattered in picturesque irregularity over the precincts of the former chase, while each access is beset by a thick entanglement of underwood, brambles, and ferns. In a valley immediately before the dwelling is a fine and picturesque sheet of water, that adds not a little to the general effect.

ENGLEFIELD HOUSE, Berkshire, about six miles from the town of Reading, the seat of the late Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq., who assumed the surname of Powlett-Wryghte, in 1814, and that of De Beauvoir

in 1822. He died in 1854, leaving Englefield to his nephew, Richard Fellowes, Esq., its present possessor.

This manor was held under the baronial family of Somery at a remote date. The Englefields, however, who took their name from the village, are yet more ancient, and many of them served, at different periods, as knights of the shire. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, we find two of them holding the high office of judge. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manor was forfeited to the crown, in consequence of the part taken by Sir Francis Englefield in the plot to rescue Queen Mary out of the hands of her formidable rival. He became attainted, and a grant of the property was made to Sir Francis Walsingham, the celebrated secretary of state, whose granddaughter, the Lady Honora Burgh, conveyed it in marriage to John, Marquess of Winchester. Upon the destruction of *Basing House*, in Wiltshire, which the Marquess had defended with much gallantry against the republicans, he set about building a new mansion at Englefield, which was then called *Henfelde House*, and is described by Sir Balthazar Gerbier as, "a well-seated palace, with a wood at its back, like a mantle about a coat of arms, which doth defend it from the north-west windes. These advantages," as the writer goes on to say, "argueth that it is good to be there, as it proves a daily ease to travellers, who by four miles at once shorten the tediousness of a too long journey, for I doe perswade myself to heare many of them say,—good cheere; it's but four mile to Henfeild seate, and thence not so much more to a good town, to refresh and rest."

Subsequently this estate devolved to the Rev. Nathan Wryghte, by his marriage with Anne, a grand-daughter of the Marquess; and in 1789 it passed to Richard Benyon, Esq.

This mansion was originally built in the Elizabethan style, and though it has been since reduced and modernised, it still retains enough of its former characteristics to be classed amongst the buildings of that form of architecture. It stands on the declivity of a hill, with a lawn in front that slopes downwards to a handsome sheet of water, interspersed with small islands, in which numerous wild fowl have taken up their abode. Beyond this, upon the south, stretches out a beautiful valley, bounded by hills, whereon the beech and ash are thickly planted, the dark glossy leaves of the one forming to the eye a pleasing contrast with the light foliage of the other. The intermediate space is occupied with woods, seats, villages, and cultivated grounds.

POWERSCOURT in the co. of Wicklow, three miles from Bray, the beautiful seat and far-famed demesne of Viscount Powerscourt.

In ecclesiastical records this place is designated *Stagonil*, while by other authorities it is called *Templebeacon*. Its present name is derived from the family of De la Poer, who obtained it by marriage with the daughter of Milo de Cogan. The latter was one of Strongbow's followers, and erected a castle here to protect his domains from the incursions of the mountain septs in the neighbourhood.

In the year 1535, this stronghold was surprised and taken by the Byrnes and O'Tooles; but their triumph was of short endurance, for it was shortly afterwards recovered by the English. At a later period it was granted by Henry VIII. to a branch of the Talbots, from whom it was taken, in 1556, by the Kavanaghs, and garrisoned with a hundred and forty of their sept. This victory, however, proved as fruitless to the conquerors as the one we have just recorded; it was shortly afterwards attacked and retaken by Sir George Stanley, when, the garrison being sent prisoners to Dublin, seventy-four of their number were executed. In 1609, King James I. bestowed the castle, as well as all the lands of Fercullen—with the exception of one thousand acres in the parish, now the property of the noble family of Monck—on Sir Richard Wingfield, ancestor of the present Lord Powerscourt, which splendid gift was intended to reward his services in suppressing the rebellion raised in Ulster (1608) by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty and Sir Nial O'Donnell. Upon this occasion the latter was made prisoner in his camp, but the former, by what must be called a happier fate, was slain on the field of battle. A short time afterwards the lands were erected into a manor, and in 1618 the proprietor was created Lord Powerscourt.

The mansion of Powerscourt stands upon a natural terrace, and is a spacious building of hewn granite, the size, as well as the material, giving it a very imposing appearance. It presents two fronts; one of them consists of a centre and two wings. The centre has a portico, supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the family arms; the wings terminate each in an obelisk that supports the crest. At either extremity of the other front is a round tower, surmounted by a cupola and ogee dome. Within are several noble apartments. The hall is eighty feet long, and forty feet in width, and is richly ornamented. The ball-room is of equal dimensions, with galleries on either side, that are richly decorated, and upheld by lofty fluted columns, while the floor is of chesnut-wood, inlaid, and highly polished. Here it was that George IV. was so sumptuously entertained at dinner by the 5th Vis-

count Powerscourt, when his Majesty visited Ireland in 1821. The chair of state which was provided for the king's use on that occasion is still preserved.

Nothing can be more exquisitely beautiful than the site of this mansion, standing as it does upon the left bank of the lovely Dargle-glen, and the view from its south, or garden, front is one no less varied than magnificent. From the terrace the prospect stretches down into this romantic glen, which is about a mile in length, closed in by impending mountains, the two *Sugar-loaves* being amongst its most conspicuous features. In some parts its sides rise to a height of more than three hundred feet above the rugged bed of the river *Dargle*, which, rising in the higher slopes of *War-hill* —between Douce mountain and Kippure— is precipitated in its infant state over a ledge of rocks in the old deer park of Powerscourt, and finds its way into this ravine, augmented by the stream that runs through Glencree. Confined within narrow bounds, and in its course obstructed by fragments of loosened rocks, the Dargle now rushes along with all the fury of a torrent, under the shadow of overhanging precipices, sometimes clothed to the top with dark oaks, and at others presenting bare and rugged rocks.

"The *Glen of the Waterfall*," says one tourist, "to which the approach is through the *deer park*, is embosomed in mountains, clothed almost to their summit with woods of oak; emerging from these the cataract is seen in all its picturesque grandeur, precipitating its waters in an unbroken volume from a height of more than three hundred feet, with scarcely any interruption from projecting crags, into a chasm at its base between lofty detached masses of rock. When not augmented by continued rains, the sheet of descending water is clear and transparent, and the face of the precipice is distinctly seen; but after heavy falls of rain it descends in volumes, and the whiteness of the foam forms a striking contrast with the dark foliage of the surrounding woods. A slippery path, beneath impending rocks, leads to the summit of the precipice, from which the view downwards to its base is awfully terrific. The scenery here is wildly romantic; a picturesque wooden bridge over a stream, that runs from the foot of the waterfall, leads to a banquetting-room commanding a fine view of the glen. The stream in this part of its course is called the Glenistorean, but meeting on the outside of the deer park with another from Glencree, it takes that name, and, after flowing through a succession of richly-cultivated demesnes, assumes the appellation of the *Dargle river* on its approach to the celebrated glen of the same name. The entrance to the upper end of this very remarkable glen is about a quarter of a mile from Enniskerry, and to the lower end about two miles from Bray." It may also be added that in the upper part of this ravine are two celebrated cliffs, of great height, known as the *Lover's Leap*, and *View Rock*, which command a prospect of nearly its whole extent. The waterfall is about two miles and a half distant from the mansion.

The gardens attached to this seat are extensive, and near the house is the largest old ash tree to be seen in this part of Ireland. Altogether the domains comprise twelve hundred and fifty acres, of which five hundred constitute the home demesne, and lie about the dwelling; five hundred and fifty are allotted to the deer park, which abounds in noble timber; and the remainder is devoted to various purposes.

In the mansion are several splendid paintings, and, take it altogether, this seat may be reckoned amongst the finest in Ireland.

PRESTON HALL, in the co. of Kent, and in Aylesford parish, but on the south-west side of the river Medway, opposite the village of Aylesford,—the handsome seat of Edward Ladd Betts, Esq.

In early times this place was possessed by the Colepepers, or Culpepers, a family which produced many warriors and statesmen. In 1723, Sir Thomas Colepeper, Kt., dying without issue, bequeathed all his property to his sister-in-law, Alicia, then the widow of Thomas Colepeper, Esq. This lady marrying a second time, and with John Milner, of the county of York, M.D., she settled the seat and manor upon him and his heirs. By him they were bequeathed to his brother, Charles, who died unmarried in 1771, and left this property to his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Butler, when the latter, in pursuance of his uncle's will, took the surname and arms of Milner by his Majesty's royal licence. From the Milners this estate passed to the present owner.

The old house was so much altered and improved by the Rev. Joseph Butler, that he may be almost said to have rebuilt it. The existing structure owes its attractions to the taste of the present owner, E. L. Betts, Esq. The grounds, exquisitely laid out, are situated in a very pleasant and fertile part of a county that well deserves to be called "the garden of England," and at no great distance from the river Medway.

BALRATH HOUSE, Ireland, in the co. of Meath, the seat of John Armytage Nicholson, Esq.

This estate at one period belonged to Sir Nicholas Plunkett, but after a time was confiscated, and granted to the family of Fisher, from whom it was purchased by Gilbert Nicholson, Esq.

The present mansion was erected in the year 1671, by the gentleman just mentioned, upon his acquisition of the property. It is a good substantial building, and if not remarkable for any picturesque or architectural advantages, is both spacious and convenient. Attached to it, and immediately adjoining, are large yards, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, the two last in a high state of cultivation. The whole is surrounded by an extensive demesne of the finest land, well calculated for all purposes, whether of agriculture or pasturage, and abundantly supplied with old and valuable timber.

TEHIDY PARK, in the co. of Cornwall, nearly four miles north-west of the town of Redruth, and in the parish of Illogan, the seat of the Right Hon. Frances Baroness Bassett.

The name of Tehidy—or Tyhidy, as it was anciently written—signifies, according to the local historian, Hals, "the narrow house." Tonkin, when speaking of the early owners, says, in a note to *Carew's Survey*, "The first owner I met of this ancient lordship was Dunstanville; and Basset was *nepos ejus*, nephew or grandson. Reginald de Dunstanville was a baron of the realm temp. Henry I., and I take him to be the person men: in Testa de Nevill: ever since which this lordship hath been in this ancient family. I shall only add that the family now residing here are descended from George Basset, the third son of John Basset, of Umberley, in Devon, and this Tyhidy, who had this manor for his portion. Leland saith, 'Basset hath a righte goodlie lordship, called Treheddy;' and well might he call it a right goodly lordship, since it hath the advowsons of three large parishes: this, Cambron, and Redruth."

The baronial family of Basset unquestionably is of Norman origin, and proceeds from one of the Conqueror's companions, named Osmond Basset, who seems to have had an ample share in the spoils dealt out by William with such prudent munificence to his most distinguished retainers after the bloody fight of Hastings. Many of Osmond's descendants added fresh increase to the family honours. Amongst them must not be forgotten Ralph Basset, who held the high office of Justice of England, with the singular privilege conferred upon him of presiding in whatever court of law he pleased. He died in the year 1120, leaving behind him four sons, who were the founders of four distinct branches. As regards the first possessor of Tehidy, though beyond doubt derived from the common stock, there is yet some difficulty in tracing his descent with the precision so desirable in such cases.

In the time of the great Civil War, we find one of the Bassets—Sir Francis—highly distinguishing himself as a partisan of Charles I., during whose reign he filled the office of high sheriff of Cornwall. He was with the king at Lostwithiel, when the army of Essex surrendered to the royal forces, and received the monarch's especial thanks for the zeal displayed by him in his service. At parting, Charles, who never appears to have been deficient in gratitude—so far at least as it could be expressed by words—said to him, "Mr. Sheriff, I now leave the county of Cornwall to your care and protection." This dangerous honour was willingly accepted by the stout Sir Francis, who was also Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, and Governor of the Mount; but eventually, when the Parliament in their turn came to triumph, he suffered not a little in his fortune for his zeal in the king's cause. His son, John Basset, who, as he had taken no active part in the war, might reasonably be supposed to have escaped its consequences, was yet imprisoned "for his delinquences and his own disaffection." Being allowed, like so many others, to compound, he obtained his liberty, but it cost him the estate of Mount St. Michael, which he found himself obliged to dispose of to the family of St. Aubyn.

The mansion at Tehidy is a handsome square edifice, although of a somewhat novel style of architecture. At the angles of the centre, but detached from it, are four pavilions, the effect of which is fanciful, and not unpleasing to the eye. It was commenced in 1736, by John Pendarves Basset, Esq., who, however, did not live to see the completion of his design, and the building, after his death, was finished by his widow according to the original plan of the architect, Mr. Edwards. In later times a noble banqueting-hall has been added, greatly to the improvement of the edifice as it first appeared. The eastern front, which is built of freestone from Illogan, is further ornamented with a handsome pediment, containing the arms of De Dunstanville. On the northern side is a splendid terrace, commanding an extensive sea view, with a magnificent range of coast scenery.

Many of the apartments in this noble mansion are spacious, all are fitted up with much taste, and some contain several choice pictures by the old masters—Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Carlo Dolce, Lanfranco, Giacomo Bassano, and others, more or less celebrated. Amongst the portraits, we find the works of Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hudson, Ramsay, &c.

Attached to the mansion is a well-planted lawn, of unusual extent—one hundred and fifty acres—and terminating, after a gradual descent, in a handsome sheet of water. The principal woodland comprises one hundred

and thirty acres; and the entire grounds, including the parts just mentioned, extend to no less a space than seven hundred acres, or, it may be, somewhat more. As regards timber, there is scarcely any kind of tree that our soil and climate admit of which is not to be found here, and most of them in great abundance—oak, holly, cypress, Scotch and silver firs, common and Portuguese laurels, the beech, the sycamore, and the Spanish chesnut. Of these many have attained an enormous size, that speaks not a little for the peculiar aptness of the soil for the growth of trees.

At no great distance from this estate are the ruins of an old castle, to which there does not belong in the present day either date or tradition—"omnia fert ætas." They stand upon the crest of a steep hill, called Carn Brè, which commands from its different sides several glorious views; on one side the prospect reaches to the Bristol Channel, on another it passes over Cornwall to the English Channel, and on the south-west it includes St. Michael's Mount, extending to the ocean beyond the Land's End. The height is rendered yet more interesting to the tourist by the speculations growing out of the numerous granite-blocks, of every size and shape, that are so profusely scattered over its surface. Are they Druidical remains? or fragments thrown up here in some convulsion of nature? or what are they? Borlase inclines to the first of these suppositions, while he attributes the castle itself to the ancient Druids, who, indeed, seem to be the legitimate proprietors of all unowned ruins and fragments throughout the island. Others have set down these masses of granite for natural formations, no very satisfactory conjecture, since it leaves unexplained the problem of how stones so shaped and sized could have arrived at such a position; at the same time they conclude the ruins to have been, at some remote period, a military station. In favour of the latter opinion it may be remarked that on one part of the hill-top are the remains of an intrenchment, near to which several Roman as well as British coins have been found. Be this as it may, one part of the castle carries with it the appearance of high antiquity; but, although pierced with loopholes for defence, it could hardly have been in any age a place of much strength, beyond what it might derive from the mere advantages of the ground.

Upon another side of the hill is a tall pyramid with this inscription: "The county of Cornwall to the memory of Francis, Lord de Dunstanville, 1836." This nobleman, the late proprietor of Tehidy, appears to have been held by the Cornishmen in the highest honour and regard, a feeling that is said to have been common to all classes, and no less richly merited.

The greater part of the country about Illogan belongs, and has belonged for centuries, to the family of the Bassets. Of this a considerable tract is either barren by nature, or uncultivated, but the deficiencies of the surface are amply compensated by the treasures within the earth. The tin and copper-mines here are extensive; and those of tin in particular upon the hill named Carn Kye have been worked with enormous profit to the owners. The principal copper-mine is Wheal, or Huel Basset.

MELBURY, Dorsetshire, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester.

This place belonged at one time to the Maltravers and Staffords, having been originally possessed by the Sampfords, the ancient lords of the manor. Finally it came to the family of Strangways, by marriage with the heiress of the then possessor.

The site of the present mansion was once occupied by an older pile, and, according to Leland, Sir Giles Strangways the elder "avaunced the inner part of the house with a lofty and fresche tower." In this work the knight is said to have used 3,000 loads of freestone, brought from Hampden quarry, nine miles distant. The present house, which is 100 feet square, stands upon a gentle eminence, and occupies three sides of a quadrangle, respectively fronting east, north, and south. Of these, that which fronts the east is the principal, and each is adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order. The path leading to the entrance is conducted over a stone bridge of ten arches, that spans a fine sheet of water on the north side of the mansion.

Many family portraits of considerable merit are to be seen here, besides many valuable relics, the most curious of which is an original letter in the hand-writing of Oliver Cromwell. It runs thus:—

"For ye hble Coll.
Edmund Whalley
at his quarters
haste these.

"Sir

I desire you to be with all my troopes, and Collonel Ffines his troopes alsoe at Wilton at a Rendevous by break of day to-morrow morning, for we heare the enemy has a designe upon our quarters to-morrow morning.

"Sr, I am
"Yr Cozen and Servant,
"Oliver Cromwell.

"Sarum, Wednesday
night at 12 a clock."

Hutchins speaks in glowing terms of the scenery about this seat, its extreme beauty having warmed him to a flight somewhat

unusual with antiquaries. "The ground," he says, "around the mansion is diversified by nature in beautiful irregularity of hill and dale, of verdant pastures, and venerable woods. Various trees, of great size and beauty, present themselves in every point of view. The oak and the elm distinguish themselves above the rest; of the former there is one whose circumference exceeds thirty-two feet. At a pleasing distance from the south front, the canal extends itself into the shape and size of a majestic river, whose opposite bank is clothed with a numerous assemblage of lofty forest trees. These cover the base of a hill, whose summit rises over their tops, and extends in a delightful terrace to the east and west. Hence the eye traverses an immeasurable tract of country. On the east, the bold prominence of Bub Down presents the first object; and at the distance of almost thirty miles in the same line, the entrenchments of Humbledon Hill, and the town of Shaftesbury are distinctly seen. Proceeding northwards, Bradley Knoll, Alfred's Tower, Wells Cathedral, the Mendip range of hills, the wonderful chasm at Cheddar cliffs, and other remarkable objects rise to view. On the north-west are the Quantock hills; and to the west, the eye catches the appearance of a forest, stretching to an immeasurable distance, whose utmost boundaries reach the clouds."

BERRY POMEROY, or **BURY POMEROY,** in the co. of Devon, about a mile from Totnes, the property of the Duke of Somerset.

The castle of Berry Pomeroy took its name from the Pomeroys, by one of which family it was originally erected. They came over with the Norman Conqueror, and resided here until the reign of King Edward VI., when the manor was sold by Sir Thomas Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present owner.

From the ruins it may be inferred that the ancient castle was quadrangular, with a single entrance, upon the south, between two towers, through a double gateway. They were in form hexagons, one of them being strengthened by angular bastions, and still retaining the arms of the Pomeroys. Over the gateway is a small room divided by a wall, supported by three pillars and circular arches. This was probably the chapel. The ruins in the interior part, or quadrangle, are much more modern than any other portions of the edifice, but in truth we cannot do better than quote the words of Prince, who thus describes it in his "Worthies of Devon":—

"It was a castle, standing a mile distant towards the east from the parish church of Biry (Berry). What it was in its antique form, can hardly be calculated from what at present remains standing, which is only the front facing the south in a direct line, of about sixty cloth-yards in length. The gate standeth towards the west end of the front, over which, carved in moor-stone, is yet remaining Pomeroy's arms. It had heretofore a double portcullis, whose enterance is about twelve foot in height, and thirty foot in length; which gate is turretted and embattled, as are the walls yet standing home, to the east end thereof, where answereth, yet in being, a tower called St. Margaret's, from which several gentlemen of this country antiently held their lands. Within this is a large quadrangle, at the north and east side whereof the honourable family of Seymour built a magnificent structure, at the charges, as fame relates it, upward of twenty thousand pounds, but never brought it to perfection, for the west side of the quadrangle was never begun. What was finished may be thus described:—Before the door of the great hall was a noble walk, whose length was the breadth of the court, arched over with curiously-carved freestone, supported in the fore part by several stately pillars, of the same stone, of great dimensions, after the Corinthian order, standing on pedestals, having cornices, or friezes, finely wrought, behind which were placed in the wall several seats, of frieze stone also, cut in the form of an escallop shell, in which the company, when aweary, might repose themselves.

"The apartments within were very splendid, especially the dining-room, which was adorned, besides paint, with statues and figures cut in alabaster, with admirable art and labour; but the chimney-piece, of polished marble, curiously engraven, was of great cost and value. Many other of the rooms were well adorned with moldings and fret-work, some of whose marble clavils were so delicately fine that they would reflect an object true and lively from a great distance. In short, the number of the appartments of the whole may be collected hence, if report be true, that it was a good day's work for a servant but to open and shut the casements belonging to them. Notwithstanding which, 'tis now demolished, and all this glory lieth in the dust, buried in its own ruines: there being nothing standing but a few broken walls, which seem to mourn their own approaching funerals. But what we may think strangest of all, is that one and the same age saw the rise and fall of this noble structure."

As a pendant to this picture, it will not be amiss to give here what Maton has said of the same place, in a tour more picturesque, though, perhaps, not more graphic, than the description of the old chronicler:—

"Berry Pomeroy stands upon a rocky eminence rising above a brook. The approach is

through a thick wood, extending along the slope of a range of hills that entirely intercept any prospect to the south; on the opposite side there is a steep rocky ridge covered with oak, so that the ruins are shut into a beautiful valley. Placed in so retired and so romantic a situation, on the banks of a bright stream, which—

> —— 'Rushing o'er its pebbly bed,
> Imposes silence with a stilly sound,'

the venerable remaine of Berry Pomeroy Castle at first suggest only an idea of some peaceful monastic mansion to the mind of the spectator. When he perceives frowning turrets, however, massy walls, and gloomy dungeons, his imagination will be wholly at variance with the beauty and serenity of the spot, and he will think only of sieges, chains, torture, and death. The great gate [with the walls of the south front], the north wing of the court or quadrangle, some apartments on the west side, and a turret or two, are the principal remains of the building; and these are so finely overhung with the branches of trees and shrubs that grow close to the walls, so beautifully mantled with ivy, and so richly incrusted with moss, that they constitute the most picturesque objects that can be imagined. And when the surrounding scenery is taken into the account,—the noble mass of wood fronting the gate, the bold ridges rising in the horizon, and the fertile valley opening to the east,—the ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle must be considered as almost unparalleled in their effect. The eastern tower is accessible by a passage from the room over the gateway; here, we found, was the best point for surveying the environs of the castle. The interior part appears to be considerably more modern than the gate and outer walls, the windows being square or oblong, with linterns and cross-bars of stone. It is going rapidly to decay, however, and the walls being composed of slate, might be entirely demolished with little trouble."

To these details should be added that the castle was dismantled in the time of the great Civil War. There is, however, in the present mansion, a fine apartment, called the great hall, seventy feet long and forty feet in width, while the roof is of oak very curiously framed, and the chimney piece is fourteen feet in height.

CAVERSHAM PARK, Oxfordshire, two miles from Reading.

There was at one time upon this estate, but nearer to the river than the present mansion, an ancient pile called Caversham Lodge, to which belong some interesting historical recollections. It was visited by Anne of Denmark, wife to King James I., on her progress to Bath, and in the next reign it was the temporary abode of Charles the First's children, during the time that monarch was a captive at Windsor. Whitelock says,—"The king's children coming to Causham to meet their father, great numbers of people flocked thither to see them, and strewed the ways with green boughs and herbs. After dinner at Maidenhead, the king and his children went together to Causham." The meeting, here recorded, took place July 15, 1647, Charles being at that time in the hands of the army.

The present mansion was erected by William, Earl of Cadogan, a very distinguished military commander. In laying out the grounds he trusted to the well-known skill and taste of the celebrated *capability* Brown. Since his time, however, the house has been considerably improved, and chiefly by Colonel Marsack, who added a noble Corinthian portico upon the south front. The wing on this side of the building is partially hidden by trees, while the opposite wing displays itself with much effect. Upon the north, or carriage-front, is a Doric porch of solid and imposing appearance. Detached offices have lately been added to the house, which, standing upon an eminence, commands an extensive view of Berkshire, and the adjacent counties, —the town of Reading, with Cæsar's camp, and the hills of Windsor Forest, in the distance.

The park contains about 500 acres; twenty-five more are occupied by pleasure-grounds, plantations, and shrubberies. The canal is somewhat more than an acre in extent; and the whole scene is enlivened by an alternation of wood and dale, a lovely valley passing through the very centre of the park.

FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE, in the co. of Suffolk, a few miles distant from Bury St. Edmund's, the seat of Lord Manners.

In early days this manor belonged to the abbey of St. Edmund, whose prior had a villa here, the estate being managed by the convent-treasurer. Rather more than thirty years ago, some foundations were discovered near the church, when digging there for other purposes. These were supposed by many skilful in such matter, to be the remains of the old monastic pile, an opinion which may be received with little hesitation.

At the dissolution of monasteries by King Henry VIII., Fornham, like so many similar establishments, fell a prey to the universal spoiler. It was then bought by Sir Thomas Keytson, and after having passed through various hands in somewhat rapid succession, became the property of the Duke of Norfolk in 1789. From the noble family of Howard it was subsequently purchased by Lord Manners.

Suffolk abounds as much as any county

and more than most, in historical recollections. In the time of the Saxon rulers of East Anglia, many a well-contested battle was fought in this district between the English and the invading Danes, as at a later period here was more than once the battle-field between the reigning monarchs and their revolted subjects. The bones and other relics of these long since forgotten warriors are still found, and not unfrequently, on the hills and plains. But no spot in the whole county has obtained more of this sad distinction than the immediate neighbourhood of Fornham St. Genevieve, where the cause of Henry II. finally triumphed over the chief ally and supporter of his rebellious sons, Robert Bellamont, surnamed Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. This battle took place on the 27th day of October, in the year 1173. In addition to the native insurgents under his command, the earl had upwards of twenty-four thousand Flemings, who, indeed, constituted the principal portion of his army. The men had long been famous as the best and stoutest hirelings of Europe; but opposed to them was the flower of the English army, led on by Henry de Bohun, high constable of England, by Richard de Lacy, and by others no less celebrated for their skill and daring in the preparation and shock of battle. To stimulate yet further the spirit of the soldiers, a sacred banner, in some way connected with St. Edmund, was borne along in the royal ranks, and the courage of the men was inflamed by the zeal of the religionist. Fourteen thousand of the Flemings were left dead upon the battle-field; the survivors were allowed, by the clemency or the prudence of the conqueror, to return to their own country. The earl and his Amazonian countess, Petronilla, who had accompanied him upon this bloody day, were also taken prisoners; the latter was treated by Henry with the gallant courtesy of his age, while her husband was detained in close captivity in the Norman castle of Falais, till the king had finally put down rebellion.

The witnesses to this bloody day still remain in certain large mounds of earth thrown up at Fornham St. Genevieve, upon which the winds have beaten, and the rains fallen, of many centuries. Nor are they less testimonials to the perishableness of all human glory, in spite of all human artifices for its preservation. The green turf, although more durable than marble, is hardly a more certain record. Under these hillocks moulder, no doubt, the bones of the high-born and the valiant,—men in their own day illustrious both at home and abroad; heroes, whose names were in the mouths of all, the honoured or the dreaded of a wide world; and now how few know, or care to know, anything about them? They died for glory, and that glory has perished even before their bones, for many skeletons yet remain, but not one solitary memorial. Even the peasantry, with whom events of this kind linger in ballad and legend long after they have ceased to have an interest for the chronicler, who assigns to them in his ponderous folios as small a niche as their dust itself occupies in the grave,—even the peasantry are ignorant of what is sleeping beneath these mounds: *vanitas vanitatum!* The antiquary, perhaps, is the only one who any longer takes much interest in the spot or in its details, and for him, indeed, it supplies much of that peculiar food in which he delights. In the neighbourhood, roundabout, innumerable relics of the past have been found at various times,—coins belonging to Henry the Second's reign, and culinary utensils, such as we might expect to meet with in a camp of soldiers. Of these remains, the most curious is a golden ring, with a ruby enclosed in it. The general notion is that it was worn by the Amazonian countess on the day of battle, and thrown away by her in her subsequent flight, though what encumbrance a small ring could possibly have been, the inventors of the legend have forgotten to inform us. It seems to be a faint imitation of the "*parmulâ non bene relictâ*" of the Roman poet.

BRABŒUF MANOR, in the co. of Surrey, about a mile from Guildford, the seat of the ancient family of Wight, and now the residence of Mrs. Shrubb, whose first husband, the late Major Arthur Wight, of Brabœuf Manor, was a highly distinguished officer in the East India Company's service.

The manor originally appertained to the Brabœufs, from whom it derived its appellation, and with whose immediate descendants it remained for upwards of 130 years. From them it passed, by the marriage of an heiress of that name, to the Loxleys, then to the Danhursts, and then to the Jenyns, all, however, being more or less closely connected with the original stock of Brabœuf. In 1557 John Jenyns dying without issue, the estate devolved to his cousin and heir, Joan, the wife of Robert Kemp, whose daughter and heir, Agnes, conveyed it by marriage to John Wight, of Wimbledon, and in that family it still remains.

Brabœuf Manor House stands on high ground in a dip of the hill, opposite to St. Catherine's Chapel, which was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas', Guildford. This last is of very ancient architecture, and it was in a sad state of decadence, when it was repaired by Mrs. Sarah Wight (the mother of Major Arthur Wight), soon after the death of her husband in 1817. It now forms a lasting memorial to the good taste of the lady, and adds greatly to the embellish-

ment, not only of Brabœuf, but of the surrounding scenery, which is of a very beautiful and varied character. St. Catherine's Hill, in particular, is eminently picturesque. It is a bold knoll, or eminence, rising abruptly from the banks of the river Wey, and is composed of red sand, intermixed with occasional layers or concretions of iron-stone. At one time it appears to have been called Drake Hill. The fair, established here so far back as the reign of Henry VII., still continues to be held, though Bray and Manning are incorrect in giving the tolls arising from it to the rectors of St. Nicholas. By the original charter,—a copy of which is among the Brabœuf papers,—"the issues and profits of this fair, arising from tolls paid for the erection of booths, &c., belong to the lords of the manor of Brabœuf, and have been received by them from time immemorial."

QUIDDENHAM HALL, in the co. of Norfolk, about two miles from East Harling, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle.

In the reign of King Henry II., the manor belonged to William de Quiddenham, before whose time there appears to be but little known in regard to it with any degree of certainty. Blomefield says,—"*Cuidenham*, or *Quiddenham*, undoubtedly signifies *Villa Guidonis*, or the country seat of one Guido, or Guy, but who he was we know not."

Somewhere about the year 1500, the estate devolved to Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, Knight of the Bath, in right of Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Tudenham, Kt. In 1572 it was sold by Humphrey Bedingfeld to John Holland, Esq., who, in a work called the "Exeellent Art of Painting," is styled "an ingenious painter." The estate, finally passing into the hands of two sisters of this name, was by them sold to Mr. Bristol, a merchant, of whom it was bought, in 1762, by George, third Earl of Albemarle, the descendant of a noble Dutch family that came over to England with King William III.

The house is large and principally built of brick. The park front comprises five divisions; the two wings project with a slight curve, and the centre is thrown back, the lower part being brought parallel to the rest of the front by a stone portico, of the Doric order, surmounted with balustrades. The garden front also consists of a centre and two wings,—the centre having four Ionic columns that support an entablature and pediment, while at the end of either wing are two corresponding pilasters.

As a curious and characteristic piece of Church history, Blomefield tells us that "in the parsonage window is an eagle snatching a piece of a sacrifice, with some of the fire sticking to it, which, being carried to her nest, fires it, and burns her young. Under the flaming nest is this:—

> 'So let him feare, whoe'er he be, that dare
> Purloin God's tribute and the Church's share.'

And round the oval is this:—

> 'It is destructive to devour that which is holy.'"

KILCLOGHER CASTLE, in the co. of Galway, fifteen miles north-east from the town of that name, the seat of James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenny, Esq., J.P., M.R.I.A., &c.

The name Kilclogher is a corruption of the Irish *Coill an Clocair*, which signifies "the church among the rocks," an appellation descriptive of the locality, and of the conventual pile which stood here at an early period, but of which all traces have long since disappeared:—

> "Oblivion's awful storms resound,
> The massive columns fall around,
> And darkness veils their destiny."

About half a mile north-west from the modern mansion now in the course of erection, stand the ruins of the ancient castle; and at no great distance, in the same townland, is a field highly interesting to the geologist. It is covered with boulder lime-stones, from the disposition of which upon the slope of the hill, we may infer they were left by the subsiding waters of the deluge, as it rolled seaward from the height above Knockroe, but with their force and volume too much exhausted for them to carry so vast a burthen to the summit. The lands below the hill will afford equal attractions, though of another kind, to the poet, the romancer, and the historian, from the legendary associations connected with them. Here was the battle-field on which the heroic Almeric Tristam, ancestor of the Earl of Howth, met his powerful enemy, O'Connor, King of Connaught, and was defeated with the loss of life. In the great inequality of the opposing forces, and the desperation with which the conflict was maintained by the weaker party, the affair bears no little resemblance to the more celebrated death-struggle of the Spartans at Thermopylæ.

Kilclogher—so spelt in the patents from the crown—is situated in the barony of Tiaquin, the ancient cantred of Sodham, which was divided into six districts. These continued for a long time to be held by the Milesian septs of O'Mannin (chief of the whole cantred), Mac Ward, O'Scurry, O'Lennan, O'Caisin, O'Gealan, and O'Magin; of whom the Irish bard, O'Dugan, says they were:—

> "Chiefs not to be forgotten;
> Brave are the predatory hosts
> That rule over the spear-raised Sodham."

They possessed the castles of Monivea, Cushlaundarragh, Cloncurreen, Garbally, Menlogh, and Kilclogher, which last was their

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KNOCKDRIN CASTLE, Co. WESTMEATH.

THE SEAT OF SIR RICHARD LEVINGE Bt

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principal stronghold. Here O'Mannin held sway till about 1352, when O'Kelly, king or chief of the Hi-Many, stormed the castle, and hanged its gallant possessor, a summary mode of proceeding by no means rare in those wild times. The sept then retreated to the castle of Menlagh, about five miles to the east of the fortress which had just been taken from them.

The change of hands brought with it no additional security to the castle. Ferdaragh O'Kelly, then chief of the family founded by the last-named conqueror, engaged in rebellion against the English, and thereby incurred the forfeiture of his lands; he had, however, the good fortune to regain them by a pardon, under letters patent, from King James I. Nor was the supremacy of Cromwell, in the triumph of the Independents, less disastrous to this stronghold. The Protector, invincible everywhere, battered the place with his heavy guns till he demolished no small portion of it, leaving disjointed walls and smoking ruins to warn others of the danger of resisting. What he spared was afterwards attacked by lightning, and suffered severely in one of those furious tempests which from time to time have ravaged Ireland. Finally the lands of Kilclogher, or Clogher, with others, were forfeited by Colonel Richard O'Kelly, and granted, with those of Monivea, &c., which adjoin, to the Barnewalls, Lords Trimleston. The colonel, whose immediate line is extinct, is generally supposed to have died in France, while his brother, William, of whom we shall speak presently, established himself in Wexford.

Mathias Lord Trimleston died in the castle of Monivea, as his tomb in Kilconnell Abbey bears mention. Having sold that castle and its lands before the middle of the 18th century to the family of French, the Lords Trimleston returned to their original seat in Leinster, and about the close of the same century the then Lord sold the castle of Kilclogher, with about three thousand acres of adjoining land, to William Kenney, Esq., of Ballytarusney, co. Wexford, who was also seised of Carrageen, Keelogues, &c., in the co. Galway, Longwood, &c., co. Meath, and resided in Dublin. His mother, Catherine, was the daughter of Captain Thomas O'Kelly, son of William, the brother of that Colonel Richard O'Kelly by whom the family estates were forfeited. Hence Kilclogher is possessed by the Kenneys in the third generation paternally, and in right of the female descent has been held by them ever since the taking of the castle by O'Kelly, in or near 1352, as before related, except the interval of possession by the Trimlestons, which noble house also is connected with the Kenneys, or Kennys (the spelling latterly adopted by the William Kenney above mentioned, and used also in the original deed, now in possession of the present J. C. F. Kenney, his grandson, dated 8th Dec., 1630, "betweene the most excellent prince and dread Soveraigne Lord, Charles I., and Henery Kenny, Gent.,"), by the marriage of Anne Kenney with Edmund, son of Barnewall, of Dunbroe. She died in December, 1636.

William Kenney, who thus obtained Kilclogher, descended from an ancient family highly favoured by the English government, having obtained lands in Wexford, Meath, Cork, Tipperary, Tyrone, Queen's County, Kildare, Leitrim, Sligo, and Galway, in which last county the Abbey of Athenry, with its lands of Gloves, Ballydavy, &c., were granted, by patent, 29th Jan., 1623, to Henry Kenney, Esq., M.P. (great-great-great grandfather of said William), who married Frances, sister of Lord Santry, and was son of Nicholas Kenney, Esq., of Kenney's Hall and Edermine, co. Wexford, Escheator and Feodary General of all Ireland to Queen Elizabeth, and descended from the family of Kenne, of Kenne Court, Somersetshire.

The family of Kenney, or Kenny, of Kilclogher, descends in sixteen distinct ways from the royal house of Plantagenet. First, through the ancient family of Taylor, of Swords,—deriving through the Lord Howth,—one branch of which was represented by the William Kenney just recorded; secondly, through the united lines of Fitzgerald, of Rathrone and Ticroghan,—represented by James F. Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher and Merrion-square, son and heir of this William and Bridget Fitzgerald Daly; and, thirdly, through the marriage of said James Kenney with Jane Olivia, only daughter of William T. Nugent, Esq., of Pallas, called Lord Riverston, of which is issue the present J. C. F. Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher and Merrion-square. The streams ascend to Kings Edward I. and Edward III. of England.

See Burke's "Peerage," tit. Westmeath, "Royal Families," and "Landed Gentry."

KNOCKDRIN CASTLE, co. Westmeath, the seat of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.

Near the site of the present residence are the remains of a very ancient castle, two towers of which, with parts of the old walls, are still standing, and which, from their appearance, would denote great strength as well as antiquity, and were erected in the reign of King John.

The family of Tuite possessed the estate for several centuries, probably from the settlement of that family, who came over with the Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow).

The estates were forfeited by Walter Tuite, and were purchased by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Levinge, who also acquired estates in the counties of Louth, Armagh, and Kildare. He died in 1724, having previously

built the second residence, which was called High Park, but Sir Charles, the fifth baronet, abandoned it, and lived at Parwich, in Derbyshire, which had beeu the family resideuce for five ceuturies.

The present structure, Knockdrin Castle, was erected by Sir Richard Leviuge, the sixth baronet. It is a magnificent pile of building; the oak-carvings are fine, and the staircase oue of the best specimens of the kind in the Uuited Kingdom, vieing with the far-famed one at Crewe Hall.

The terraces and pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and are in uuison with the style of the architecture of the building.

The demesne is beautifully diversified with wood and water, and extends over 1,328 acres. Knockdrin: the principal hill, which rises in the centre of the demesne, and is 564 feet above the level of the sea, and clothed from the water's edge to its summit with oak of great antiquity. The view from it exteuds over fourteen counties, and the beauty and diversity of the grounds, lakes, and drives, cause them to be the resort of tourists. The grounds are always thrown open to strangers by the present owner.

BRAMSHILL, Hants, the fiue old seat of the Rev. Sir William H. Cope, Bart., situated in the parish of Eversley, and on the borders of Berkshire, was built by Edward Lord Zouche about the year 1612, and still stands as it stood two hundred years ago, a little more weather-dyed perhaps, but still the same. We have already giveu, on a former occasiou, ample details of this most interesting English home, and recorded how Queen Victoria, with her Prince Consort, made a royal progress to Bramshill in 1845.

GLYNDE PLACE, near the village of the same name, and a little more thau three miles from Lewes, iu the co. of Sussex, the seat of the Honourable Henry Brand.

At an early period this manor belonged to the lords of Glynde, whose heiress, Dionesa, brought it in marriage to the Walleys. For five generations the estate remained in the last-named family, till Joan, daughter aud coheir of Sir John Walleys, of Glynde, Kt., married Nicholas Morley, of Winnington, in Lancashire, and thus conferred upon him the manorial rights of Glynde. About the year 1680, Glynde passed, in marriage with the widow of William Morley, to John Trevor, eldest son of Sir John Trevor, secretary of state to Charles II. In 1745, John Trevor, dying without issue, bequeathed Glynde to his first cousiu, who afterwards became Bishop of Durham. From this family it passed to Major-Geueral the Hon. Henry Otway Braud, who took the name of Trevor.

Glynde is an Elizabethan mansion, built upon an eligible site that commands an extensive view of the Weald. The front looks towards the east, and exhibits uumerous bay windows, with other ancient ornaments. From an inscription over the inner court-gate of the western front, carved under a coat of arms, it would seem that the mansion was erected in 1569, but it was greatly improved by the Bishop of Durham while residing here. He added the large stabling, as well as other buildings.

POYNTON HALL, in the co. palatine of Chester, about five miles from Stockport, the seat of Lord Veruon.

The manor of Poyntou, with the barony of Stockport, passed, in the reign of Edward III., to the Warrens, by the marriage of Edward de Warren to Cecilia, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Etou, of Stockport, Kt. In 1518, the greater part of this immense property was dissipated by Lawrence de Warren, but was restored to its former value and extent by his son and heir, Sir Edward, who rebuilt the family mansiou, and plauted with a liberal hand in the park. The direct male line of the Warreus ended with Sir George Warren, whose daughter, the Viscountess Bulkeley, came into possession of Poynton aud the adjaceut townships. The title of Bulkeley became extinct in 1822, at which time this property devolved to the late Lord Vernon.

The pleasure-grounds attached to this mansion are beautiful, and further embellished with a noble sheet of water. The park is extensive, but the greater value of the estate lies below the surface, in the coal-mines, which are well-nigh inexhaustible. The occasion of their discovery is said to be as follows:—

"An old tenant of one of the farms, who was obliged to procure water from some distance, frequently petitioned the late Sir George Warreu to have a well sunk; but seeing no probability of the attainment of his suit, although he had been repeatedly assured it should be complied with, he gave notice that he should quit the premises unless the well was immediately executed. Being unwilling to lose a respectable tenant, Sir George resolved to conform to his wishes, and the work was begun. The spring lay at a cousiderable depth, and before they came to the water, the workmen were surprised by the appearance of oue of the finest veins of coal in that country."

LAXTON HALL (about eight miles from Stamford), in the co. of Northampton, the seat of Lord Carbery.

In early times this manor belonged to the baronial family of D'Engaine, and it is generally supposed that this name originated iu a certain Richard having held the office of

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BRAMSHILL, HANTS.

chief engineer under William the Conqueror. After the lapse of many descents, the estates of this family at length devolved to two coheiresses, daughters of William Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwyck, Anne, the youngest of whom, married George Evans, Esq., created Lord Carbery in the May of 1715.

Laxton Hall stands within the limits of Rockingham forest, between Bulwick and Fineshade. It is a large and handsome pile, built by George Freke Evans, Esq., and contains many spacious and elegant apartments. The north front, which is of the Ionic order, has a handsome portico of sufficient height and size to admit carriages. The entrance-hall, or vestibule, is almost square, but rises in a spherical ceiling, terminated by a circular louvre, or lantern. A corridor of the Ionic order runs along to the end, and opens to the different chambers. The music-room is thirty-eight feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, and contains a handsome organ. The drawing-room is nearly of the same size. The library, occupying the centre of the south front, is sixty feet long, divided into three compartments, with French windows that open upon a stone terrace, of the same extent as the front itself. From this terrace is a descent to the flower-garden and pleasure-grounds. The west drawing-room is six-and-thirty feet in length.

In this mansion is a valuable collection of pictures by Guido, Rembrandt, Spagnoletti, the two Vanderveldts, Teniers, Gerard Dhow, Ruysdael, Berghem, Wouvermanns, Poussin, Cuyp, and other celebrated masters.

The woods and plantations are in a highly flourishing state, more than half a million of trees having been planted some years ago in a soil naturally adapted to the growth of timber.

WOODBINE HILL, in the co. Waterford, on an estuary of the river Blackwater, near its mouth, the seat of George Roch, Esq., a magistrate of the county.

This mansion was erected, in 1846, by the present proprietor, on a higher slope of the hill, and more to the west, than the ancient family residence, which stands in the same lawn, having been spared for old affection's sake. The house is of large size, but of no architectural pretensions. The views from it are very fine. To the north is the embouchure of the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a timber bridge, 1,787 feet in length, in connexion with a stone causeway of 1,500 feet, the whole forming a viaduct 3,287 feet in length, being one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in these islands. The county of Waterford mountains extend their long chain in the distance for a background, and in front are the river and harbour of Youghal.

This branch of the great house of De Rupe, or Roch, who were ennobled in the Irish peerage as Lords Roch and Fermoy, had their chief seat at the castle of Tourin, on the Blackwater, about ten miles distant, but forfeited most of their landed possessions from participating in the civil wars of 1641. Tourin was conferred on John Nettles, a Herefordshire gentleman, whose great grandson, in 1780, disposed of the property to Richard Musgrave, Esq., created a baronet 2nd Dec., 1782. George Roch, of Tourin, who thus lost his estates, left a son more fortunate, or more loyal, than himself—a colonel in the army sent to the relief of Derry, of whom a well-authenticated piece of Roman heroism is recorded. When Kirke, the general in command, arrived in Lough Foyle, he found a strong boom or barricade drawn across the lake, so as entirely to prevent communication with the city. With an irresolution that had nearly proved fatal to the expedition, he made no attempt to pass the obstacle, and was about sailing away without even encouraging the besieged by any words of hope, when Colonel Roch offered to swim to the town bearing despatches. He did so, having attached bullets to the letters, that he might sink them in the event of his own capture, and returned to his companions; but having been repeatedly fired upon by the Irish troops who lined the banks, his jaw-bone was broken, and three musket balls were lodged in different parts of his body. For this heroic feat he was, during the remainder of his life, honourably called "the swimmer," and he received from the king the more substantial reward of the ferries of Ireland, along with fifteen of the forfeited estates. The latter were lost to him by the Act of Resumption, and parliament, in lieu, voted him a sum of money.

OLD COURT, Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, the seat of John Kynaston Edwards, Esq.

This estate at one time formed a small portion of the district belonging to the O'Tooles, now the county of Wicklow, but which was then called the marches of the county of Dublin. In the reign of Henry VI., the estate in question was granted to Sir Thomas Mulso, an English knight, on condition that he should reduce and maintain it in obedience to the king's government. Thus tempted, the knight attacked the O'Tooles; and when he had driven them from their strongholds, erected a castle and tower, called after himself, Mulso's Court. It is said, however, that these first successes were followed by as fatal a reverse,—he himself being eventually killed in a skirmish with the Irish, and his followers expelled from the conquered territory, which thus reverted to the original possessors. In the reign of Charles I., at the

period of the Irish disturbances, it fell to the Crown, and was, some years afterwards, allotted by the Commonwealth authorities to the widow of Lieut.-Col. John Kynaston, a Parliamentarian, in consideration of his arrears of pay: his daughter and heiress married Richard Edwards, Esq., a Welsh gentleman, with whose descendants the place has continued ever since.

About the year 1685, a mansion-house was erected here by Richard Edwards: it was a very respectable structure of the old style, having the front enclosed within a walled court. This house was pulled down some time ago. The present residence is in its immediate locality.

The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, partaking of the character of the picturesque scenery of Wicklow, lie between the town of Bray and Kilruddery, the splendid demesne of the Earl of Meath.

A tower of the old Castle is yet standing, and in a perfect state.

THE GROVE, Herts, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B.

This beautiful residence of the noble family of Villiers is about two miles from the ancient town of Watford, and in a neighbourhood abounding with historical recollections. The river Gade takes its quiet course through this demesne, and the neighbouring one of Cashiobury, the time-honoured abode of the Capels, and flowing through a verdant vale enclosed by gently undulating hills, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery, and the fertility of the land. The mansion, now inhabited by the Earl of Clarendon, is of brick, irregular in its external arrangements, and boasting of no peculiar architectural elegance. Internally, however, it is replete with all those comforts and refinements which are so seldom found except in the mansions of our English aristocracy, and what is wanting in grandeur is amply compensated for in interest. In the principal apartments is contained a great portion of that noble and deeply affecting collection of original portraits, which presents to our eager gaze the lineaments of those celebrated men who threw in their lot with king or parliament in the troublous days of the first Charles, and who fought, suffered, or bled in that bitter war of opposing principles. Many of these paintings were brought from Cornbury, the Oxfordshire seat of the Earls of Clarendon, and many strange and amusing stories have been current as to the way in which a collection at once so valuable and so interesting was got together. Be that as it may, it is fortunate to find such a genuine illustration of one of the most important periods of our history in such good hands, and as they are, we are informed, an heir-loom in the family, it is by no means probable that they will ever be dispersed. To go through the whole list of paintings is out of our province, but it may be acceptable to name a few of the most prominent and remarkable.

In the *hall* is a whole length of Francis, Lord Cottington, by Vandyck. He was Chancellor and Master of the Court of Wards: escaping to Spain during the Civil Wars, he died at Valladolid about 1651; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, by Jansen; Marquis of Hertford, in armour, Vandyck; Queen Elizabeth; James I.; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Robert, Earl of Salisbury (his son); Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and John, Earl of Rochester. In this hall also are copies from Vandyck of Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, the Prince of Parma, and Henry Cary, Lord Falkland. In the *saloon* is a curious portrait of Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely, and also half lengths of her daughters, Queen Mary and Queen Anne; James II., in a large wig; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, by Sir Peter Lely—this is an admirable and characteristic portrait, and cannot be contemplated without the deepest interest. "The virtue of the Earl of Clarendon," says Granger, "was of too stubborn a nature for the age of the second Charles. Could he have been content to enslave millions, he might have been more a monarch than that unprincely king; but he did not only look upon himself as the guardian of the laws and liberties of his country, but had a pride in his nature that was above vice, and chose rather to be a victim himself than to sacrifice his integrity. He had only one part to act, which was that of an honest man, and he was a much greater, perhaps a much happier man, alone and in exile, than Charles II. on his throne." Near the portrait of Lord Clarendon is one of Lady Charlotte Hyde, in the costume of Mary Queen of Scots, and one of Catharine of Braganza, in the dress in which she arrived in England. Her hair is disposed in formal curls, her gown is black, with slashed sleeves and point ruffles. Her farthingale is large, with a lace petticoat, and in her left hand are gloves. In the *drawing-room* are portraits by Vandyck, of Lady Clarendon, second wife to the Earl, and of Sir Thomas and Lady Ailesbury, her father and mother; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond; and Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. By Sir Peter Lely—Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, daughter to Arthur, Lord Capel; Lady Newport; Sir Henry Capel; the poet Waller, and Sir Geoffrey Palmer. Sir Geoffrey was the firm friend of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon; he was imprisoned in the Tower by Cromwell, but on the Restoration was made Attorney-General and Chief Justice of Chester. In this room

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ETWALL HALL, Co DERBY.

LIBRARY

also is the celebrated portrait of the Lord Keeper Coventry, by Corn. Jansen, accounted one of the finest pictures from the hand of that highly-prized artist. In the *dining-room* is the portrait of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison. This nobleman was an active supporter of the royal cause, and died at Oxford of the wounds he received at Bristol during the memorable siege of that city. Also William, Earl of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; James Stanley, Earl of Derby, with his countess and child. This is a most interesting and splendid picture. The earl is portrayed in black, and the countess in white satin. This noble and illustrious earl was one of the most loyal of his order, and after many vicissitudes was beheaded after the battle of Worcester, in 1651, in shameful violation of a promise of quarter. This portrait is mentioned both by Walpole and Granger. Lord Goring is an admirable painting, depicting in the countenance all the notorious peculiarities of that cavalier's character. These portraits are by Vandyck. A whole length of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is by Corn. Jansen, and Lord and Lady Cornbury, by Sir Peter Lely. On the *staircase* is a curious picture of the Duke of Saxony and the Reformers; and on the *landing* half lengths of John Seldon, Esq., and Sir Henry Spelman. In the library is a fine, full length picture of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, accompanied by a man, apparently a foreign sailor, pointing to the Netherlands on a globe. But it would occupy too much of our space to detail all the gems of art which this fine collection contains. Extensive, however, as it is, we here see only one moiety of the portraits collected by the great Lord Chancellor; the remainder fell into other hands on a division of the family property. The Grove has been for many years a favourite residence of the Earls of Clarendon. Here the predecessor of the present Earl made agriculture his favourite object of pursuit, and conferred great and substantial benefits upon his countrymen, by bringing to the aid of nature all the ingenious appliances of art. He held in his own hands a farm of about six hundred acres, and in the management of stock and the cultivation of artificial grasses evinced a degree of intelligence and spirit which redounded greatly to his credit. The present noble possessor of this truly English home, when not engaged in the service of his country as a distinguished diplomatist and statesman, is fond of retiring from the turmoil of party contention to this quiet abode, and here he may delightfully enjoy that calm and repose so desirable and necessary for the over-wrought mind and over-strained energies of the politician.

ETWALL HALL, in the co. of Derby, the seat of the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton.

This seat has evidently received its name from the neighbouring village of Etwall. In the olden times this name was written Etwell, a compound of two Saxon words, signifying "a good well, or spring," an appellation given to it on account of the never-failing springs, which abundantly supply the village, the Hall, and its fishponds.

In 1540, this estate was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir John Port, Kt. Afterwards it devolved, by marriage, to the Gerards, by whom it was sold, in 1641, to Sir Edward Mosley, Bart., and he again disposed of it, in 1646, to Sir Samuel Sleigh, who died in 1679. By marriage with one of his coheiresses, Etwall became the property of Rowland Cotton, Esq., of Bellaport, in Shropshire, whose father, William Cotton, was a zealous loyalist in the days of Charles. In the very heat of the great Civil War, particular injunctions were given to the royalist army by Prince Rupert, that they should protect the property of William Cotton, Esq., at Bellaport, and in all other places. The following is Prince Rupert's order:—

"Wee doe hereby strictly charge and comand and all and every of you whom it may concern, or shall re'ieve this That imediately upon your sight or knowledge hereof you doe no manner of Injury hurte violence or damage to William Cotton of Bellaport in the county of Salop Esq. in his person goodes family halle or chattells whatsoever here or elswhere remaining. As you will answer for contrary att your uttmost perrills. Given at Salop this eleventh of May 1644.

"Rupert.

'To all Commanders and Officers and Soldiers whatsoever or anywayes belonging to his Maj't's armye."

The mansion at Etwall was originally built of brick, but Sir Samuel Sleigh, upon his coming into possession of it, faced the pile with stone, which he had obtained permission to bring from the ruins of Tutbury Castle. This casing of stone, however, at the back is not so complete but that in some parts may still be seen the long, flat Roman bricks, of which the whole was originally constructed, and which must have presented a venerable appearance, hardly compensated by the superior elegance of the new material. In no part is there any clue for ascertaining the year when the building was first erected. The Manors of Etwall and Burnaston belong to the Rev. Charles E. Cotton, and are attached to Etwall Hall.

The house contains many noble apart-

ments, and some of the bedrooms are hung with very fine old tapestry. In the picture-gallery may be seen various exquisite specimens of wood carving, while scattered through the different rooms are portraits of the Cotton family, as well as of other distinguished characters. Not the least interesting of these is the full-length portrait of Sir Rowland Cotton, who was tutor and companion to Prince Henry till the Prince's death, November 6, 1612.

Here, too, is preserved a very singular relique, originally kept at Bellaport—namely, the identical clothes in which the several persons represented sate to the artist for their likenesses. It is said that when Garrick meditated a reform in the old stage costume, he solicited and obtained permission to make use of them for models. These dresses are still preserved at Etwall, and having suffered more or less from the injuries of time, they are now undergoing as complete a renovation as the case admits of—that is, due regard being had to the perfect preservation of their character and identity.

The gardens, which are extensive, are laid out in squares, with cut hedges, and handsome terraces of turf and gravel. The pleasure-grounds are of proportionate size, and arranged with no less care and taste.

Dalbury and the hamlet of Lees, which also belong to this family, were held in the reign of Edward II. by Sir Robert Holland, but subsequently came into the possession of Sir Samuel Sleigh. They passed, upon his decease, to Sir Rowland Cotton, who had married one of his daughters and coheiresses, while Samuel Cheetham, Esq., who had married the other, obtained the Sutton-on-the Hill estate; he dying without issue, this last-named property came to his relation, Humphrey Cheetham, who gave it to the Manchester Hospital.

The living of Dalbury is a rectory. The present incumbent, patron, and lord of the manor, is the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton. The church is a very old edifice, covered with ivy, and in the later English style of architecture. Over the belfry expands a Norman arch. The font is of stone, with a cover richly carved, and in one of the stained glass windows is a figure of St. Michael, extremely ancient, to which Lewis, in his account, has erroneously assigned the date 1627, which date is fixed in the stained glass at the bottom of Sir Samuel Sleigh's arms. Here, also, in stained glass, are the arms of Sir John Port, as well as of Sir Samuel Sleigh. The communion-plate, of considerable value, is the gift of various members of the Cotton family. The present incumbent deserves to be particularly remembered for the attention he has paid to the preservation and improvement of this venerable edifice. He rebuilt the chancel and the rectory, the latter in a very superior style; and the pleasure-grounds, which are extensive, are considered to be laid out with much taste. He also presented the church with all the beautiful windows of stained and dead glass; caused the beams and various other portions of the building to be richly carved; and, finally, when it was found requisite to enlarge the church, he added a donation of one hundred pounds for that purpose to the subscriptions received from other quarters, thus freeing the parishioners from any expense whatever. Nor have his care and liberality been confined to the church alone; the parish is indebted to his generosity for a line of upwards of one thousand yards of public road, as also for some extensive and highly ornamental plantations.

LONGDON HOUSE, Staffordshire, near Rugeley (about two miles from Beaudesert), the residence of Lady Chetwynd (widow of the late, and mother of the present, Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon Hall, Atherstone, Warwickshire), and of her second son, William Henry Chetwynd, married to Blanche, eldest daughter of the Honourable and Rev. Arthur Talbot, of Church Eaton, in the county of Stafford.

The house is a handsome structure in the old English domestic style of architecture. It is built of red brick, with stone coynes and mullions, and was erected by Lady Chetwynd, the pile having been commenced in 1838, and completed in 1840. This tasteful owner of the estate formed also a terraced garden, with ornamented parapets, vases, and stone-work, all admirably laid out and arranged, adjoining to which is a farm-house, with about seventy acres attached of good and fertile soil.

From the well-chosen position of the house, upon a gentle eminence, it commands a fine view of Cannock Chase and the surrounding country. True it is that all the features of a rougher and sublimer landscape are wanting here, but quite enough remains to fill and occupy the imagination of the painter or the poet.

The principal apartments in the house are a dining-room, a library, and the entrance-hall; all excellent in their way, and bearing testimony to the taste of the architect, Lady Chetwynd, by whom, as it appears, the whole was originally designed. Many additions have since been made to the gardens, to bring them more in accordance with modern ideas as to horticultural requisitions.

BICTON HOUSE, in the co. of Devon, about six miles from Exmouth, the principal seat of the late Baron Rolle, of Stevenstone.

When the Domesday Survey was made, this manor was held in demesne by William *Portitor*, so called from his office of king's door-keeper. With reference to Bicton, his service was that of keeping the county gaol, a more useful condition for the state at large than was often to be found in such kinds of tenure. In the same way it continued to be held until 1787, when, by the parliamentary influence of the noble owner, and the payment of a stipulated sum, the lord of Bicton was relieved from this doubtful honour, under the provisions of an act for building the new county gaol at Exeter.

In the old time the name was written Bickton, but in either case the etymology of the first half of the word is uncertain, while the latter part is too obvious to need an explanation.

By Henry I. Bicton was bestowed on Henry, surnamed *Janitor*, from the condition annexed in its possession, of keeping the county gaol, as already mentioned. With his descendants it remained for three generations. In the year 1229 it had somehow—probably by royal favour—become the property and residence of Ralph *Balisturius*, or *Le Balister*, the *crossbow bearer*, a surname given, as in a former instance, from his office about the king, and which, with his descendants, was corrupted into *Alabaster*. With them the manor continued for five generations, when it devolved, by succession of heiresses, to the families of Sackeville, or Sackville, and Coplestone. By the last of these possessors it was sold, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Dennis, who, according to what we are told by the historian, Lysons, rebuilt the old mansion, enclosed a deer park, and made Bicton his chief residence. His granddaughter, Anne, coming into possession of the estate by default of heirs male, conveyed it in marriage to Sir Henry Rolle, an ancestor of Lord Rolle, who attained that dignity on the 20th of June, 1796. It should be observed, however, that this title had been previously enjoyed by his uncle, Henry, first Lord Rolle, who died without issue in the year 1750.

The mansion of Bicton is a large and handsome edifice, of no very definite style of architecture, except that it has not the slightest resemblance to the Gothic. The park attached to it is well stocked with deer, and abounds in beech, oak, and elm, the former of which is in many instances remarkably fine, the soil appearing to be particularly adapted to its growth.

READ HALL, Lancashire, the seat of Richard Fort, Esq.

This property belonged for a considerable period to the family of the Nowells, but passed from them, at the latter end of the last century, to Mr. James Hilton, of Pennington, co. Lancaster. He, however, continued to hold it for a few years only, after which it devolved to the family of the present owner.

The house stands upon the site of a yet older mansion, which, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was occupied by Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, a divine of high reputation in those days. A commencement to the present building was made in 1818, but it does not appear to have been finished until the year 1825. The architect was Mr. Webster, of Kendal. It consists of a dome with two wings, and in the centre of the south elevation has a semicircular colonnade of fair proportions, which lends to it somewhat of a classic character. Upon the west side is also a colonnade, under which is the principal entrance.

The grounds are not without interest, and possess a certain degree of picturesque beauty, the result in a great measure of art and cultivation.

HUNTINGTON COURT, in the co. of Hereford, four miles from the market-town of Kington, the seat of James Cheese, Esq., a Magistrate for Herefordshire and Radnorshire, and Deputy Lieutenant of Herefordshire, who served as High Sheriff of the latter county in 1851.

This mansion was built in 1839, by James Cheese, Esq., and is in the so-called cottage style of architecture. It commands a beautiful view of Herefordshire and four other counties, and is surrounded by a considerable estate, beautifully planted, of undulating well-farmed land, divided into suitable farms. Adjoining it is the ancient castle of Huntington, once a residence of the Duke of Buckingham, but forfeited upon his attainder, and regranted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Ambrose Cave, Kt. This, with other estates that had once belonged to the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, came by purchase to Mr. Cheese's family in the year 1774.

CLONELLY, Ireland, in the co. of Fermanagh, the seat of Folliott W. Barton, Esq.

Their old house of Cunnaughmore having fallen into a dilapidated state during the residence of the family in another county, William Barton, Esq., the second son of William Barton, of Grove, erected the present mansion in 1805. It is a plain, but substantial, as well as convenient dwelling, abounding in all the requirements for domestic comfort. The grounds belonging to it extend to about one hundred and fifty acres, laid out in lawn plantations, and affording a quiet rural landscape in the taste of modern times.

Some of the ancestors of this family have

been sufficiently distinguished in earlier times. One, Sir Robert Barton, died while on an embassy to the Sublime Porte, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His son, Thomas, served as an officer, with distinction, in the army of the Earl of Essex.

DEENE PARK, Northamptonshire, about ten miles from Stamford, the seat of Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.

This estate came first into the family of Brudenell in the time of King Henry VIII., when it appears that Sir Robert Brudenell, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, resided here.

This mansion is a large, but somewhat irregular structure, standing upon an eminence on the confines of the royal forest of Rockingham. It is built entirely of stone, with battlements and small turrets, and buttresses, and although the entire pile is low, the rooms within are lofty as well as spacious. The hall, in particular, is a noble apartment, with a fine timbered roof, its height reaching to the top of the building; and with mullioned windows of painted glass, emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the family and its alliances.

The south front has been rebuilt; at the angle is seen an octagonal tower; beyond it is the eastern front, the oldest part of the building; and at the extremity is a large square tower four storeys high, with a broad fascia under the battlements, wherein are several shields of arms.

The library, the windows of which are also of painted glass, is a good collection of foreign books, as well as of topographical and other manuscripts. These chiefly relate to the county, and were collected out of records preserved in the Tower, by the first Lord Brudenell, who, having been a zealous partizan of Charles I. in the great Civil War, was committed to the Tower upon the final triumph of the republicans.

From the eminence on which the house stands, there is a beautiful prospect, the ground in front gradually expanding, as it rises, into a spacious lawn bounded by large woods. Upon the left is a fine sheet of water with an island in the centre; upon the right are the pleasure-grounds, ornamented with temples and porticoes in the midst of dense plantations.

Some years ago a small, but neat, chapel was erected by the noble owner of the estate.

PLACE HOUSE, in the co. of Cornwall, and parish of Padstow, about thirteen miles from Bodmin, and twenty-two from Truro, the seat of Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq.

This residence in the time of the ancient Britons, and when the Celtic language prevailed in the district, bore the name of Gwarthandrea. It was afterwards called Prideaux Castle, beyond which little seems to be known of its early history.

The mansion stands upon an eminence, at the foot of which is the ancient church of Padstow. It was built by Sir Nicholas Prideaux about the end of the sixteenth century, and is a large embattled edifice that occupies the site of a former monastery, and has a castellated, but somewhat rambling appearance, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Carew, in his "Survey—1602," mentions it as "the new and stately house of Mr. Nicholas Prideaux," and adds that "he thereby taketh a ful and large prospect of the towne, haven, and country adjoining; to all which his wisdome is a stay, his authority a direction." In 1810, considerable and important additions were made, but with strict regard to the character of the original edifice, so that the whole presents one uniform appearance, a merit that is not always, or even frequently, to be found in those who attempt improving upon our ancient edifices. The western front of the building, with its Gothic library-window and circular tower, has a grand and imposing effect that can hardly be surpassed. A battery adjoining the house completes that fortress-like appearance of the entire pile which we have already noticed.

The interior of this spacious mansion bears ample testimony to the taste as well as liberal expenditure of its owners. The entrance-hall is large and striking, and from it a handsome staircase leads to the principal rooms, containing a good collection of paintings by some of the more celebrated masters. Of the portraits the two most interesting to the visitor, with reference to their subjects rather than as works of art, are those of Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, and Harriet, Duchess of Cleveland. Here, also, are several portraits by the coarse, but vigorous Opie, himself a native of the county, first brought into notice by the satirical Dr. Woolcott, whose genius had much in common with that of the artist. One can easily imagine that had Opie been a poet, he would have written like Woolcott; and had Woolcott been a painter, he would have painted like Opie. There is all the rude vigour of the Cornish hug in either, both of them more inclined to put forth their utmost strength than to study grace of attitude.

From its elevated site the Place commands to the north a magnificent view of the sea, with its rugged line of coast and its stormy waters. Upon the west the river Camel is seen winding its varied course, at one time through a wild and desolate tract, while at others it flows through a landscape with all the charms of cultivation.

The family of Prideaux is of high antiquity, dating its abode in Cornwall from a period

anterior to the Norman Conquest. The earliest recorded ancestor of the house in this county was Paganus de Prideaux, Lord of Prideaux, who was seated at Luxulian. In more modern times the name has been rendered celebrated by Humphrey Prideaux, D.D., Dean of Norwich, and author of the "Connection between the Old and New Testaments," as well as of other historic and polemic works of much merit, although less known to the general reader. He was born at Place House.

Nor are the Brunes without claims to an ancient and illustrious descent. In the year 1300 Sir William le Brune, Kt., whose name sufficiently declares his Norman origin, was chamberlain to King Edward I. From him in regular descent came Charles Brune, Esq., whose daughter married Neville Morton Pleydell, Esq. The daughter of this union became the wife of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., and their son, the Reverend Charles Prideaux, upon inheriting the Cornish estates of his maternal uncle, took the name of Brune in addition to that of Prideaux, which with the property has descended to the present owner of Place House.

TREMATON, in the co. of Cornwall, and parish of St. Stephens, about a mile from the town of Saltash, the seat of Jedediah Stephens Tucker, Esq.

The modern mansion was erected by the late Benjamin Tucker, Esq., but although a convenient and not unpicturesque edifice, it is less remarkable in itself than for the fine ruins of the same name near which it stands, and which may be reckoned amongst the most interesting relics of olden times to be met with in a county by no means unfruitful in such records.

The castle alluded to—now in a state of internal dilapidation, but tolerably perfect without—received its appellation of Trematon, or Trematern, from the adjoining village, or, perhaps we should rather conclude, gave its name to the village, for *Trematern* is a compound Cornish word, signifying "king's town," and the fortress might well have been a royal abode, which could hardly have been predicted of a small country-town or hamlet. In the days of William, whose death gave him a celebrity that had been obtained by no deed of his life, this castle was held by Reginald de Valletort, whose principal seat, however, was then at Launceston Castle. In the year 1275 it was conveyed by Roger de Valletort to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and in the first part of the next century, 1307, it was bestowed upon the unworthy favourite, Piers de Gaveston. In 1330 it was occupied by John of Eltham, brother to Edward III., by which monarch it was given, six years afterwards, with its honours and manor, to his son, the celebrated Black Prince, who was then made Duke of Cornwall. By the time of Henry VIII., the castle of the duchy had been allowed to fall into decay, whereupon all the grounds attached to them were disparked and let out on lease. This custom has been followed ever since, and thus in 1570 Trematon Castle was leased for one-and-twenty years to Thomas Briskowe; in 1591 the castle and manor, with the keeping of the gaol, were transferred to Richard Carew; in 1661 a lease of the manor was granted to Henry Seymour, and by him assigned to Sir John Carew; and in 1692, when the term of this last lease had run out, Trematon reverted, as a matter of course, to the dukedom.

Trematon Castle, of which no small portion, externally, yet remains, is situated upon an eminence rising abruptly from the river Lynher, and according to the ancient system of warfare it must have been a place of considerable strength. A rugged ascent leads to the keep, before reaching which, however, a deep abyss has to be crossed, overhung by the battlements that crown a conical mount, artificially raised, and so thickly wooded that the castle appears to be imbedded amongst the trees as in a nest,—"an eagle towering in its pride of place." From some points below, glimpses only can be caught of these noble ruins.

The donjon, or keep, just mentioned, is thirty feet high, of an oval form, with walls ten feet thick, but unfurnished with loopholes. The entrance to it is from the west, below which is a sally-port, the whole fortress being surrounded by a deep moat, the usual custodian of such buildings. It stands at the eastern end of the base court,—a space of nearly an acre in extent,—with loopholes in the walls, that are full six feet thick. The entrance to this keep is by a gateway of three arches, grooved for portcullises, while underneath is a massive square tower.

It is uncertain when or by whom the castle was first erected, the opinions on this head being almost as various as the antiquaries or historians who have written upon it. Some imagine it to have been a Roman structure; others affirm that it was built, as were the three remaining castles, by Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, half-brother of the Norman Conqueror, deducing their opinion from the fact that his son, William, resided here. Borlase, on the other hand,—a name of high authority,—remarks plausibly enough, "we are not to suppose that this William, or his father, were the builders of all the castles they held." But this, if it overthrows the last-mentioned theory, establishes nothing more certain in its place, and *adhuc sub judice lis est*, as it well may be where neither side can do more than offer conjectures. The battlements of this venerable pile command views at once varied and exten-

sive. From one side the prospect ranges over hill and dale in a high state of cultivation; while from another the view embraces the Hamoaze, Mount Edgecumbe, and the heights of Maker, extending even to Devonport and Plymouth, with all the intermediate landscape.

The exterior part of the building we have already noticed as being in a tolerable state of preservation, enough, at least, to satisfy the eye of the painter, and the curiosity of the antiquary. The same, however, cannot be said of the interior; here time, or the hand of violence, has done its worst, leaving no vestige of the olden age. The poet Carrington attributes this desolation to the former of these ruthless agents:—

> "Time saps e'en now thy withering remains,
> Majestic Trematon."

HALDON HOUSE, in the co. of Devon, about four miles and a half from Exeter, the seat of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart.

This estate at one time was possessed by Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., whose earlier abode had been for many years at *Place*, in the neighbouring parish of Ashton. He died in 1738, when his property devolved to his three daughters and coheiresses, in the subsequent division of which Haldon fell to Sir John Chichester, Bart., of Youlston, from his marriage into the family. Afterwards it passed through several hands by sale and purchase, till it was eventually bought by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., the grandfather of the present owner.

Haldon House is a large pile, built of brick, but covered with stucco, that truly English substitute for the more substantial stone of other countries. It occupies an elevated site, commanding an ample range of prospect. The wings, which are somewhat advanced, unite with the centre by means of handsome corridors. Many of the rooms are spacious, and in some are to be seen landscape paintings of a high order, by Weeninx, Snyders, Cuyp, and Rysdale. Here also are some masterpieces by Rembrandt, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of excellence. The library, in addition to a large collection of books, contains the original manuscripts of Hoker, Westcote, Risdon, Chapple, and various other writers, who are more or less celebrated for their works on the history and topography of Devonshire. The cabinet of medals to be seen here is also choice, if not particularly extensive.

The grounds belonging to Haldon House are covered with a quantity of fine timber. The plantations, which were commenced in 1772, and which crown the hills to the west and south-west, extend over somewhat more than two hundred acres, all in a very flourishing condition, notwithstanding their exposure to the winds so prevalent in this county. In the midst of the estate is a castellated pile, three storeys high, which, from its site upon the top of Pen Hill, is conspicuous to the surrounding country, over which it commands an extensive prospect. This was erected by Sir Robert Palk, in honour of his friend, Major-General Lawrence, and as a memorial of that gallant officer's exploits in India. In the house also is a portrait of him, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Attached to this domain is a farm-yard of considerable extent, and admirably arranged, mingling with much good taste the *utile* with the *dulce*. It is abundantly provided with all the offices necessary to such an establishment.

LONGFORD HOUSE, in the co. of Sligo, the seat of Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.

So far back as tradition reaches, Longford formed a part, and only a small part, of the extensive territory possessed by the O'Dowdas. It is generally supposed that sept had its first habitation there upon its settling in Ireland, although nothing seems to be known beyond conjecture of their earlier origin. The greater part of their estates passed from the family by forfeiture, the chieftains of the house being always in arms against the predominant authorities. Longford itself escaped this general confiscation, but only to be sold in 1615 to the Croftons. It would seem, however, that when the purchasers wished to enter upon their newly acquired property, they found themselves forestalled; it was already in the hands of the McSwines, who had seized it in the preceding reign, with no better colour of right than their superior means of aggression. The Croftons, according to tradition, drove out the intruders with little difficulty, but being exasperated beyond measure at the havoc committed by them in their retreat, they pursued the fugitives, and inflicted upon them a punishment at least adequate to their offences.

The old pile, called Longford Castle, is the chief attraction of this spot, as well from its venerable appearance as from the numerous legends attached to it of other times:—

> "There are tales that round the castle walls
> Flit with the sadness of an autumn wind,
> Heard in the leaves at evening."

From all appearance it must have been a place of great strength, and of yet more importance, not only as forming the principal stronghold of the O'Dowdas, but also as commanding the sole passage through the barony from Sligo to the territory of McWilliam Burke. It was here that, in the reign of Elizabeth, the boy-chieftain of the O'Dowdas was confined by his tyrannic uncles, the

McSwines, or Swenys, who, after a very common fashion amongst such relatives, had taken a fancy to their nephew's lands at a time when, from his youth, he was unable to maintain his rights. The young chieftain, however, had the good fortune to escape from his prison, when, being closely pursued, he took refuge in the smithy of a faithful follower at the old monument of Skreen. The heroic smith, having no other weapon at hand, made use of the red-hot iron he was at that moment in the act of forging. With this he did such good execution, undeterred by numbers, that he had quickly despatched seven of the pursuers, to the great satisfaction of the neighbourhood, with whom the McSwines as a clan were in the worst repute possible for their ferocious cruelty. Not that the smith's prowess seems to have been productive of much eventual good; however the immediate fray might end, the McSwines got, and retained possession of the Castle for many years, till, as we have already seen, they were expelled by the Croftons upon their purchasing the estate of its legitimate owner.

The castle of Longford was twice besieged by the troops of William III., and successfully defended by the Croftons, who for two generations were Roman Catholics, and staunch adherents of King James II. The numerous skeletons of men as well as of horses often dug up near the old walls, afford abundant evidence to the obstinacy of the struggle, and how determined were the besiegers to attain their object, whatever it might cost them. The site of their encampment still retains the name of their gallant leader, General Vaughan. At the same time it should be remembered to the lasting honour of the Croftons, that although zealous, they were not bigoted Roman Catholics nor did they limit the feelings and duties of humanity to those only of their own persuasion. The castle is still regarded with peculiar interest by the older Protestant families of the district, as having afforded a safe asylum to their ancestors when persecuted by James II., in the vain attempt to drive a whole kingdom within the limits of his own belief. What makes yet more remarkable the liberality of Henry Crofton, the then owner of the castle, is the fact that he was at this very juncture a member of Tyrconnel's parliament, and, in the language of the more furious Protestants, "an inveterate Papist." But the wheel of fortune once more went round; the predominant faith again became the undermost, and Longford had now to afford a place of refuge to the persecuted Catholics. In the grounds is an old ivy-clad house, with some rude carving and a Spanish inscription, of which only a few words are any longer legible. This sequestered spot afforded in its day an asylum to one of the sons of the same Henry Crofton who had so generously concealed the oppressed Protestants. He was a dignitary of the Romish Church, and as such was so harassed by the penal laws established against his sect, that he was obliged to change his name and seek for safety in concealment.

Here also is a small oratory, built by another son, with several armorial bearings, heads of saints, &c., all very rudely carved, with the following yet ruder inscription in Latin :—"*Nam Deus est quod imago docet, sed non Deus ipsa pune cernes sed mente colas quod cernis in ipsa.*" This evidently breathes a Protestant spirit, and affords us a clue to understand how one of the Croftons got burnt at an *auto-da-fé* in Spain upon a suspicion of heresy.

The modern house here was built in 1782, a large handsome pile of the Tuscan order, upon an elevated site, and commanding a most splendid as well as varied prospect. Being partially destroyed by fire, the present owner dwells only in a wing of it, which has been refitted for the purpose. The domains extend along the base of the Ox mountains, and although at some distance from the sea, the intervening space is so completely hid by plantations, that it appears as if bounded by hills and water. The whole has been most vividly described by Lady Morgan in her "Patriotic Sketches."

BRAY HEAD, in the co. of Wicklow, the seat of Charles Putland, Esq.

The ground on which this mansion stands was purchased from the family of John Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, about the year 1811. At the time there was no house standing upon this part of the estate, nor was it until 1850 that the present owner set about building the mansion, which now forms the family abode, tempted in all probability by the wonderful magnificence of the sea view. The edifice is a substantial pile, that seems as if expressly built to defy the stormy elements to which it is exposed. It comprises two storeys besides the basement, and is upwards of eighty feet in length, and seventy feet in depth, the form adding not a little to its general character of solidity. The offices are compact, and fully answerable to all the modern demands of comfort and convenience, in which respect an example is set here that might be followed with much advantage in some dwellings of higher pretensions.

The demesne contains about two hundred Irish acres, the principal part standing on the northern slope of Bray Head, and presenting a mingled scene of rocks and woods, that contains in itself a wonderful combination of the sublime and beautiful. The lower part is of a very opposite character, being a rich and productive soil, less pleasing, it may

be, to the eye, but much more pleasing to the agriculturist.

A still further boon for the lovers of the picturesque in combination with the past, is to be found in the ruins of a very ancient chapel. It is said—whether truly or not—to have been built by St. Patrick, and the very existence of such a legend, even allowing it to be fabulous, is a sufficient indication of the high antiquity of the building. Indeed, however improbable it may seem, it is difficult to understand how, or for what purpose, such a fiction, if it be a fiction, was first invented; it could not have originated at a time when every one knew the real builder, and how could it have obtained belief if promulgated at a period when all must have been aware that he who vouched for it knew no more of the matter than themselves?—There is much food for curious speculation in the rise of such traditions.

Attached to the mansion are two gardens, both of which are walled in, and thus to a certain extent defended from the influence of the sea blasts.

LANHDYROCK, in the co. of Cornwall, about four miles from Bodmin, and three from Lostwithiel, the seat of Thomas James Agar Robartes, Esq.

The manor of Lanhydrock branches out into three parishes, Lanhydrock, Bodmin, and Cardinham. In the olden time it belonged to the Glynns, and, after having been for some descents in their possession, devolved, by marriage with the heiress of their house, to the family of Lyttleton. In the same way, in default of heirs male, it passed to the family of Trenanee. The next change of hands was in 1620, when the estate was bought by Sir Richard Robartes, Kt., a wealthy merchant of Truro, who became a baronet in 1621, and was advanced to the peerage in 1624, by the title of Baron Robartes of Truro. This last dignity is said to have been forced upon him by the favourite, Buckingham, who compelled him to purchase the unsought honour at an expense of ten thousand pounds. The story, however, rests upon no better or more solid foundation than the general evil character of Buckingham in all such matters.

The son of this wealthy and distinguished merchant, John, Lord Robartes, became eminent as a parliamentary general in the great civil war, and garrisoned Lanhydrock House, which was for a few days, in the summer of 1644, the head-quarters of the Earl of Essex. In the temporary gleam of sunshine that afterwards, though only for a short space, lighted the Royal cause, it was taken by Sir Richard Granville; when the king, with some premature bounty, granted it to the successful commander, together with all the other estates of Lord Robartes. In the year 1646, the wheel of fortune once again went round; the parliament had in their turn triumphed, and Lanhydrock was restored to Lord Robartes. Here he lived in retirement during the protectorate of Cromwell, continuing those improvements in the house and grounds which he had commenced before the breaking out of the Civil War. It would seem that he had now completely abandoned the political creed for which he had forfeited estates, for he not only abstained from taking any part in the Protector's government, but he zealously assisted in the restoration of Charles II., and grew into such high favour with that monarch, that he was successively advanced to the various dignities of Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and President of the Council, and in 1679 he was made Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. He had originally been created Earl of Falmouth, but, according to Tonkin, he gave up that title a few days only after he had received it, in consequence of Lady Mohun ironically designating his wife as "Countess of *Penny-come-quick*," in allusion to an olden sobriquet of Falmouth. The explanation is this—"A certain person building a little house, a female servant of Mr. Pendarves (of Pendarves, about ten or twelve miles from Falmouth) came and dwelt in it, upon which that gentleman bid her brew a little ale, and on such a day he promised to come with some gentlemen and help her to some money by drinking it up." The woman, nothing loth, brewed the good ale, as directed by her former master and present patron. As ill luck would have it, a Dutch vessel came into the harbour between the brewage and the time of the appointed visit, and found the ale so much to their taste that they emptied the tub. Not long after, upon the day fixed, came Mr. Pendarves with a troop of friends; but where was the ale? Denial was in vain; excuse not less so, and the poor woman, thus driven into a corner, thought it best to put a good face on the affair, and frankly told him what had happened, concluding with, "Truly, master, the *penny come so quick*, I could not deny them." And hence originated the now-forgotten name of Falmouth. We may add that the house still remains, a half-thatched building that faces the sea, and is opposite to a place called Flushing, probably from the Dutch town of that name. The site of it is near the new quay, upon land at one time belonging to the family of Pendarves, and subsequently to Lord Dunstanville.

Lanhydrock passed to Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Mollington, by his marriage with Mary Vere Robartes, sister of Henry, third Earl of Radnor. It thus passed into the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, his granddaughter,

from whom it has descended to the present owner.

In its existing state Lanhydrock House presents to the view three sides of a quadrangle, with embattled parapets, and an entrance porch on the western, or inner side. It is built of granite, in that style of architecture which is usually considered as belonging to the early part of the seventeenth century, and stands in a fine park, the approach to it being through an avenue of sycamores nearly half a mile in length, from the park-gate to the lodge. In the centre of the pile and at the wings are eight massive iron doorways, over two of which—in the wings—are the dates 1636 and 1642, together with the initials J. L. R. (John, Lord Robartes); and on the walls are the arms of his family. The windows are large, of a square form, and divided by stone mullions, surmounted labels. A gallery, one hundred and sixteen feet long, occupies the north side of the mansion. The ceilings and cornices are decorated with uncouth representations from scripture history, and it contains, besides a picture of the first Earl of Radnor, several other family portraits.

To the south-east of Lanhydrock lie the noble ruins of Restormell Castle, embosomed in woods, through which runs the river Fowey. To the north and east is a landscape of another character, but certainly not inferior to it in interest. The vale of Lanhydrock is remarkably picturesque.

MAMHEAD, in the co. of Devon, near Dawlish, the seat of Sir Lydston Newman, Bart., brother and heir of Sir Robert L. W. Newman, Bart., who fell at Inkerman.

At the time of the Domesday survey, this place was held under Baldwin, the sheriff, by Ralph de Pomerai. In after times it belonged to the Peverels, and from them it passed in marriage to the Carews, one of whom—Sir Peter Carew—sold the manor, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, to Giles Balle, father of Sir Peter Balle, recorder of Exeter, as well as attorney-general to Henrietta, queen of Charles I. Soon after the decease, in 1749, of Thomas Balle, Esq., the last of the family, this estate was sold, by Thomas Hussey Apreece, Esq., to Joseph Gascoyne Nightingale, Esq., whose sister, Elizabeth, conveyed it in marriage to the Honourable Wilmot Vaughan, first Earl of Lisburne. In 1823, their son, John, third earl of the same name, sold Mamhead and all his other Devonshire possessions to Robert William Newman, who at the time was member of parliament for Exeter.

The house at Mamhead, which is built of Bath stone, occupies a space of nearly eight hundred feet in circumference, the masonry of the whole being excellent and substantial. The taste of the architect has led him to adopt a most unusual variety of forms throughout his edifice. The chimneys, between sixty and seventy in number, present no less than fifteen different shapes, and of the four fronts of the building there is not one that is like its neighbour, though each is uniform in itself. So also of the four towers: two are square, and two octagonal. The roof is covered with an excellent lead-coloured slate. The centre of the eastern front is particularly striking, and, when considered with reference only to itself, deserving of high commendation. The superb gallery, more than eighty feet in length, should also be noticed, as well as the splendid window of the great staircase, by which the gallery is in part lighted. The cellars under ground are capacious, and arched with brick, the offices complete, and by the modern, though somewhat questionable, use of stoves and flues, the whole building can be kept thoroughly heated with warm air.

The grounds themselves, as well as the surrounding district, are remarkable for beauty, and the hand of man has done not a little to heighten the natural advantages of the landscape. It has been the good fortune of Mamhead that more than one of its proprietors has been imbued with a taste for planting. Thomas Balle in particular, the last of his family, spared neither time nor expense for this object, and is said to have brought over from the continent a great quantity of cork, wainscot, oak, cedar, acacia, Spanish chesnut, and other exotic woods. Undeterred by the general belief that trees would not bear exposure upon the higher grounds of this windy coast, he ventured to plant even the lofty hill by which the house is sheltered, and which certainly seemed to put his theory to a severe trial. His neighbours at the time laughed the attempt to scorn, and gave to the place the denomination of *Balle's Folly;* but lo and behold! as the seasons went round, the result showed that his folly had been far wiser than their wisdom; the slips shot up into goodly trees, and the barren hill became a woodland in spite of the storms that beat it, and thus afforded a still more complete shelter to the house below. Nor is this success confined only to one class of timber. The cedars of Libanus are abundant, many of them reaching from eighty to ninety feet in height. The specimens of the quercus ilex are also very fine, and in some instances are from ten to fifteen feet in circumference, measured at three feet from the ground. Lysons tells us they were the first of the kind produced in England from acorns, the experiment having been made about the year 1696. But perhaps the most remarkable tree to be seen here is a magnificent

yew, which overshadows the churchyard, and at four feet from the ground is upwards of thirty feet in girth. The grove of magnolias is also to be noticed for its flourishing condition, and the unusual magnitude of the trunks and branches.

By the same gentleman was erected, in 1742, the stone obelisk on Mamhead Point, about a hundred feet in height, and forming a most important feature. So elevated is the site that the obelisk may be clearly distinguished from the most western and eastern part of the county.

MOUNT BELLEW, Ireland, in the co. of Galway, about fourteen miles from Ballinasloe, and upon one of the great roads from Dublin to the western parts of Ireland, the seat of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart.

This family appears to have been originally seated at Willys-town, in the county of Louth, but were transplanted to Galway by Cromwell. At the Restoration, Sir John Bellew, who had thus suffered under the iron grasp of the victorious general, recovered a part of his forfeited estate in Louth, when he settled at Bellew Mount, otherwise called Barmeath. Christopher, his second surviving son, continued to reside at Mount Bellew, and from him, in an uninterrupted succession, descends the present owner of the estate.

The house is an elegant and commodious building, with an entrance-hall in three compartments, divided by screens of Ionic columns, at once light, simple, and elegant. The length of the whole extends to three-and-sixty feet, the height and width being in a just proportion. The ante-rooms connected with the hall, each twenty-four feet by seventeen feet eight inches, open into a gallery on one side, thirty-two feet in length by twenty-six in breadth, and seventeen feet in height, the whole well calculated to make a lasting impression upon the spectator.

The apartments of this mansion contain also a choice collection of cabinet pictures; besides which there is in one room a very extensive selection of engravings, including those of all the royal cabinets of Europe, and amongst them the famous *Musée François*. The library is perhaps one of the best private libraries to be found throughout Ireland, which, indeed, is not so celebrated in this respect as the sister country, where in past times books used to be accumulated with as much zeal as furniture is now-a-days.

At what period this mansion was built cannot now be ascertained with anything like precision, or from authentic sources, but it is generally supposed to have been erected by one of the family of Bellew.

Between the house and the public road runs the Shivan, spreading to a considerable expanse as it rolls on towards the east, till it spreads into a beautiful lake. The varied outlines it then assumes, and its islands covered with fine trees, present a landscape of no ordinary interest. Through various openings judiciously made in the surrounding plantations the mansion becomes visible to the right, while from the left the church with its towers and pinnacles is mirrored on the surface of the clear waters with all the distinctness of reality. Winding on, the river now takes a southern direction, and is finally lost in a deep wooded glen, after having passed a bridge of many arches. Across this bridge is the eastern approach to the mansion, sweeping through woods and lawns to the terrace, where it unites with the northern avenue, and leads to the adjacent offices.

This estate having continued for so long a period in the hands of the same family, it will be easily imagined that both the house and grounds have undergone many alterations suggested by the changing fashion of the time, or the peculiar taste of each possessor. With very few exceptions the owners of Mount Bellew devoted themselves sedulously to the improvement of the place, and have thus left a high traditional name amongst the peasantry as benefactors of the labouring classes.

WARLEIGH HOUSE, in the co. of Devon, and parish of Tamerton Foliott, nearly six miles from Plymouth, the seat of Walter Radcliffe, Esq.

Of this place, Prince observes in his "Worthies of Devon"—"These were the lands of Sampson Foliott, in King Stephen's time, who had his principal residence at Warlegh, a seat both pleasant and profitable; for, standing near the Tamar side, and having a park and fair demesnes belonging to it, it wants no variety which sea or land can yield."

The estate remained with the heirs of this Sampson Foliott for six descents. It then passed by successive heiresses to the families of Gorges, Bonville, Copleston, and Bampfylde, till, in 1740, it was bought of the last-named owner by Walter Radcliffe, Esq., who had married a descendant of the Coplestons. He belonged to a younger branch of the Lancashire Radcliffes, a branch which at the time of the purchase had been settled in Devonshire, though in another part, for little less than two centuries.

Warleigh House is a venerable and spacious mansion. From its internal structure alone we might judge it to have been built at a period anterior to the reign of Elizabeth, but the fact is also abundantly testified by ancient records. The south front, whether designedly or not, bears the form of the letter E, a fantastic style of building, of which

more than one example might be given. Trinity Church, in the New Road, London, was avowedly built in imitation of a capital T.

The entrance-hall at Warleigh may be called baronial from its loftiness and generally imposing aspect. At the further end is a family picture, containing eleven figures, painted by Hudson, an artist of more merit than celebrity. The rooms for the most part, if not positively handsome, have a charm that to many will be far more interesting—that indescribable air which is only to be found in very ancient buildings. The feeling thus excited is very different from any that is experienced in the grandest of more modern edifices. It is not admiration that we feel, for the elements of admiration are all wanting, and perhaps it cannot be more correctly described than as an abstraction from the present time, as a bringing back of the spirit to past ages, and a thorough wakening of the imagination.

The beautiful grounds attached to this mansion, inclusive of some fine woods, are bounded on one side by Tamerton lake, and on the other by the river Tavy. Upon the left, the more elevated points command a view of the Hamoaze, as well as of the churches of St. Budeaux and St. Landulph, the junction of the Tavy and Tamar, and the winding banks of the latter river, bounded by the heights of Hengeston Down in Cornwall. Upon the right the prospect is one of scarcely less beauty, or of a less varied aspect. It extends beyond Moriston, the abbey of Buckland glancing out in the distance, and the whole scene being terminated by the Dartmoor hills.

LOSELEY, in the co. of Surrey, about two miles from Guildford, the seat of James More Molyneux, Esq., but now tenanted by his brother-in-law, John Sparkes, Esq.

At the period of the Domesday survey, that remarkable starting-point in English history, this manor was held in chief by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who had commanded the central division of the Normans at the battle of Hastings. Loseley, with other manors, was awarded to him out of the national spoil in requital of his services on that bloody day, the advantages or disadvantages of which are not agreed upon, and perhaps not completely understood, even at the present hour. In the feuds that subsequently took place amongst the sons of the Conqueror, he espoused at first the side of Robert Curthose, but eventually passed over to that of William Rufus. He died in 1094.

In the time of King Henry III., Loseley manor was held by Hugh de Deol, or Dol; but on the decease of his grandson, Robert, it passed to the two daughters of the latter as co-heiresses, namely, Joan and Margaret. Of these, the first named was married to John de Bures, and her sister to John de Norton, each of whom retained a moiety of the estate, till in time these portions were severally conveyed from their descendants to the families of Westbrook and Cross. This after awhile led to a reunion of the hitherto divided parts of the estate, and in this manner:—In the year 1395 Cross's share was purchased by William Sidney, Esq., of Stoke d'Abernon. In 1515, John Westbrook, Esq., of Godalming, sold his half to Christopher More, Esq., one of the clerks of the Exchequer. In 1532, William Sidney, great grandson of the William Sidney just mentioned, sold his share to the Christopher More whom we have already seen in possession of one half of the estate. Having thus acquired to himself the whole of Loseley, Mr. More succeeded in obtaining from the crown a grant of free warren, with licence to create a park. The enclosure comprised two hundred acres of land, or perhaps something more, the soil whereof, as the result has since proved, was admirably calculated for the growth of forest timber. His son, William, appears to have been, and most deservedly, a prodigious favourite with Queen Elizabeth, whose sagacity was not often deceived into bestowing confidence upon those unworthy of it. On two occasions—perhaps oftener—she honoured him with a visit at his mansion, once in 1577, and again in 1583, as appears from undeniable records. Before this he had been knighted (1576) by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in her presence, upon which she gave him her hand to kiss, observing that "he well deserved the honour which she had then conferred upon him." The allusion, in all probability, was to his conduct during his two shrievalties of Surrey and Sussex, and yet more perhaps for the services he had rendered the Crown as vice-admiral of the latter county, when he enforced with equal prudence and vigour the admiralty rights on the shore of his allotted district.

The son of the fortunate sheriff was no less successful than his father had been in securing the especial goodwill of royalty. From this source he obtained a large augmentation of the family estate, the lordship and manor of Godalming, in Surrey, being granted to him by Elizabeth in 1601. Neither was he less a favourite with King James I., however opposed in all his tastes and habits to his high-spirited and sagacious predecessor. By this royal pedant, this deacon, as he supposed himself, in kingcraft, he was honoured with the chancellorship of the order of the Garter, and finally made lieutenant of the Tower, when Sir Gervase Elwes was removed from that

post for his supposed, or real, participation in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

With Sir William More the direct line of inheritance failed in this family, he dying without issue; and the baronetage, which had been granted to his father, Sir Poynings, as a matter of course became extinct. The estate then passed to the Reverend Nicholas More, a younger brother of Sir Poynings, at that time rector of Fetcham, in Surrey, but who did not live long to enjoy his good fortune. His son, Robert, having deceased unmarried in 1689, he was succeeded, in 1689, by his two sisters as co-heiresses to the estate. Of these, Elizabeth also died unmarried, and thus the whole property devolved to her sister, Margaret, who conveyed it by marriage to Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., of Sefton, in Lancashire. The issue of the family became extinct with Sir Thomas More Molyneux, who died in 1776, when Loseley passed into the possession of his sisters. They, too, deceased unmarried, and, as we are told by Kempe in the Loseley manuscripts, "James More Molyneux, Esq., who is now the representative of that branch of the family which became, by intermarriage with the female inheritrix of More, the possessors of Loseley, derives the property in virtue of his descent from the above Thomas More Molyneux, who died in 1776.

Here are still remaining some vestiges of a moat, which seem to show that Loseley had in times long past a fortified mansion, the usual accompaniment, in the feudal ages, of every locality adapted to such a purpose. If, however, an edifice of the kind did, as we suppose, exist here, it has left no traces of itself behind. The present modern pile—modern, that is, by comparison—was erected between the years 1562 and 1568, by Sir William More. It is built of a greyish stone, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is no more than the uncompleted centre of what was intended, when finished, to form a square, or at least the three sides of a quadrangle. A western wing was added by the founder's son, but this was removed a few years since, though it must have been a striking feature, and of considerable extent, for it comprised a chapel and a gallery, the latter being a hundred and twenty-one feet long by eighteen feet in width.

It may be said that there is a general character of uniformity in this building, but the same is by no means preserved throughout in the architectural details. If all the windows are alike square-headed, they are far from being, even to the eye, of similar dimensions. The largest are those appropriated to the principal apartments, and these are divided into many lights by mullions and transoms. The great hall is forty-two feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, having in its bay or oriel window various emblazonments, and amongst them the arms of the More family, with the date 1568; but instead of the military weapons, which at one time figured here, the room is now ornamented in a more modern as well as a more peaceful guise by pictures.

The drawing-room, in the decorative Elizabethan style, is peculiarly deserving of notice. Upon a cornice, highly enriched, is the rebus of the Mores,—a mulberry-tree intersecting the motto, "*Morus tardè moriens—morum cito moriturum.*" This is open to so many interpretations that it is not easy to say what may be the right one according to the intentions of the inventor. Kempe explains it to signify "that the family stock, like the mulberry-tree, should be of long endurance, but that its individual descendants, like the fruit, should, by the common lot of mortality, be subject to speedy decay."

The chimney-piece in this room has by many been considered highly curious. Of the two parts which compose it—an upper and a lower—the last is of the Corinthian order, and consists of two pillars with a bracket on either side, supporting a florid entablature, and having a caryatide beneath each bracket. The pedestals, on which the whole is based, are festooned and ornamented with various sculptures, all in excellent preservation. The brackets at the sides of the mantel uphold a fascia and cornice, the caryatides being of a grotesque character, and in various attitudes.

The ceiling of this room is adorned with pendant drops and moulded Gothic tracery, the figure of a cockatrice being frequently repeated amongst its involutions. The walls are wainscoted and panelled, and the windows enriched with emblazoned shields of arms.

Many interesting portraits are preserved in this old mansion that carry back the imagination far into other times. Here we find the original portrait of the beautiful but unfortunate Anne Boleyn, wife to Henry VIII. Here too is Sir Thomas More, chancellor to the bluff tyrant, but who with all his wit and wisdom could not escape what seemed to be the common fate of all who came within the same influence. Turning to another part, we find whole length portraits of King James I., and of his queen, Anne of Denmark, originally brought here upon the visit of the royal pair to Loseley in 1603.

The park is extensive, and abounds in fine timber of various descriptions. Large plantations of fir are to be seen upon the rising ground, which skirts it towards the west, the rapid growth of which kind of wood too often tempts the planter to the exclusion

of nobler trees. To be sure it will thrive where nothing else will thrive, and in this respect has great claims upon our toleration, although if the oak be, as it has been often called, the monarch of the wood, the fir is unquestionably the lowest of its plebeians.

A small sheet of water within the limit of the grounds adds considerable life and variety to the landscape.

CARRICK BLACKER, in the co. of Armagh, the seat of Colonel William Blacker.

This property has been in the hands of the present family from the year 1692 up to the present day, the lineal succession having at no time been interrupted. The only exception to this, if exception it can be called, is when, in the reign of James II., the Blacker of that day was for a short time dispossessed of his estate for his political and religious opposition to the ruling powers. The issue of the battle of the Boyne, in assuring the ascendancy of his party, restored to him the forfeited property as a matter of course, and that after so short an interval it can scarcely be said to have been out of his possession.

The present owner of the estate is the fifth in uninterrupted lineal succession from this zealous partisan of King William III., and to the honour of the family it must be remembered there has not been at any time an absentee among them.

The mansion was built in 1692 by the William Blacker, soon after the restoration to him of the estate. It is in the old fashion of that day, namely, with double gables, and roofed with shingles of block oak, in which state it continued until 1789, when it was slated. In process of time sundry additions were made to the original building, to suit the taste or the requisitions of its successive owners.

The grounds undulate with a gentle rise from an extensive level tract which stretches along the river Bann. Here is to be seen a good deal of fine old timber, disposed in straight lines, amongst which the oaks—known to be coeval with the house—are the most remarkable. A cherry-tree of enormous size, and of the same date, is also a lion amongst these ancients, for in spite of its great age it still bears fruit with unabated vigour and abundance.

The gardens were originally disposed in terraces, reaching down from the house to the low grounds. In one part of the domain is a curious oval excavation, supposed to have been used in the olden time for judicial purposes. A considerable extent of more modern plantations stretches along the great road from Gilford to Portadown. The river Bann is brought up to the grounds, though the late drainage operations are lessening its debts very ingeniously as regards the navigation. In general the soil of this estate is extremely fertile, and well adapted to the growth of timber and the various demands of agriculture.

BIRSA and **KIRKWALL,** ancient palaces of the Earls of Orkney, at Birsa and Kirkwall, in the Mainland isle in the Orkneys.

One of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity in the Orkney islands is the magnificent palace of Birsa, now in ruins, which was reared by the ancient Earls, overhanging the sea, on the north-west coast of the Mainland isle. Birsa appears to have been a favourite residence of the most ancient Earls of the Scandinavian line; and here the famous Earl Therfrim, after his return from his pilgrimage to Rome, built a church, which he dedicated to Christ, where he was buried in 1064. Here, also, his grandson, Earl Magnus, was buried, in 1110, after his martyrdom, and here those miracles were performed at his tomb, which, together with the renown of his pure and exalted virtues, gained for him the title of Saint. The remains of the palace of Birsa attest the original grandeur of the structure. They are situated on a beautiful green spot, near the church on the sea side, fronting what is called the burgh of Birsa. This is a small portion of high land, which the force of the ocean has broken off from the mainland, and formed into a separate island. Though Birsa was a favourite residence of the great Norse Earls, the present structure was erected by their heirs, the Earls of the house of St. Clair, in the fourteenth century. It was probably built by Hercy St. Clair, Lord of Rosslyn, who had his claim to the Earldom of Orkney admitted by Haco, King of Norway, in 1377, and it was an occasional residence of himself and his two successors. William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney, resigned his Earldom to King James III., who wished to annex it to the Scottish crown, and gave to William St. Clair the Earldom of Caithness and the lands of Dysart and Ravensheugh in Fifeshire. In 1565, Robert Stewart, natural son of King James V., had a grant of the crown lands of Orkney, and was created an Earl, with that title, in 1581. He seems to have been pleased with the situation of Birsa, and he made great additions to the mansion of the St. Clair Earls. He added a magnificent front and colonnades, in the style of the palace of Falkland; and on a stone over the principal gate he caused a Latin inscription to be put, in which he arrogated to himself the titles of royalty. In order to carry on his buildings at little expense to himself, he assessed the whole country in money and personal services, and he

pressed so hard on the inhabitants, that his memory is, even to this day, held in execration.

The principal residence of the Earls of Orkney was at Kirkwall. This great structure is generally called the King's castle, an appellation which it has received from its having been the ordinary residence of the royal governors and chamberlains of the Orkneys since their annexation to the Scottish crown by James III., who dispossessed William, the third Earl of the race of St. Clair. However, it was erected by his grandfather, Earl Henry, the same who built Birsa, towards the end of the fourteenth century; and probably the same site was occupied more anciently by a palace of the Scandinavian earls. This castle is situated on the west side of the principal street, and nearly fronting the cathedral of St. Magnus, and was a place of great strength, if we may judge from its extent, the thickness of its walls, and the impenetrable nature of its cement.

This castle, like that at Birsa, received considerable additions from Robert Stewart, and his son, Patrick, the tyrannical Earls of Orkney, in the reign of James VI. (I. of Great Britain). The letters P. E. O., the initials of the name and dignity of the latter, are still to be seen in various parts of the structure. The ground floor is divided into a great many vaults, or cells, with small loophole windows, which are supposed to have been places of confinement for refractory vassals. A fine stair leads, in three flights, to the spacious and magnificent hall, fifty-eight feet long, twenty broad, and fourteen high, which was warmed by two chimneys, and lighted by three great Gothic windows. The walls of the castle are of grey stone, and at the corners there are projections of cut freestone, raised to a considerable height, in the form of turrets and bastions. The whole building forms three sides of an oblong, and though it is only two stories high, it has a most picturesque appearance, from the number and diversity of its towers, turrets, gables, and oriel windows.

Not far from the Earl's castle stands the cathedral of St. Magnus, the oldest part of which was erected in the early part of the twelfth century by Rogenwald, Earl of Orkney, in honour of his martyred uncle. This cathedral and that of St. Kentigern at Glasgow, are the only two structures of this sacred character in Scotland which have escaped the fanatical fury of the Presbyterians. It has been recently illustrated with great skill and care by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., who has spent much time in this favourite pursuit.

The ancient castle of the Earls of Orkney is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel"—

> "Harold was born where restless seas
> Howl round the storm-swept Orcades;
> Where erst St. Clairs held princely sway
> O'er isle and islet, strait and bay;
> Still nods their palace to its fall,
> Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirkwall."

"The castle of Kirkwall," says Sir Walter Scott, "was built by the St. Clairs, while Earls of Orkney. It was dismantled by the Earl of Caithness, about 1615, having been garrisoned against the government by Robert Stewart, natural son to the Earl of Orkney. Its ruins afforded a sad subject of contemplation to John, Master of Sinclair, who, flying from his native country on account of his share in the insurrection in 1715, made some stay at Kirkwall.

"'I had occasion,' says he, 'to entertain myself at Kirkwall with the melancholy prospect of the ruins of an old castle, the seat of the Earls of Orkney, my ancestors, and with a still more melancholy reflection of so great and noble an estate as the Orkney and Shetland isles being taken from one of them by King James III., after his brother Alexander, Duke of Albany, had married a daughter of my family, and for protecting the said Alexander against his brother the king.'"

The Master of Sinclair, in his manuscript memoirs, from which the above is an extract, moralizes at great length upon the ancient grandeur and various vicissitudes of his family. The sway of the Scandinavian Earls of Orkney extended nearly over five centuries, the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. At the end of the 14th century, the St. Clairs, Lords of Rosslyn, inherited the earldom from their Scandinavian ancestors. After about a century of possession, the earldom was wrested by James III. from the third Earl of the race of St. Clair, and since that time the crown lands in the Orkneys have been granted at different times to different families, and the title of Earl has been conferred on different individuals. The unfortunate Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, erected the Orkneys into a dukedom in the year 1567, in favour of her unworthy lover, James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell, just three days before their ill-fated nuptials. The title of Orkney was selected by Bothwell from his affection for his maternal ancestry, his mother having been the Hon. Agnes Sinclair, daughter of William, second Lord Sinclair, and descended from William, Earl of Orkney, whose earldom had been seized by King James III. It is a curious fact, that Bothwell's father, the third Earl of that title, divorced his Countess, the Hon. Agnes Sinclair, on the pretext of consanguinity, for the purpose of marrying Queen Mary's mother, Mary of Guise, widow of King James V. But as

this alliance never took place, Agnes Sinclair resumed her station as Countess of Bothwell.

As was before observed, the crown lands and Earldom of Orkney were conferred on a short-lived dynasty of tyrannical Earls founded by a bastard brother of Queen Mary. In 1696, the title of Earl of Orkney was conferred on Lord George Hamilton, son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, but without any grant of crown lands; King Charles I. having granted the Orkney islands, with their jurisdictions and royalties, to William Douglas, Earl of Morton, under the form of a redeemable mortgage. But his family were stripped of everything by Cromwell, on account of their loyalty. At the restoration, the then Earl of Morton resumed his rights over the islands, but they were declared null and void, and the islands reverted for a season to the crown. But at the time of the union between Scotland and England, the Earl of Morton obtained a new grant of the islands, which he and his three successors held, until James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, about the middle of last century, disposed of them for a valuable consideration to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart., the great army contractor, who was great-grandfather to the present proprietor, the Earl of Zetland.

After the Sinclairs were deprived of the Orkney islands, they seem to have continued to look with a wistful eye at their former earldom, and in 1527, Lord Sinclair, the rightful heir, made a bold though unsuccessful attempt to regain possession by force. The Lords Sinclair, as the descendants of the eldest son of the last Earl of Orkney, were the direct representatives of the mighty line of Scandinavian princes; while the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, now extinct, and the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness, were younger branches. The male line of the Lords Sinclair terminated with John, seventh Lord Sinclair, who died 1676. His only child, Catherine, Baroness Sinclair, married John St. Clair of Hermandston, a gentleman of a totally different family. Her son, Henry, eighth Lord Sinclair, in right of his mother, got a new patent of the peerage in 1677, by which the female line was cut off, and the title was given, in remainder, to his father's family, who were in no way connected with the Lords Sinclair. But in obtaining a new patent, he did not, as was customary in such cases, resign the ancient peerage, which still continued; so that when his male issue failed, although the peerage of 1677 went, according to the new destination, to the family of St. Clair of Hermandston, who now held it, the original Sinclair peerage ought to have descended to the eldest daughter of the eighth Lord, the Hon. Grizzel St. Clair, wife of John Paterson, Esq., of Preston Hall, and mother of Colonel Paterson St. Clair of Dysart, and of Margaret, wife of John Thomson, Esq., of Charleton. This lady became, on her brother Colonel St. Clair's death, heir of line of the family, and transmitted her rights to her daughter and heiress, Grizzel Maria Thomson, of Charleton, who married Colonel Anstruther, son of Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart. Her grandson, John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, is heir of line of the ancient Earls of Orkney, and is considered as being entitled to the original Sinclair peerage, which was never resigned, but still exists, and is not vested in the present Lord Sinclair, who is of an alien race, and holds the peerage in virtue of a special remainder in the new patent of 1677.

It is a strange vicissitude of human affairs that the Orkney islands, formerly a princely fief held by a potent line of Scandinavian sea-kings from their over lord, the monarch of Norway, should now be held by an opulent Yorkshire landowner and British peer, in consequence of a pecuniary speculation of his ancestor. And the fortunes of this nobleman's family are little less remarkable. There is no house in great Britain of more ancient descent than Dundas. In common with the kindred families of Dunbar and Hume, they trace their origin to the old and powerful Earls of Dunbar and March, and they have been seated in honour as barons of Dundas at least since the beginning of the twelfth century. About the reign of King James II. of Scotland, this family split into two great branches, which have ever since disputed the right of primogeniture, and each has advanced such plausible grounds, that the question is considered doubtful. However, no doubt exists as to both being authentic branches of the great original house. The one continued in possession of the ancient family estate, and is still seated at Dundas Castle; the other inherited a later acquisition, the estate of Fingask, in the county of Perth, and there is every probability for supposing it to have been the junior branch. Sir John Dundas of Fingask, was a faithful servant to King Charles I., and was knighted by him in 1633. His loyalty to his sovereign induced him to peril his life and fortune in the royal cause, whereby he was ruined. His grandson, Thomas Dundas, was obliged to dispose of his family estate, which was purchased by an opulent burgess of Perth, of the name of Threipland, who several times filled the office of provost of his native town, and also, from his extreme absolutist and high church principles, so zealously served King James II. of Great Britain, that he created him a baronet in 1687.

While the lands of Fingask thus changed

masters, from the impoverished lesser baron to the wealthy man of trade, whose posterity still holds them, Thomas Dundas completed the change of places with Sir Patrick Threipland by retiring into one in the Luckenbooths, then the principal trading street in Edinburgh. Here he enjoyed a measure of prosperity. His eldest son resumed his position as a Scottish gentleman, and allied himself, as did also his more distinguished son, General Dundas, of Carronhall, with the daughters of Earls Lauderdale and Hume.

A more remarkable fate awaited his second son, Laurence, who emerged from the Luckenbooths, to work his way upwards in the world as many of his countrymen have done before him. It would be tedious to follow the course of his early adventures. It is enough to say that during the seven years' war, he found himself in the position of an army contractor, which he knew how to turn to the best account. During one campaign he is said to have realised an immense sum by a successful speculation in the article of Hungarian horses for the army. Having acquired a magnificent fortune, he purchased estates in his native country, viz. Castlecary, which had belonged to a family of the name of Baillie, from whom he was maternally descended, and Kerse, which had belonged originally to the ancient house of Monteith, and more recently to the modern family of Hope. But Sir Laurence (for in 1762 he had been created a baronet) was anxious to spread out his wealth on the broad acres of an English county, and to acquire the means of enjoying it in a ready-made place. He therefore made a tour of observation, and having ascertained that a very needy Yorkshire nobleman was not disinclined to part with his estate, he introduced himself to him in the character of a possible purchaser, and after having inspected the place in a manner much to his satisfaction, he was invited to stay to dinner by the proprietor. After their meal was concluded, when Sir Laurence was left alone with his host, he explained fully his views and his wish to possess a fine place, and to be put at the head of a great establishment without delay. He therefore agreed to the price which his lordship asked for the estate, and offered a large sum in addition for every article of furniture that the mansion contained; and the proposal being acceded to by the peer, Sir Laurence rose from the table proprietor of that table and all its plate and glass, where two or three hours before he had sat down as an unknown guest. Sir Laurence Dundas purchased, as we have stated, from the Earl of Morton, the crown lands and regalities of the Orkney Islands, and in these, together with his Scottish estates and Aske Hall, and Marsk Hall, in the county of York, he was succeeded, in 1781, by his son, Sir Thomas Dundas. A marriage with Lady Charlotte Wentworth, daughter of William, third Earl Fitzwilliam, gave Sir Thomas that which he wanted, an aristocratic connection with the high English nobility. In 1794 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Dundas. His son, Laurence, second lord, was further raised to the earldom of Zetland in 1838, and was father of the present earl.

CRAGGAN TOWER, barony of Bunratty, and co. of Clare, the property of the Rev. John Harvey Ashworth.

There is perhaps no country in the world where the remains of antiquity are more abundant and interesting than in Ireland; certainly in no other country are they less cared for or appreciated. So little, indeed, were the remains of the old abbeys and castles valued by the population of the country, that many of them are now only known by their sites, and too often not one stone is left to mark either their beauty or their strength. They have been despoiled and pulled down to build cottages or walls, or to repair roads. Notwithstanding, however, this devastation, many an old fortalice and monastery has as yet survived the work of destruction, simply from the strength of the masonry and that strong adhesive power of the mortar, which renders it almost a matter of impossibility to sever the vast masses of which many of these buildings are composed. The county of Clare perhaps exceeds, in the number and interest of its antiquities, any other county of the west of Ireland. It contains the ancient abbeys of Ennis, Kilfenora, Clare, Kilmacduagh, and Quin, and the more fertile baronies show that they were held by the strong hand, from the numerous remains of castles, or rather fortalices, which are seen to occupy almost every desirable position. Of these baronies, that of Bunratty is the most remarkable, and it was in this most fertile and beautiful district, in particular, that the first English settlers found so much difficulty in conquering the people and maintaining their ground. It was in his attempt to subjugate this portion of the county, that the first Earl of Clare and his English army were driven by the O'Briens into the recesses of the mountains, and there compelled to surrender.

It is a question among antiquaries whether the numerous towers and castles scattered over the surface of Ireland, were the work of the English settlers only, or whether any of them were built by the native chiefs. The probability is that the English, about the thirteenth century, set the example, and the Irish chieftains soon followed it. Stanihurst tells us, speaking of the O'Neals, the O'Carrols, and others:—"*Hi principes castella*

possident, munitione ac mole lapidum fortiter exstructa," and several of the fortalices (or as they are called in the north of England, the Peele towers) which are still standing in the barony of Bunratty, certainly would appear, from the rudeness and peculiarity of their construction, to date their erection from a much earlier period than the English subjugation of that county. Many of them, however, are evidently the work of the Saxon settlers in the fifteenth and two following centuries. After the various rebellions which in those disastrous times filled Ireland with bloodshed, and drove her most ancient families into banishment, extensive grants of forfeited lands were made to the English. The grantee was, on taking possession of his lands, to construct a castle, fort, or bawn (a walled court), for the protection of his family and tenants. On the escheating of Ulster by the flight of Tyrone and Tyrconnel in 1606, King James I., treading in the steps of his predecessors, bound each "undertaker," as the settlers were then called, to the performance of the following conditions. If he had two thousand acres, within two years he was to build a strong castle, with a court or bawn about it; if fifteen hundred acres, he was to build a stone or brick house, with a strong court, or bawn; if less, a bawn. The grantees of escheated lands in every other part of the kingdom were bound in like manner. The effect of this was immediate, and in six of the escheated counties, one hundred and seven castles with bawns, nineteen castles without bawns, and forty-two bawns, were erected in a very short time. The old tower of Craggan, however (now under our notice), differed materially in its style and construction from any of these. It had no bawn, but where it was not rendered inaccessible by the lake, it was defended by a dry moat, rudely hewn out of the solid rock. It had no room, as all the Saxon towers had, on the upper story, distinguished by mullioned windows, but every part was lighted by mere loop-holes and arrow slits. There was no fireplace in the whole building, and the walls, massive and strong, presented no one feature of ornament or of curious and skilful handicraft. Judging from the combined style of the building, one would at once pronounce it as having been the stronghold of one of the original chiefs of the country, and from the designation of a portion of the land near the tower being Clonmore Thomond, it was most probably the residence of one of the chieftains of that brave and powerful sept, the O'Briens. Only a few years ago this interesting memento of past ages stood a monument of ruin and neglect. Lonely on its bold isolated rock, it towered over the valley, and cast its dark shadow on the peaceful lake. The goats cropped the long grass on its deserted walls, and the hoarse notes of the owl or the raven alone broke in upon the stillness of its desolation.

As to the history of Craggan Tower tradition is silent. In England that could not have been the case, but the tempest of revolution has ever been sweeping over Ireland, and the annals of the country present little but a series of obscure fables. There was no breathing time to gather in the recollections of the past; the gentry were generally in arms, or in exile; the priesthood were persecuted and bound down under pains and penalties; the people were consequently ignorant, and with each succeeding dynasty faded the memory of those which preceded. Irish tradition bears little upon its history; it is for the most part confined to fanciful tales of fairies, the Cluricaunes, the Banshees, or the Phookas. From what we can gather, however, the probability is, as before stated, that this fortalice was of very early erection, that it formed one of those numerous strongholds by which the country was so long and successfully defended by the O'Briens, the Malonys, and the M'Namaras, and that in its turn it shared in all those vicissitudes which mark the progress of succeeding revolutions. Previous to its restoration it bore evident marks of siege and battery, and a considerable breach on the western side marked probably the place where an entrance was effected. In clearing away the accumulated rubbish on the eastern side, a portion of a shell was found, and the ancient stone doorway, precipitated from the summit of the rock, lay buried in the soil below. All this renders the supposition probable that this tower was among those which were besieged and taken by General Ireton on his way to the celebrated siege of Limerick. From that eventful period to its restoration, it has probably remained in the same state as it was left by the devastating hands of the Parliamentarians.

This castle and much of the surrounding lands were recently the property of that misguided, but noble-hearted and accomplished Irishman, Mr. Tom Steele. In the wild and gloomy recesses of this ancient fortalice he found a haunt congenial to his own disappointed feelings and blighted hopes. Neglecting the substantial comforts of his house at Cullane, with its well-wooded park and its lovely lake, he preferred, during his short visits to this part of the country, to lurk within and about this old neglected tower; he caused even some repairs to be made, and the initials of his name are to be seen on a large stone forming a portion of the northern coign of the building. It is even said that he meditated an entire restoration, but unfortunately his funds were wasted upon other objects. It was reserved for an English-

man to effect this work, and happy are we to observe that, in the restoration of this interesting relic of antiquity, the whole has been effected with a degree of spirit and taste which reflects the highest credit upon its possessor. Scarcely can the passer-by believe that he is looking upon the same desolate spot that, only two short years ago, presented such a scene of hopeless ruin and melancholy neglect. Now, as if by the wand of an enchanter, the whole aspect of the place is changed, and we have no hesitation in asserting that when the plans of the proprietor are fully carried out, this spot, for centuries despised and overlooked, will rank among the most picturesque and most interesting retreats, not in Clare only, but in Ireland. The situation of Craggan Tower is romantic and striking. It stands in the centre of a fertile valley upon a bold and, in some parts, almost perpendicular rock, surrounded on three sides by the deep waters of a small lake. On the west it is protected by an impassable morass, now planted with various aquatic shrubs and trees, and on the land or northern side by a deep cutting in the solid rock. To the north-east two bold rocky eminences, with a ravine between them, enclose the valley on that side, and these are covered with large thorns of ancient growth, and ivied sometimes to their very summits. To the east the vale is closed in by a magnificent range of limestone rocks, a portion of the domain of Cullane, and amid these wild recesses, not long ago, was discovered a wolf's den, exhibiting many and various remains of his victims. The remainder of the valley consists of some of the richest grazing lands in the county, the deep emerald-green of which is beautifully relieved with the cerulæan hue of two small lakes, which lie like mirrors in their well sheltered recess. From the battlements the view is extremely striking. The tower seems raised to the level of the surrounding hills, and the eye wanders over a lovely prospect embracing almost every characteristic of beauty and interest. To the east and north the view is over a foreground of wild rocks, backed by woods, and a far-off country of rich and undulating grounds; westward, the eye roves over a rocky but verdant plain, sprinkled with innumerable bushes of thorn, and depastured by large herds of cattle. The low hills of western Clare, and the bold mountain of Callan, famed in legendary story, form the horizon, and far away on the plain, the waters of the Fergus and the mighty Shannon are seen gleaming at intervals in the sun. Southward, the eye ranges over the Broadford Hills and the deep mountain pass towards Killaloe, which is again bounded far—far away, by the round summit of the mighty Keepec. Though apparently in the recess of a valley, the tower of Craggan can be seen at a great distance, and a signal from its battlements could arouse the whole country. The two castles of Dangan, the towers of Ballymarkham, Ballycullen, Kilkishen, Knappogue, and Drumullan, are visible from the leads, and the interesting and extensive ruins of Quin Abbey are distinctly seen rising from the plain below. In the interior, Craggan Tower possesses nothing peculiar. A hall with a groined roof; a large room fitted up in oak, with some good carvings, and having two bay windows in the deep recesses of the walls; and a few bed-rooms at present compose the accommodations, but amid the usual modern refinements, a consistency of style and decoration has been strictly observed, and if, as a residence, it has not the endless discomforts of an old feudal tower, it still retains much of its rudeness and all of its strength and solidity. When we consider how admirably adapted many of these fortalices are to useful purposes even in these, our more peaceful days, it is surprising to observe not only their utter neglect, but also the unpatriotic indifference with which they are regarded. The Irish are aristocratic in their notions, and they talk much and highly of their descent and the great deeds of their forefathers, but the most interesting memorials of past times are suffered to go to decay, and the ancient abodes of those very ancestors in whom they would seem to glory, are not merely suffered to tumble into ruins, but are exposed to every species of disgraceful desecration. We hope a better feeling will arise, and that it will not always be left for the Saxon to build up again and to restore the old and time-honoured halls of the Gael.

RADBORNE, co. Derby, the seat of Edward Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, Esq.

About four miles from the town of Derby, on the way to Ashbourne, and a mile from the high road, stands the handsome mansion of Radborne, crowning a high eminence overlooking an extensive park planted with timber of a large size, and more immediately surrounded with picturesque pleasure-grounds and shrubberies. The estates of Radborne and Mugginton are of extent, and considerable value. The house was built about a hundred years ago, of red stone, and is handsome and spacious. The entrance-hall, dining-room, drawing-room, and library are of good size; and though there is nothing particular to remark either in the house or its furnishing, it may be taken as a fair specimen of a first-rate English family mansion. Adjoining the park, at the distance of half a mile from the house, and at the bottom of the hill, stand the church and rectory of Radborne, a dependency of the mansion-house,

the squire of Radborne being patron of the living, and the rectory having been for some generations held by a member of the family. The church, though not deserving of particular notice, is of considerable antiquity, and is kept in good repair. It, as well as the rectory, is surrounded by a very pretty pleasure-ground. Radborne and Mugginton (both of which now belong to Mr. Chandos Pole) were at the time of the Domesday survey manors of Henry de Ferrars, ancestor of the Earls of Derby, now represented by Marmion Ferrars, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton. In the 12th century, Radborne belonged to Robert Fitz-Walkelin, who bore for his arms Barry of six gules and azure, a lion rampant ermine; and it has continued in the possession of his direct descendants during seven hundred years. Margaret, heiress of the Fitz-Walkelins, married Sir John Chandos, in the reign of King Henry III., who bore for his arms, argent a pile gules. His ancestor, Robert de Chandos, came over with William the Conqueror, in whose reign he was of great note; and when the Normans began to enlarge their possessions by invading the lands of the Welsh, he won the territories of Kaerly and Goldelyve from their owner, Oweyn-Wan. He fixed the head of his barony in Herefordshire, where his male posterity continued eminent and powerful for three centuries, and had summonses to parliament as barons of the realm. The representation of the main branch of this family passed, by female descent, into that of Brydges, who became Barons Chandos of Sudely, and afterwards Dukes of Chandos, and in the female line are represented by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. An immediate younger branch of the ancient Lords Chandos was Sir John Chandos, who, in the reign of King Henry III., acquired the lands of Radborne, Egginton, and Mugginton by marriage with Margaret Fitz-Walkelin. Their son, Sir Henry Chandos, was seated at Radborne in the reign of Edward I. His son, Sir John, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry de Brailsford. His son, Sir Edward, by the heiress of Twiford, was father of a son and three daughters, of whom the youngest, Eleanor, alone had issue by her first husband, John Lawton. The son, Sir John Chandos, of Radborne, was that illustrious hero so distinguished in the wars of Edward III. in France, of whose exploits and valiant death Froissart has given so full an account. He was one of the original knights of the Garter, and died in the wars of Gascony, in the forty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward III. As he had no issue, his sole heir was his niece, Elizabeth Lawton, the only child of his sister Eleanor and her husband John Lawton. This Elizabeth became the wife of Peter De la Pole, and from her is descended the family of Chandos-Pole, of Radborne, in whose line this ancient inheritance has continued in uninterrupted male succession to the present day. Leland, in his itinerary, in the reign of Henry VIII., thus describes Radborne (Leland, vol. viii. page 70):—"The old howse of Radbourne is no great thing; but the last Chandois (in the reign of Edward III.) began, in the same lordshippe, a mighty large howse of stone, with a wonderful coste, as it yet apperithe by foundations of a man's height, standing yet as he left them. He had thought to have made of his old place a college." And again, in vol. iv., page 6, he says:—"Pole of Darbyshire, besides the partition of the lands of Chandois, which he hath with Brydges, of Gloucestershire, hath partition of Muttons, a knight sometime of Leicestershire with one Vincent," &c., &c.

The De la Poles, at the time of their marriage with the heiress of Chandos, in the reign of Edward III., were an ancient family, probably much more ancient than the two families of the same name who rose to such eminence in English history, and were illustrated by near connexion with the royal house of Plantagenet. There does not seem to be any authentic connection between these three families, though they bore the same name. And it is curious that the proprietors of Radbourne were originally De la Pole, but at a comparatively recent period adopted the abbreviation of Pole.

The De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, were sprung from William De la Pole, a merchant of Hull, whose son, Sir William, was a baron of exchequer to Edward III., and was father of Michael De la Pole, summoned as a baron of the realm by Edward III., and created Earl of Suffolk by Richard II., and Knight of the Garter. His great grandson, William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, was the most powerful man in England in the reign of Henry VI. His son, John, married Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV., and their son, John, was declared next heir to the crown by King Richard III. The accession of the house of Tudor ruined the De la Poles, and Richard, the youngest son of John, Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth Plantagenet, was slain at the battle of Pavia, in 1524, fighting for Francis, King of France. The arms of De la Pole were azure a fess between three leopards' heads or.

The Poles, who seem to have been of a different family, came into notice in the reign of Henry VII., the monarch who persecuted the De la Poles. Sir Richard Pole is said to have been son of Sir Geoffrey Pole, of an old family in Wales. But it is a curious circumstance that he had no armorial bearings, and instead of them bore the

cross of St. George. He was a Knight of the Garter, and chief gentleman of the bedehamber to Arthur, Prince of Wales. He had the honour of marrying Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence (afterwards made Countess of Salisbury). His eldest son was Henry Pole, Lord Montague, and his youngest son was Reginald, the celebrated Cardinal. The arms which the family of Pole assumed were per pale or, and sable a saltire engrailed counterchanged.

When the great Sir John Chandos died, his sisters became his co-heirs. His eldest sister, Isabel, was married, without issue, to Sir John Annesley; his second sister, Elizabeth, was unmarried; his third sister was married first to John Lawton, and secondly to Robert Colynge, but she had issue only by her first husband, a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Lawton, wife of Sir Peter De la Pole. This Sir Peter was son and heir of Sir John De la Pole, of Newborough, by his wife, Ciceley, heiress of Wakebridge. The will of Elizabeth Chandos, one of these sisters and co-heirs of Sir John, is extant, dated in the tenth year of Richard II. She gives to a certain R. Kniveton and others all her parts of the manors of Radborne, Mugginton, and Egginton, to settle on Elizabeth Chandos for life, and at her death on Sir John De la Pole, of Newborough, and Ciceley, his wife, on Peter De la Pole, and Elizabeth, his wife, and, in default of issue, to the right heirs of John Pole for ever. It is curious that in this will Radborne and the other lands are settled on Sir John De la Pole in the first instance, and then on Peter, his son, though it was only through Elizabeth, the wife of the latter, that the De la Poles had any connection with the house of Chandos. Sir John De la Pole was of Newborough, in Staffordshire, but his ancestors, at a remote period, were of Hartington, in the county of Derby. It is very possible that the Hull merchant, William De la Pole, may have been descended from a younger branch of this ancient family. The tradition of the Poles of Radborne is that there was a connection between them, though this supposition is not favoured by the arms of the De la Poles of Newborough, and anciently of Hartington, which, as they were argent a cheveron between three crescents gules, were totally different from those of the Hull family. Sir Peter De la Pole, of Newborough, in Staffordshire, and, by marriage, of Radborne, in Derbyshire, was one of the knights of the shire in 1400. Ralph De la Pole, his eldest son, was appointed one of the Lords Justices of the King's Bench in 1452. By Joan Grosvenor, he was father of Ralph De la Pole, of Radborne, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Reginald Moton, the grandson of Sir Robert Moton, by Alice Basset, eldest daughter and co-heir of Ralph, the last Lord Basset, of Sapcote, who died in the second year of the reign of King Richard II. In consequence of this alliance, the Poles of Radborne are co-heirs of the dormant peerage of Basset, Lord Basset, of Sapcote. From Ralph De la Pole and Elizabeth Moton, co-heiress of the Basset peerage, there has been a direct male succession of Poles of Radborne down to the present day. For several generations they continued to adhere to the ancient form of the name, De la Pole. But they have latterly assumed the shorter name, Pole. The family was divided into two branches, which co-existed for several generations. The elder branch became extinct in 1685, on the death of German Pole, of Radborne, when his estates were inherited by his heir, Samuel Pole, of Lees. His son, Edward Pole, of Radborne, married Elizabeth, heiress of the family of Sacheverel, and was great grandfather of the present Mr. Chandos-Pole, of Radborne. In order to commemorate their being the sole representatives of the illustrious Sir John Chandos, and in consideration of having inherited their estates from him, the family have, very properly, added the surname of Chandos to that of Pole. Mr. Chandos-Pole, besides Radbourne, possesses a picturesque old manor-house in the north of Derbyshire, called Park Hall, situated between Chesterfield and Sheffield. He married Miss Wilmot, niece of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, by whom he has a numerous family. His eldest son married a daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

CASTLE FORBES, in the co. of Aberdeen, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes.

Castle Forbes, anciently called Putachie, now the principal residence of the premier baron of Scotland, is situated on the north bank of the river Don, which passes through the grounds in its course to the ocean. The castle is situated at a short distance from the south-west corner of the mountain Bennachie, which there becomes the boundary of the vale of Alford. Rising immediately from the Don, and surrounded by very extensive plantations, the lawn slopes gradually to the river side, and the view from the castle, being uninterrupted, is varied and extensive. The building is modern, having been erected by the late Lord Forbes, in the castellated style of architecture, and it forms a striking and picturesque object from all points of the valley beneath.

Besides erecting this castle, the late lord greatly altered and improved the place. The grounds are very beautiful, diversified, and finely wooded. The house is very spacious, with an extremely handsome suite of public rooms, and abundance of accommodation for

tho family and guests. The principal external feature is a massive round tower, which gives an air of solidity and strength to the castellated mansion.

The family of Forbes is one of the oldest in the north of Scotland. Its original ancestor, John de Forbes, possessed the lands of Forbes in the reign of King William the Lion. His descendant in the fourth degree was John de Forbes, who in the fifth year of the reign of King Robert III. was made his majesty's justiciary within the bounds of Aberdeen. He died in 1405. His second son, William, was ancestor to the Lords Pitsligo, who are represented in the male line by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, and in the female line by Sir John Stewart Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo. John de Forbes, eldest son of Sir Alexander de Forbes, held a command in the Scottish army that was sent to the assistance of Charles VII. of France against the English, and he had a share in the victory of Baugé, in March, 1421.

Soon after 1436, he was created a peer of parliament. He married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and granddaughter of Robert III., king of Scotland. From this marriage descended a long line of Lords Forbes, who, next to the Earls of Huntley, held the highest place in the shire of Aberdeen during many generations. Their alliances were with families of great and distinguished lineage: Keith, Earl Marischal; Gordon, Earl of Huntley; Stewart, Earl of Athol; Lundin, of Lundin; Keith, of Inverugie; Gordon, Earl of Huntley; Seton, of Touch; Elphinstone, Lord Elphinstone; Forbes, of Pitsligo; Campbell, of Calder; Brodie, of Brodie; Forbes, Lord Pitsligo; Innes, Bart., of Orton; and Hunter, of Palmood. The heiress of this last family was the wife of the late Lord Forbes. Her mother was Lady Caroline Mackenzie, daughter of George, Earl of Cromarty, and her paternal family, which she represented, was one of high antiquity in the county of Roxburgh. There is said to be an old rhyming charter to this family, granted by King Malcolm Canmore:—

"I, Malcolm Canmore, King, in the —th year of my reign,
Give to thee, Norman Hunter, of Palmood," &c., &c., &c.

James, second Lord Forbes, had two younger sons, from both of whom descended distinguished branches of the family. From the Hon. Duncan Forbes was descended the baronet's family of Moreymusk, from whom the Grant family purchased that beautiful seat, but who acquired, by marriage, the estate of Pitsligo, by which they are now designated. From the Hon. Patrick Forbes are descended the baronet's family of Craigie Var, who are now heirs presumptive of the Sempill peerage, and the Earls of Granard, in Ireland, now represented by Earl Granard.

It is a curious circumstance that there is preserved at Castle Forbes a letter of recommendation from King Charles I. to the King of Persia, in favour of the cotemporary Lord Forbes, who is styled in that document *Earl* of Forbes.

The late Lord Forbes was a general officer, and served with distinction in the last war. In March, 1808, he was appointed second in command of the troops in the Mediterranean. He was subsequently, for many years, Lord High Commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. The present peer is Walter, eighteenth Lord Forbes, and a baronet of Nova Scotia. He married Horatia, daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., by whom he has issue.

Thirty years ago, there was, and there probably still is, at Castle Forbes, a very remarkable picture, placed among the family portraits, but very unlike the usual contents of the ancestral gallery of a British gentleman.

The portrait is that of a very handsome young man, with a noble but emaciated countenance, and a large, dark, impassioned eye. He is dressed in the habit of St. Francis, and there are beside him a crucifix and a skull. The inscription on the side of the picture is in Latin, and sets forth that the original of the portrait was John Forbes, descended paternally from the Dukes of Forbes, in Scotland, and maternally from the Scottish royal family; that he renounced his birthright, and a wealthy marriage which his father had arranged for him; that he embraced the monastic life, and entered the order of St. Francis, as Father Seraphicus; and that at an early age he died of the plague in Flanders, having caught the disease while nursing the sick in an hospital. This remarkable young man, who abandoned, for the sake of religion, the fairest prospects which this world could bestow, was John, master of Forbes, the eldest son of John, the eighth Lord Forbes, by his first wife, the Lady Margaret Gordon, eldest daughter of George, fourth Earl of Huntley. The portrait is, as we shall see, a foreign painting, and the mistake of substituting duke for baron was not unnatural in a continental country, where the rank of a baron does not correspond with that rank in the nobility of Britain, and where the dignity of a duke may be considered as about tantamount to that of an English or Scottish peer. And it is true that Father Seraphicus was maternally descended from the royal family, the Earls of Huntley, his mother's ancestors, being sprung from Princess Anabella, daughter of King James I. The eighth Lord Forbes, who was a decidedly Protestant nobleman, was second in command of the King's forces

under the Earl of Argyle, against the popish Earls of Huntley and Erroll at the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594, and the next year he joined the King against these rebellious noblemen. Notwithstanding this, his first lady was a Roman Catholic, and a daughter of the very Huntley against whom Lord Forbes was in arms. Possibly her hand might have been the bond of reconciliation between the families. It would appear that she was divorced from Lord Forbes, who married secondly Janet, daughter of James Seton, of Touch, by whom he had Arthur, who succeeded him as ninth Lord Forbes. The inscription on the tombstone of this lady, as discovered by the late Lord Forbes in Aberdeenshire, leads to the conclusion that she must have for some time survived her separation from her husband; at least, she lived to see her two sons members of the order of St. Francis. The epitaph states that, though most unhappy as a wife, in consequence of disagreement in religion with her husband, she had the extreme happiness of seeing two sons become converts to the true faith, and follow the rule of St. Francis, as members of his order. Two sons are mentioned in the epitaph, whereas, in the genealogical notices of the house of Forbes, we know of but one, John, the master of Forbes, the subject of this brief statement.

The history of the portrait is peculiar. The late Lord Forbes was a general officer of distinguished merit, and during the great European war he had a command in Sicily. On one occasion he was quartered in a Franciscan convent, and the superior, after he had ascertained who he was, and had been won by the most amiable and pleasing manners of his distinguished guest, informed him that the convent possessed a portrait of one of his family, or, at least, of his name, which he would be glad to present to him. Lord Forbes immediately recognised the portrait as that of his remote collateral ancestor, the eldest brother of his great-great-great-grandfather, and the heir apparent to the honours of his house, which he had abandoned for the sake of a life of religion and poverty. The prior of the Franciscan convent told Lord Forbes that the Scottish father, Seraphicus, had been a person of considerable note in the order, and was highly prized for his piety and charity. Lord Forbes joyfully received the portrait, and brought it home to Castle Forbes.

LOUGHCOOTER, co. Galway, the seat of Lieutenant-General Viscount Gough, G.C.B.

This fine seat, which derives interest alike from its many beauties, the adventures of the families that have formerly held it, and the connection it now has with the brave name of Gough, lies on the confines of the ancient country of the O'Shaghnassies, an old Milesian family, who first appeared prominently in Irish history in the reign of Elizabeth, when their castles, guarding the narrow strip of land between the mountains of Loughrea and Burren and the sea, and thus commanding the only road between Connaught and Munster, gave them much influence. Of the many islands that grace the lake, which is about three miles long, two contain the ruins of castles, whose watery ramparts secured them against a *coup-de-main;* whilst two more, now occupied by a very large heronry and a noisy colony of rooks, and until 1851 constantly visited by a fine eagle, white with age, tell by the crumbling walls of old churches, that there the hermit or the monk fled from the intrusion of a wicked world. The surplus waters of the lake rush through a rocky river-bed until they reach a lovely spot known as the Ladle, when they sink into a cavern at the end of a picturesque dell, adorned with fine trees and shrubs by the first Lord Gort, and replanted a few years since by the present viscount. The fanciful river vanishes and reappears again three times before reaching Gort, a town built by Sir Thomas Prendergast, and much improved by his descendants, more especially the late and present Viscounts Gort, and which occupies the site of the anciently strong castle of Gortinchegorie. When Ludlow, one of Cromwell's ablest generals, summoned this fortress to surrender, in the civil wars, the then possessor, Sir Dermod O'Shaghnassie, sympathised at heart with the opponents of the parliament, but not daring to avow his hostility to Ludlow, he negotiated with that rough Covenanter; but the latter, suspecting that an order to surrender sent to his men by Sir Dermod was purposely so worded as to be disobeyed, angrily gave the order to assault, which was done by the English, and resisted by the Irish with equal fury, and the castle was not taken until it was on fire, and most of its defenders had either thrown themselves over the battlements into the river, or perished in the flames.

Sir Dermod's estates were seized by Cromwell; restored to Roger, the knight's heir, in 1678; and by him again forfeited in eleven years afterwards, when they fell for a while into the possession of the crown.

Brigadier-General Gustavus Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Boyne, was the next owner of the then bleak and rugged lands which surround Loughcooter, but he only held them for two years, when he exchanged them with William III. for other estates, and that monarch granted them, with the sanction of parliament, to Thomas Prendergast, a younger son of the ancient house of Newcastle, in Tipperary, as a reward for his services in discovering the assassination plot

of 1696, and for the honourable steadiness with which he withstood the efforts made by the king in person, positively refusing to give up the name of a single conspirator, until released from his engagement by the treachery of the friend to whom he was pledged. As this family and that of Grace are, we believe, the only ones now extant, deriving from the leaders of Strongbow's invasion of Ireland, which have not been absorbed into the peerage, our readers will not dislike following for awhile their chequered fortunes.

Maurice de Prendergast was lord of the castle and parish of that name in Pembrokeshire, when Richard, surnamed Strongbow, the second Earl of Pembroke, of the De Clares, inflamed the military ardour of the neighbouring knights by describing the prizes to be gained in an invasion of fertile Erin. He resolved to share the dangers and rewards of such an expedition, and in the same haughty spirit which led the invading Cæsar to burn his vessels on the British coast, thus proclaiming retreat impossible, Prendergast freely granted his Welsh castle and estates to the Commandery of Slebech, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

He landed in Ireland the day after the Earl of Pembroke, having with him a retinue of ten knights and sixty archers, a welcome addition to Strongbow's diminutive army. Distinguished in all the actions which followed, he obtained as his share of the conquered lands a large territory around Ferns, in Leinster, to hold by the service of ten knights; but the dastard McMurrough, although unable without the Normans to recover that crown his vices had lost, thought that he could now retain it without their aid, and his insolence was, after Strongbow's departure, so offensive, that the disgusted Sir Maurice prepared to return to Wales with two hundred men. The King of Leinster opposed his embarkation, and the irritated Norman thereupon joined his troops to those of Donald, the Irish Prince of Ossory, who still upheld his independence; but Prendergast found as much treachery in the camp of the FitzPatricks as in the halls of McMurrough, and he finally fought his way through the territories of both the princes, and sailed to Wales. When, however, Strongbow returned to Ireland, he consented to accompany him. The Milesian chiefs now negotiated, and among them Fitzpatrick requested a conference with De Clare. Sir Maurice, sent to escort him to the Anglo-Norman camp, pledged himself to bring him back in safety; and the ancient historian, Regan, recounts with admiration how nobly he performed this promise to an enemy who had injured him, drawing his sword, and crying out it was only after his death the English chiefs should lay hands upon the Prince of Ossory, whom they shamefully wished to detain. In 1175, Sir Maurice went to England to oppose the rebellion of Robert, Earl of Essex, whom he and Robert FitzStephen brought a prisoner to the king, then in his duchy of Normandy; but finally returning to Ireland two years afterwards, he soon assumed the habit of that military order which had already felt his liberal affection, and in 1205 he became "Prior of Kilmainham, and Master of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem."

Philip, his only son, acquired Kinsellagh and the Duffren, co. Wexford, with Isolda, the sole heir of Robert de Quiney, Constable and Standard-bearer of Leinster, and she should also have succeeded to these heritable offices; but though her rights were acknowledged, the powerful Raymond le Gross made the constableship the price of his consent to command the then disheartened English, and the turbulent army despised the justice of an infant girl's claim. Philip de Prendergast was summoned as baron in 1205 and 1221, and his grandson, Jeffrey, to whom his lands in Tipperary, Cork, and Waterford, descended, was fined one hundred shillings in 1281 for not attending parliament. His descendant, John Prendergast, of Newcastle, was made Sheriff of Tipperary during the king's pleasure in 1359 (as his father, Jeffrey, had been in 1327), and "Sir Morres Pryndyrgas' sonnes" appear among "th' Englyshe lords and noble folk of Munster," in a return called for by Henry VIII. (State Papers, A.D. 1515.)

This monarch, by conferring, a few years afterwards, the barony of Cahir upon Sir Thomas Butler, with remainder to his heirs general, unwittingly prepared a tragical fate for one of the Prendergasts. The Lord Cahir had by his first wife an only son, his successor, who died childless; and by his second wife, the Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, daughter of Thomas, twelfth Earl of Desmond, and heir to her nephew, James, the thirteenth earl, he had two daughters, of whom the eldest wedded the then lord of Newcastle, and her son, Thomas, was therefore eldest coheir to the title and estates of Cahir, on the death of his uncle the second baron; but the heir male of the family, Sir Thomas Butler, supported by his all-powerful kinsman, the Earl of Ormonde, seized the castle and estates, and having acquired the friendship of the Lord Deputy Sidney, that official persuaded Queen Elizabeth to grant the title anew to him. To reconcile, however, injustice with law, it was necessary as a preliminary to obtain the nominal consent of the rightful heirs. This was at first refused; but to brave the anger of the Ormondes, the Lord Deputy, and the queen herself, was more than a subject dare do at that time, and on the 14th July, 1585, Mr. Prendergast and Eleanor, Lady de Bathe,

the junior coheir, executed a release granting their rights to the title and estates then vested in them to Sir Thomas Butler, from whom they have descended to the Earls of Glengall. Robbed of his birthright by the influence of the Butlers, Mr. Prendergast endeavoured to strengthen his position by an alliance with the most potent branch of that great family, marrying the Lady Eleanor, sister of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormonde, and his own kinswoman through the Desmonds, whose saltire gules they both quartered. He died in 1626, leaving his estates, and the remembrance of the injustice which had curtailed them, to his eldest son, James.

On the 12th December in the following year, the youthful heir of Newcastle was seated in the halls of Cahir. The visit was well meant, but perhaps he should not have entered that castle of which tyrant injustice had deprived his father. In the excitement of wine, hot words were exchanged between the Prendergasts and the Butlers, until the Lord Dunboyne, one of the latter, did his kindred a shameful service by slaying the young guest who had trusted to their hospitality. For this murder he was tried by his peers in the following year, Lord Aungier being Lord High Steward; but the Lord Dockwra alone pronounced him guilty, all the other peers present assenting to an acquittal.

Thomas, the brother and eventual heir of this murdered gentleman, preserved Newcastle from the all-absorbing grasp of Cromwell by a lucky accident. After its capture, the Protector left a few men to destroy it, and proceeded up a mountain road to Dungarvan. He had not progressed far, when strange sounds from the direction of the castle alarmed him, and he hastily returned with a squadron of horse to defend his men from what he conjectured to be an attack of the Irish; but finding the noise was only caused by a pack of hounds confined in one of the vaults, he angrily ordered them to be killed. Some of his officers, however, interceding, he spared the canine lives, and requested Mr. Prendergast to accompany the army with his dogs. A few good runs could mollify even parliamentarian hearts, and when the army reached Dungarvan, the officers obtained from Cromwell a licence for Prendergast to return to his estates, he engaging to demolish all castles thereon within one month. At the Restoration, he obtained a decree of innocency, and died in 1725, at the great age of 108 years. He has left numerous descendants, among whom we may name the gallant Lieut.-General Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, and Major-General Charles O'Neil Prendergast, late of the Grenadier Guards, distinguished at Salamanca and Vittoria, who was the chief of this ancient race, but died whilst these sheets were passing through the press; but the one with whom we are more immediately concerned is Thomas, to whom the Gort estates were granted.

A brave and able officer, he distinguished himself highly in the wars of the low countries, where he served as a brigadier-general. He was knighted in 1697, was created a baronet in 1699, became M.P. for Monaghan in 1703, and was killed at Malplaquet in 1709, gallantly heading a charge of the 22nd Regiment in that bloody contest, when the following strange entry found in his tablets will, despite the last sentence in it, make us feel certain that the supernatural coincidence of a weighty battle occurring on the fatal day thus prophetically foretold, must have led him to consider his death inevitable:—

"Being in bed with my wife last night in this my house in the city of London, I dreamt that James Cranwell, a native of Clonmell in Ireland, and who died in my service three years ago, appeared in my livery, and told me to prepare for death, for that I would die this day year. Though having no superstition on the subject, I note this as a curious memorandum, if such an event should happen me.

"Thos. Prendergast.

"7ber 11, 1708."

He died poor; and having married Penelope, only sister of William, first Earl Cadogan, that nobleman obtained an act of parliament enabling him, as guardian of his nephew, the second baronet, then a minor, to sell the ancient property in Tipperary and Waterford, in order to release that in Galway from debt. By this proprietor the modern town of Gort was founded, and he made great improvements in the surrounding district, bringing into cultivation the hills at the south side of Loughcooter, the primæval forests by which they were once covered having been improperly cut down during his minority. He erected an extensive mansion near the "Ladle," already described by us, which was burned down soon after its completion, not without a suspicion of incendiarism, whilst the heirs of the O'Shaghnassies, encouraged by the votes of parliament which had rendered void the grants of forfeitures to the Earl of Athlone and others, carried on a hot legal contest for the recovery of their former possessions. Sir Thomas, however, obtained a verdict in his favour in 1750, and was protected against further litigation by strong resolutions of the House of Commons in 1753 and 1755. He was for many years M.P. for Clonmell, around which the ancient patrimony of his family lay, in the Irish parliament, and for Chichester in that of England; was a Privy Councillor, and Postmaster-General; but dying issueless in 1760, was succeeded by his nephew, John Prendergast, first Viscount Gort, who in the next year commenced

planting those woods which have made of the bleak and craggy lake of Loughcooter so lovely a spot. He put an end to the long disputes with the O'Shaghnassies, granting a pension to the heir of that house, and receiving from him as a mark of his gratitude the original grant to that family by Queen Elizabeth of the seneschalship of their country, a curious document, still, we believe, in Lord Gort's possession. He had planned the erection of a mansion in the Italian style at the south side of Loughcooter, but the site and order of architecture were both altered by his nephew, the Right Honourable Charles Vereker, who succeeded to him as second viscount.

To the refined taste and large expenditure of the latter nobleman this seat owes its present celebrity. He descended from Ludwig von Verreyken, Councillor of Brabant, who settled in London as agent to Philip II. of Spain in 1590, was ambassador to France in 1598, returned to London in a similar capacity in 1599, and negotiated the treaties of peace with England in 1604 and 1609, and from whose eldest son the Counts of Loren-Sart in Brabant, and the Barons of Impden, represented in the female line by the Prince de Chima, derived; his paternal seat was at Roxborough, near Limerick, which city was represented in parliament by him and his family for eighty-nine consecutive years. But he was charmed with the capabilities of Loughcooter, and here he erected the present Gothic castle, from designs by Nash, in that noble simplicity of style which he rightly conceived would harmonize best with the nature of the landscape. Much of the edifice being purposely concealed from view, the stranger finds it difficult to account for the vast expenditure known to have been incurred here, to such an extent, indeed, as to place a burthen upon the property which has rendered its preservation impossible to his son, who had inherited his good taste, and under whose auspices many great improvements had been made in the town of Gort, and extensive plantations formed at Loughcooter, to shelter and succeed the few patriarchal oaks which alone survived of the old forest we have already referred to as cut down during the minority of Sir Thomas Prendergast; but when we learn, for instance, that the greater part of the extensive gardens, and of the site of the offices, was blasted to a considerable depth out of the solid rock, and the gardens then filled with rich soil carried from distant spots, their walls being formed of limestone laboriously cut to the size of bricks, and that the undulating sward, occasionally broken with huge rocks, which extends from the castle towards the lake, is also to a great extent artificial, we are equally struck with the great sums such operations must have cost, and the skill and taste with which they must have been conducted, thus effectually to conceal all appearance of art.

Loughcooter is now the property of Viscount Gough, a fine soldier, whose gallant deeds are of too recent a date to make any description of them necessary. Painful as it must have been to the noble house of Gort to part with a seat with which they had been so identified, it should be some consolation to them to feel that it has passed to those who can be only comparatively styled "strangers," the family of Gough, descended from Francis, Bishop of Limerick in 1626, having been for many generations their hereditary and intimate friends, and having supported them in all the political contests in which they were formerly engaged at Limerick; whilst we have heard it is to the late Lord Gort that the brave Viscount Gough owes that commission which was the first step in his brilliant military career.

CORTACHY CASTLE is a seat of the Earl of Airlie, in the north-western part of the co. of Angus. It is situated in a valley adorned with extensive plantations, and watered by the river Esk. The ancient gardens are quaint and curious, and there are many venerable trees in the vicinity of the castle.

This house is of great antiquity, but it has received large additions in late years. The number of apartments is about forty. The public rooms are handsome, well-proportioned, and very lofty. There are many family portraits, and some by Jameson, the Scottish Vandyck. The pleasure-grounds around Cortachy are highly embellished, and there are several handsome bridges in the approaches to the house. Lord Airlie has other seats in the county of Angus, one is called Auchter House, and his estates are of great extent.

The family of Ogilvie is of very great antiquity. It was first raised to the peerage in the person of Sir James Ogilvie, of Airlie, who, in 1491, was created a lord of parliament. The successive generations of this house have been remarkable for their loyal devotedness to the cause of the Stuarts. James, eighth Lord Ogilvie, succeeded his father about the year 1618. He was penetrated with strong monarchical principles, and in 1639 he was rewarded by his sovereign with the higher title of Earl of Airlie. In 1640, he left Scotland in order to avoid being compelled to subscribe the covenant. The estates of parliament, being informed of his departure, ordered the Earl of Montrose (at that time a Roundhead) to take possession of Airlie Castle. His son, Lord Ogilvie, who had been left there, refused to surrender it, and swore that he would defend it to the uttermost, and after interchanging some

shots the assailants desisted. But the estates of parliament soon after sent the Marquis of Argyle against it with five thousand men. When Lord Ogilvie heard of his coming against him with a force so irresistible, he wisely evacuated Airlie Castle, with all his men. Argyle accordingly demolished Airlie and Forther, his two principal seats, destroyed everything that he could, and plundered the tenants and retainers of the Ogilvie family of all their goods, corn, and cattle. This incident has given rise to the beautiful ballads, "The Bonnie House of Airlie," and "Young Airlie:"—

"It fell in about the Martinmas time,
And the leaves were falling early,
The great Argyle and all his men came
To plunder the bounie house of Airlie.

"'Come down and kiss me, Lady Ogilvie,
Come down and kiss me early,
Come down and kiss me, Lady Ogilvie,
Or there's be nae a stane standing of Airlie.'

"'I winna kiss thee, great Argyle,
At night or morning early;
I winna kiss thee, thou false, false lord,
If there should na be a stane standing of Airlie.

"'But take me by the milk-white hand,
And lead me down right hoolie,
And set me in a dowie, dowie glen,
That I may not see the fall of Airlie.'

"He has ta'en her by the shoulder blade,
And thrust her down before him,
Syne he set her on a bonnie hill top,
Bade her look at Airlie falling," &c., &c., &c.

The heroine of this song was the Hon. Helen Ogilvie, daughter of George Ogilvie, eleventh Lord Banff. Her husband, who became second Earl of Airlie, was, like his father, distinguished for his loyalty to Charles I. and Charles II. John, fourth Earl of Airlie, the grandson of Lady Ogilvie of the ballad, was father of a son who took a more prominent part in public affairs than himself. In 1745, while the Earl remained at home, Lord Ogilvie took the field, and joined Charles Edward at Edinburgh, on the 3rd of October, with a regiment of six hundred men, many of whom were of his own family and name. Lord Ogilvie's wife was a talented, beautiful, and highly-gifted woman, the daughter of a race of daring and spirited border chiefs, and sister to two men who, in their day, were distinguished for talent and energy of character, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart., and John Johnstone, of Alva. Her name has become so celebrated in Scottish romantic history as a heroine, and she has so completely thrown her husband's great grandmother into the shade, that she has been sometimes, though quite erroneously, connected with the ballad of "The Bonnie House of Airlie," from which we have given some extracts.

Margaret, Lady Ogilvie, wife of David, Lord Ogilvie, eldest son of John, fourth Earl of Airlie, and daughter of Sir James Johnstone, third baronet of Westerhall, and Dame Barbara Murray, his most energetic and talented wife, daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank, was one of the keenest supporters of the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward Stuart, when he raised his standard in Scotland in 1744. Finding the Ogilvies somewhat backward and hesitating in the cause, she persuaded her husband that so long as his father, the Earl of Airlie, did not appear in the field, he risked neither rank nor property by heading the clan. He perilled his own life and liberty, indeed, but those were freely offered to the most popular prince who ever asserted his contested rights to a throne. Lady Ogilvie's principles and enthusiastic fervour of character being well known, she was watched by the Whig authorities, that her words or acts might be laid hold of against her. At a public dinner at Dumfries, she was called upon for a toast, and whilst her politic mother sat trembling lest something violently Jacobitish should be given, she, with a sly look and loud voice, proclaimed, "The Duke of Cumbernauld." Lady Johnstone, amazed out of all her proprieties, exclaimed, "Good heavens! Margaret, who ever heard of such a toast?" When the term of Charles Stuart's fortunes approached its close, Lord Ogilvie was more than commonly unwilling to continue his support, and as the only way of securing her husband's attendance at the fatal battle of Culloden, Lady Ogilvie rode with him herself at the head of the clan. She was a beautiful, graceful woman, tall and fair, and an admirable rider, and she took charge of a led horse for her husband in case of accidents on the field. Towards the end of the day, her husband rode breathless up to her, and told her that the battle was lost. He mounted the charger she led, escaped to the coast, and got safely off, through Norway and Sweden, to France, in the service of which country he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a regiment. Lady Ogilvie remained upon the field, somewhat stupefied by grief and disappointment, but wholly fearless.

She was taken prisoner, along with many other ladies, and conducted to Edinburgh Castle. After a few days' confinement all the ladies were released, and restored to their families, excepting only Lady Ogilvie; and upon the application of her friends to know the reason of her detention, the government returned for answer, that "so much mischief had been done by women taking an active part in the Stuart cause, and so many had incited their husbands to take the field, who would otherwise have stayed quietly at home, that it was necessary to make an example amongst them; and as Lady Ogilvie was

the one at Cnlloden of highest rank and greatest inflnence, she had been selected." Lady Ogilvie was accordingly tried, convicted, and condemned to be executed on that Monday six weeks, in the place where traitors snffered at Edinbnrgh.

Meanwhile her confinement was not rigorous; her friends had inflnence enough to secure her decent lodging and attendance, and they were frequently admitted to see her.

Amongst those who had access to her room was the washerwoman every Saturday, a little, ngly, deformed person, with a peculiar hitch in her walk. Lady Ogilvie told this woman that she had an irresistible wish to learn how to walk like her, and she made her walk np and down to teach her, every time she came, and always kept her a long while in her room. On the last Saturday preceding the execution, the washerwoman brought in the lady's linen towards snn-down, and was, as usnal, long kept, but it was not this time to practise walking, but to change clothes. "Give me your dress," said Lady Ogilvie, "and take mine; no one will harm yon, and yon will save my life." The clothes were changed accordingly, and Lady Ogilvie, limping in imitation, took up the basket, joined the wash-girl, who was waiting ontside, and passed with her throngh the gates of the castle, and clear of the sentry's beat. The girl thonght her mistress was strangely dumb, and ont of temper, but she was much more snrprised when this little crooked mistress snddenly threw down the basket, rose up into a tall, majestic woman, and ran down the High street with all her might. When Lady Ogilvie reached Abbey hill, she there found horses and dress ready, and she rode by settled stations the whole way in safety, from Edinburgh to Dover, seeing the hue and cry ont after her at every town she entered. At last, after many a narrow escape and many a weary hour, she found herself on board a vessel ready to sail for France.

The vessel had heaved her anchor, when a sudden embargo was laid upon every sail in the harbour, and the captain and crew were obliged to wait, for government had sent down an agent to search the ships for Lady Ogilvie, who was snpposed to have taken refnge in one of them. The agent soon came on board, bearing a huge picture, the size of life, of a great, stout, masculine woman, whom he called Lady Ogilvie. The courageous and quickwitted fngitive canght a sight of the pictnre, and was instantly reassured. She walked up to the agent with the ntmost composure, and stood looking at the portrait. "Ah!" said she, "is that the picture of the Lady Ogilvie? I knew her very well; it is strikingly like, and if yon go by that you cannot do better." The man stared at her, and thanked her cordially. He then examined all the other passengers, and, bowing to her, left the vessel. The embargo was taken off, the sails were hoisted, and the brave lady escaped to France, where she joined her hnsband, and where she died at the early age of thirty-three. She left a son, David, who was called Earl of Airlie, but as he left no issue, the earldom went to his kinsman the late earl. She had likewise a daughter, the "Lady Margaret," who married Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballendean, in Perthshire, the father of the present Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., heir of line of the honse of Airlie, who possesses an admirable picture of his noble and beantiful grandmother. There is also a portrait of her at Cortachy Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie.

The officer on guard the night of Lady Ogilvie's escape, was Captain Browne, the father of the late Lady Wedderburn, Lady Hambden, and Lady Hope, of Luffness. He was very anxions to go ont to a party on that night, and persuaded a brother officer to take his place, telling him that he had nothing to do but to go into his prisoner's room in order to see that she was safe. The officer accordingly went to Lady Ogilvie's room, and seeing a person seated there, he bowed, slnt the door, and believed that all was right. When the mistake was discovered at ten o'clock the following morning, Captain Browne was brought to a court-martial, and broke. The constant and grateful support of the distinguished families whom he had obliged, in time restored his ruined fortnnes.

David, Lord Ogilvie, the husband of this heroine, lived many years abroad in the service of the King of France, who made him a Knight of St. Louis. He refused at the hands of Napoleon the arrears of his pension, which had been unpaid since the commencement of the revolution, disdaining to have anything to do with the French service after the murder of Louis XVI. Snbseqnently to his father's death in 1761, he was styled Earl of Airlie, and he died at Cortachy in 1803, in his seventy-ninth year.

David Ogilvie, the son of Lord Ogilvie and his heroic wife, was, like his father, styled Earl of Airlie, notwithstanding the forfeiture. He died unmarried in 1812, and was snceeded by his uncle and heir male, the Hon. Walter Ogilvie, who was also styled Earl of Airlie. His son, David, eighth earl, had his honours confirmed by act of parliament in 1826. He died in 1849, and was snceeded by his son, David, the present earl.

There are some curions circumstances connected with this family, which it is the more appropriate to mention here as they relate to Cortachy Castle. It is said that a short time

before the death of a Countess of Airlie, a strange rustling of silk is heard in the room where the portraits of the old Countesses of Airlie are hung, as if the sound proceeded from the pictures. This was distinctly heard by some ladies, friends of Margaret Bruce, the Countess of Airlie, who were on a visit at Cortachy a few months before her death, which happened in June, 1845.

Before the death of an Earl or Countess of Airlie a loud drumming is heard in the park at Cortachy, as if the drummers of a regimental band were exercising in the pleasure-grounds. This strange sound was also heard by a different set of visitors from those above mentioned, who spent some days at Cortachy a short time before the death of the late countess. These guests were astounded, while dressing for dinner, to hear a loud and continued drumming in the park at no great distance from the house. At dinner they mentioned the circumstance with surprise, saying that they were not aware of any troops being stationed in the neighbourhood, and yet they had heard the drummers of a regiment going through their exercises not far from their windows. This remark caused a sudden gloom to overspread the company, most of whom were aware of the existence of this strange family warning. Lady Airlie was then in excellent health and spirits, and so continued for some time after, but in the course of a very few months she died.

DONERAILE PARK, co. Cork, the seat of Viscount Doneraile.

"There the most daintie paradise on ground,
Itselfe doth offer to the sober eye,
In which all pleasures plenteously abownd,
And none does others happiness envye,
The painted flowers; the trees upshooting hye;
The dales for shade; the christall running by;
And that which all fair works doth most aggrace,
The art which all that wrought appeared in no place."

Thus sang Edmund Spenser, looking on this "faire countrie," above two centuries and a half ago; and such terms are aptly suited to describe it now. Strange that so many years should have rolled into eternity, producing such changes in the social condition of mankind—the institutions of states, their forms of government, the habits and pursuits of the dwellers of the earth—and yet the features of the earth are unchanged! The mountains still stand sublime, the river flows in its accustomed channel, trees put forth their verdure and flowers their sweet odours, for they obey a law that is of God—fixed, immutable, unvaried. Seasons change in their turn; the rain falls, the winds blow, but the earth is the same. It is the creation of the Divine Architect, and He alone has power to cause an alteration.

There are some exquisite sylvan views in Doneraile Park. The river Awbrey—Spenser's Mulla—winds its silvery way through the extensive grounds. The scenery is varied by gently swelling knolls, green and close shorn; while wide-spread meadowy niches by the river side give promise of an abundant hay-harvest. The house is a fine commodious mansion, owing much to the beauty of the site. It crowns the summit of a hill sloping to the waters of the Mulla. Adjoining the mansion are conservatories, stored with the choicest exotics. The stream is spanned by several rustic bridges, which have a beautiful picturesque effect. These grounds bear token of having shared the fury of the tempest in January, 1838, on which occasion the storm did considerable damage among the grown timber; breaking branches, snapping stems, and uprooting some of the oldest trees. Several gaps mark the power of the wind on that memorable night.

While rambling beneath the shade of the fine old trees, we mused on the great men who here sought relaxation from the turmoil of courts and camps; and never did the veteran statesman, tired by a long life of court intrigues, or factious interests, fly for repose and quietude to a sweeter haven, where, in contemplating the frivolities of the past, he might prepare for the solemnity of the future.

The family of Lord Doneraile—St. Leger—is of great antiquity in Ireland, and its members have filled the highest offices in the Irish Government. The first of the family of whom we find mention, Sir Anthony Sentleger, A.D. 1540, was Lord Deputy of Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Councillor. He assembled a parliament at Dublin, 33rd Henry VIII., which changed the royal style and title from Lord to King of Ireland, and his manners and address were so winning, that many of the disaffected Irish chieftains made their submission to the English rule. In Mr. O'Flanaghan's "Origin and Progress of the English Law in Ireland," he thus notices this exemplary governor:—"Sent Leger was a very politic man. He determined to adopt a different course from his predecessors in office; and, instead of seeking to exterminate the Irish, or breaking truce with them, to conciliate and protect them, as fellow-subjects. The effect was magical on the Irish chieftains, their hearts were softened by kindly treatment, the reverse of that they had formerly experienced; and, if it had not been for causes which speedily infused poison into the cup of joy, peace, civilization, and national prosperity would have marked the wisdom of Sent Leger's government."

The son and grandson of this enlightened man successively filled the office of Lord President of Munster; the latter of whom had a magnificent Presidency Court at Doneraile, and built the parish church, as

appears from the following inscription in black marble over the east door:—

"This Church was first built by the Right Hon. Sir William St. Leger, then Lord President of Munster, Ann. Dom. 1633, and afterwards was rebuilt by the Right Hon. Arthur, Lord Viscount Doneraile, Ann. Dom. 1726."

The family of St. Leger were raised to the peerage in 1703, and this branch of the family gave four possessors to the title, but having expired in 1767, the present race became ennobled by the creation of Baron Doneraile, of the peerage of Ireland, 1776; and were advanced to a Viscounty in 1785.

CAHER HOUSE, co. Tipperary, the seat of the Earl of Glengall.

Although the mail-coach passenger, whirling through the town of Caher, may not consider there is anything peculiarly attractive in the long range of ordinary building, which, he is informed, is "the lord's house," to entitle it to a place among picturesque castles and mansions, we beg leave to lead him to the front, as the town side is the rear of the edifice, and erelong he will correct his mistake. Before him flows the Suir,—

"The gentle Suir, that making way
By sweet Clonmell, adorns rich Waterford."

A spacious domain spreads for two miles in front of Caher House, embracing both sides of the river, and affording a variety of exquisite scenery. The visitor will feel greatly pleased with the taste displayed in laying out the grounds, and the pretty cottage in the secluded dell, so generously given for the use of pic nic parties by the noble owner. The scenery is bold and romantic. The river is a fine deep stream, gliding through a rich and fertile land. It comes flowing and gushing from the shrines of Cashel and Holy Cross, and the castled steep of Ardfinnan. On its high and beautiful banks have events taken place that stand prominent in the annals of Ireland. Its waters, in days of old, floated to the beach of Waterford the English ships bearing the allies of MacMurrough, to seize Ireland as the reward of their adventurous valour. At Cashel was the synod assembled that adopted the English rule—

"When the emerald gem of the western world,
Was set in the crown of the stranger."

It glides past the ruins of lordly hall and hallowed fane, and the waves were red with the tide of war where now the busy mills with their ceaseless wheels disturb the placid water. Caher House is a spacious well-built mansion, and contains numerous rooms of elegant proportions. The ancient castle of Caher is close to the lawn, and of great antiquity. It is of singular appearance but considerable extent, and is built on an island, having the river flowing round. It consists of a square keep, with an outer and inner ballium, a small court-yard lying between. There are seven towers flanking the outworks; of these four are circular and three square. Some few years ago, the entire castle was put in complete repair by Lord Glengall, who caused particular attention to be paid to the style of the building, so that uniformity with the old foundation might be preserved; and never was a restoration more successful, for the new portion harmonizes exactly with the original structure.

Caher Castle has had its share of blows in the various conflicts that have agitated this land. In Elizabeth's reign, A.D. 1599, the Earl of Essex besieged it with his whole army, when the garrison, encouraged by the hostilities to which the English army were exposed from the attacks of the Earl of Desmond, and, doubtless, incited by the want of military skill in the general of the besieging army, held out for a considerable time, but at last was compelled to surrender. Again, in 1647, the trumpet of war called the inmates to the walls. It was then invested by Lord Inchiquin, who, unlike his predecessor in attacking, gave the garrison nothing to hope for from supineness, but proceeded to storm at once, took the outworks by assault, on which the castle was speedily surrendered. The dread of a still more formidable enemy than ever appeared before the walls, banished even a show of resistance, when on the 24th February, 1649, a note thus directed, and in the following terms, was received in the castle:—

"For the Governor of Caher Castle. These.
"Before Caher, 24th February, 1649.
Sir,
"Having brought the Army and my Cannon near this place,—according to my usual manner in summoning places, I thought fit to offer you Terms honourable for soldiers. That you may march away with your baggage, arms, and colours, free from injury or violence. But if I be necessitated to bend my cannon upon you, you must expect the extremity usual in such cases. To avoid blood this is offered you by
"Your servant,
"Oliver Cromwell."

The terror of Cromwell's name was so great, that the garrison instantly evacuated the fortress. The parliamentary leader seemed proud of his success, for he instantly wrote a dispatch to England announcing it.

"To Hon. John Bradshaw, Esq., President of the Council of State. These.
"Cashel, 5th March, 1649.
"Sir,
"It pleaseth God still to enlarge your

interest here, The castle of Caher, very considerable built upon a rock, and seated on an island placed in the midst of the Suir, was lately surrendered to me. It cost the Earl of Essex, as I am informed, about eight weeks' siege with his army and artillery. It is now yours without the loss of a man."

The family of Butler, Earls of Glengall, are a branch of the great house of Ormond, tracing descent from the third earl. They claim their title of nobility far back; the Butlers having been Barons Caher since Queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1583, of the Irish peerage. The earldom is recent, 1816. The present is the second earl; he succeeded his father in 1819, and was elected a representative peer in 1830.

HALL PLACE, in the parish of Leigh, Kent, the handsome seat of Thomas Farmer Baily, Esq., stands in a park of nearly two hundred acres, about two miles and a half from the classic demesne of Penshurst. It is in the Elizabethan style, with additions in the Gothic.

LISNEGAR, co. Cork, the seat of Lord Riversdale.

Some time ago, we visited Lisnegar, the mansion of Lord Riversdale. Although the summer had passed, and the autumn was verging on the decline, and the leaves were fast dropping in sere and yellow heaps, the scenery and dwelling looked truly enchanting. A more striking contrast to the feudal castle than this mansion can hardly be conceived—in state, and purpose, and appearance. The one calling up visions of days and years when the earth was filled with war, and there was required a site where the eagle would seek a place for his nest whereon to build the fierce knight's dwelling—and moat and barbican, portcullis and loop-holed wall, contributed to render that dwelling secure from assault. That time is gone by, but its vestige remains in the strong-built castle. Here, on the other hand, upon the verdant turf stands the beautiful and graceful mansion, denoting how days of peace and security have come. No walls surround it, no flanking towers protect the portal—there is no need. Lisnegar is a house for enjoying life peaceably and tranquilly.

We rode across the hills, and the way is somewhat difficult of access where the mountains raise their crests aloft, but it is wild and picturesque. Passes are met away from the level road, and these swept round the base of highlands, affording glimpses of rich tillage country beyond—valleys white with fields from which the corn had been severed, and the farmers' houses looked comfortable and prosperous with their well-filled yards, crowded with corn-stacks and hayricks. We passed through the neat town of Rathcormac, and reached the lodge gate. A long avenue, bordered on either hand by laurel hedges, close cut, and forming an impervious screen, invited our progress Forest trees of magnificent dimensions dotted the lawns, and some rose from amid the screen and threw their boughs over the evergreens. An archway, verdant as ivy could make it, permitted our passing under its battlements into a yard—the walls and dwellings surrounding being clad in the same green clothing:—

"A rare old plant is the ivy green."

The grounds are not very remarkable; they are nearly a dead level, and it bespeaks a great deal for their proprietor's taste and assiduity in landscape gardening that so much has been made of them; but the house is well worth seeing. It is in the Elizabethan style, and the peaked and pointed gables, the deep mullioned, square-casemented windows, and heavy clusters of chimneys, produce their usual picturesque effect. Some very fine antlers are judiciously placed over the door-way, and near the centre of a tall archway leading from the court-yard, which have a good effect. The entrance is in the centre, a plain door surmounted by an embayed projecting window, and over the embattled parapet appears a quaint front, from the centre of which rises a large cross and flag-staff. This mansion, in its present tasteful aspect, is not of very ancient date, but it might pretend to vast antiquity from the luxuriant garb of ivy in which it is profusely invested. A very good argument in favour of this friend to the admirers of the picturesque, is in a volume of agreeable essays, by one of Nature's most ardent followers, Charles Waterton. It is a commonly received notion that ivy is ruinous to any tree to which it attaches, but the following extract from so high an authority as that esteemed writer, proves that the notion is erroneous. Mr. Waterton says, "Ivy derives no nutriment from the timber trees to which it adheres. It merely makes use of a tree or a wall, as we ourselves do of a walking-stick when old age or infirmities tell us that we cannot do without it. There can be no doubt as to the real source from which the ivy draws life and vigour—from the ground alone the maintenance proceeds. An opinion prevails that ivy not only deforms the branch to which it adheres, but that it is injurious to the growth of the timber itself. My wish for the preservation of birds urges me to attempt the defence of my favourite

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland St.

HALL PLACE, KENT,

THE SEAT OF THOMAS FARMER BAILY ESQ.

plant on these two important points. If I may judge by what I see with my own eyes, I must conclude that ivy is noways detrimental to the tree which has lent it a support. Having given ivy to many trees, and refused it to others in the immediate vicinity, and on the same soil, in order to have a good opportunity of making a fair examination, I find, upon minute inspection of these several trees, that they are all of fine growth, and in a most healthy state; those with ivy on them and those without it not varying from each other in appearance more than ordinary groups of forest trees are wont to do. Neither is this to be wondered at when we reflect, that the ivy has its roots in the ground itself, and that it does not ascend in spiral progress round the boll and branches of the tree; its leading shoot is perpendicular. Hence it is not in a position to compress injuriously the expansive powers of the tree, proportionably stronger than its own. Thus we find that the ivy gradually gives way before them, so that on removing the network (if it may be so called) which the ivy has formed on the bole of the tree, we find no indentations."

No apology is needed for the length of this extract, so valuable from the high character of the writer; and the effect of ivy in ornamenting buildings is fully exhibited in the mansion of Lisnegar. The grounds are extensive, and beautifully kept, but, as we have already remarked, are too level to afford any variety of scenery. Directly in front of the mansion is a wide gravel walk of great extent, running straight towards the demesne wall and a gate leading to the road. A profusion of evergreens are planted at each side of the walk, and rustic seats are placed under shady canopies. To the left stretches a fine expanse of water, fed by a mountain rill which flows through the grounds It crosses the walk in front of the mansion, and stepping stones enable the passenger to continue his progress dryshod. On another road is a handsome bridge, thrown across the limpid water, which makes a pleasing object in the landscape. Lisnegar was the ancient seat of the Barrys, a very ancient Anglo-Norman family, who acquired vast possessions in this part of Munster. David de Barry, of Rathcormac, sat in the upper house of parliament as baron, in the reign of King Edward I., anno 1302.

The family name of Lord Riversdale is Tonson, and the present peer is the third baron. The peerage is Irish, created in 1783. The father of Lord Riversdale was an officer in the army, and a member of the Irish parliament. He represented the borough of Baltimore in the House of Commons for forty-six years. By marriage with the eldest daughter of James Bernard, Esq., of Castle Bernard, sister of the first Earl of Bandon, he had issue, of which the last surviving son is the Right Rev. Ludlow Tonson, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, one of the most gifted preachers in Ireland.

CASTLE WIDENHAM, the seat of Henry Mitchell Smyth, Esq.

This castle, with the adjacent town, was formerly a portion of the territory of the Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, one of the Anglo-Norman families, who, in the days of Henry Fitzempress, arrived and settled in Ireland. They gave their name to castle and town—the latter still retains the appellation Castletown Roche, and is a very considerable village in the county of Cork. There is a charming view opening from the east bank of the river near the bridge. The Aubeg here runs into the gloom of the arches, the bridge itself being a conspicuous object in the foreground. On one side is a lofty ledge of rock crowned by hanging woods. A gentle hill breasts the opposite side; and along the brow is the parish church and portion of the town. The background is filled up by extensive mills, and a rocky steep surmounted with a tiara of towers—the castle we have mentioned. Having renewed our acquaintance with the honoured walls very lately, we remarked considerable renovations and additions, all of which met our warmest approbation, as they are in perfect keeping with the Anglo-Norman castle yet erect. This remnant of feudal times rises to a great elevation, and the summit, which is easily reached, the stone stair being perfect, affords from every side superb prospects.

The family who built this castle traced their descent from David de la Roche, who lived in the reign of Edward II. He was royally descended by his mother's side, she being daughter of the Princess Joan of Acre, and granddaughter of the English Justinian, Edward I. They were created Lords Fermoy after their arrival in this kingdom; and it would appear the name was originally De Rupe, for in Charles the First's reign the peer's signature was "De Rupe and Fermoy." The following account of the seizure of Lord and Lady Roche by Sir Walter Raleigh is very interesting:—

While Raleigh lay in this city (Cork), he performed signal pieces of service against the rebels; among others, Zouch ordered him to take Lord Roche and his lady prisoners, and bring them to Cork, they being suspected of corresponding with the rebels. The Seneschal of Imokilly and David Barry, having notice of this design, assembled seven or eight hundred men, to fall on Raleigh either going or on his return. Raleigh quitted Cork with about ninety men, at ten of the clock at

night, and marched towards Bally-in-Harsh, twenty miles from Cork, the house of Lord Roche (a nobleman well beloved in this country), and arrived there early in the morning.

He marched directly up to the castle gate; whereupon the townsmen, to the number of five hundred, immediately took up arms. Raleigh, having placed his men in order, took with him Michael Butler, James Fulford, Nicholas Wright, Arthur Barlow, Henry Swane, and Pinking Huish, and knocking at the gate, three or four of Lord Roche's gentlemen demanded the cause of their coming; to whom Raleigh answered, that he came to speak with their lord; which was agreed to, provided he would bring in with him but two or three of his followers. However, the gate being opened, he and all the above-mentioned persons entered the castle; and, after he had seen Lord Roche, and spoken to him, he, by degrees and different means, drew in a considerable number of his men, whom he directed to guard the iron gate of the court lodge, and that no man should pass in or out; and ordered others into the hall, with their arms ready. Lord Roche set the best face he could on the matter, and invited the captain to dine with him. After dinner, Raleigh informed him, that he had orders to carry him and his lady to Cork. Lord Roche began to excuse his going, and at length resolutely said, "That he neither could nor would go;" but Raleigh letting him know that if he refused he would take him by force, he found there was no remedy, and therefore he and his lady set out on the journey in a most rainy and tempestuous night, and through a very rocky and dangerous way, whereby many of the soldiers were severely hurt, and others lost their arms. However, the badness of the weather prevented their being attacked by the seneschal and his men; for they arrived safe in the city by break of day, to the great joy of the garrison, who were surprised that Raleigh had escaped so hazardous an enterprise. As for Lord Roche, he acquitted himself honourably of the crimes he was charged with, and afterwards did good service against the Irish.

From the date of the following inscription on a stone imbedded in the wall of the church at Castletown Roche, we think it must refer to this lord and lady. The date Smith assigns for the above arrest is A.D. 1580.

"Orate
Pro bono statu
Domini Maurici
Roche vice co-
met: de Fermoy et
Dominæ Elinorie
Maurici ux:
Pro Anime ejus
Anno Domini 1585."

The loyalty of this family should have preserved them from suspicion. In a petition presented to the Lords of the Council in 1614, it is stated that in Tyrone's rebellion, three of the sons of Lord Roche were slain, and many of his people. The castle maintained a brave defence against the beleaguering army of Cromwell during the parliamentary war; and the famous Countess of Derby was not singular in displaying the heroism so remarkable in a female breast, for Lady Roche proved that her fidelity to her sovereign was superior to regard for her own safety. She refused to yield up the castle, and sustained a siege for several days with great spirit; but a battery having been brought to bear on the walls from a place since called Camp Hill, she found the place untenable, and was forced to capitulate. Though the Lord Roche might have retained his estates on submitting to Cromwell, he refused to break his allegiance, and accordingly confiscation deprived him of his possessions. He retired to Flanders, where he obtained the command of a regiment, and would have lived in comfort, if not affluence, but the pay which should have supported his family was contributed to assuage the exile of his prince; and how was he repaid?—"Put not thy trust in princes," saith the proverb. Charles II. was restored to the throne of his fathers! but was Lord Roche to the castle of his? The following letter, addressed from the Earl of Orrery to the Duke of Ormond, dated June 14th, 1667, recommending Lord Roche and his destitute family to his Grace's favour, is the fullest answer:—"It is a grief to me to see a nobleman of so ancient a family left without any maintenance; and being able to do no more than I have done, I could not deny to do for him what I could do, to lament his lamentable state to your grace." The family sought and found, like so many of their countrymen, the maintenance and employment in foreign kingdoms they of right ought to have found in their own.

The present proprietor of this castle and the estate on which it stands, is Henry Mitchell Smyth, Esq., J.P., a younger son of the house of Ballinatray. He acquired the property by marriage with Priscilla Widenham Creagh, heiress to Charles Widenham, into whose family the castle and lands came in Cromwell's time. The founder of the house of Smyth appears to have been Sir Richard Smyth, Kt., who married Mary, sister of the celebrated Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. His son, Sir Percy, was conspicuous for his loyalty during the fearful civil wars of 1641, and subsequent years. He raised a force of one hundred men to assist the President of Munster, Sir William St. Leger. Various political appointments rewarded his zeal; and he was one of

the remonstrants against the cessation of arms agreed upon between the Marqnis of Ormond and Lord Muskerry, in A.D. 1644. His son represented the borough of Tallow in the Irish parliament.

CASTLE-COOKE, co. Cork, Ireland, the seat of William Cooke Collis, Esq., J.P.

On a lofty hill, which flings its shadow fully across the silver waters of the Ariglin river, rushing for its cradle among the Gualty mountains, a few miles from Kilworth, co. Cork, stands a high solitary tower. This is Castle-Cooke; and a few hundred yards from the castle steep stands the residence of the Collis family. Like many houses of the old school, it is of very irregular architecture, apparently built more as convenience suggested than art designed, and now full of angles and gables, returns and fronts. A roomy house nevertheless, and a sweet residence for an ardent lover of the chase. In the adjoining kennel have long lived

"Hounds that made the welkin ring,
And fetched shrill echoes from the hollow earth."

The old tower, in its airy height, gives a look of respectable antiquity to the place. The view from this portion of the demesne is extensive and beautiful. In front opens a deep and wooded glen, through which the waters of the Ariglin river force their way, and the plains of sand borne by the floods in winter show the strength and breadth the waters then display. Oak coppices and fir groves darken the hillsides, and clothe the steep on which the castle is built. To the east extends the picturesque glen, where the Earl of Kingston has recently added a tasteful summer villa to his other residences in this country. The blue and lofty peaks of the Gaultys bound the view in this quarter. A wild and primitive district extends from Castle-Cooke to the Kilworth mountains, where the Waste Land of Ireland Improvement Society might labour with signal advantage. In this retired and secluded region there settled down, some time about the year 1670, by some singular chance, one Thomas Cooke, a wealthy merchant of London town. What on earth induced him to quit the sound of Bow bell for the lair of the Rapparee, near Kilworth mountains, I cannot conceive; but it is possible he lent moneys to the Williamite generals, as many adventurous men then did, on condition of getting grants of the lands forfeited by the adherents of James II., and in return for his gold Cooke got the acres along the Ariglin banks. Certain it is he fixed his dwelling here, in this tower upshooting high, and "Burke's Landed Gentry" records the descent of his progeny. The castle and lands having passed into female hands, went with them to the Collis family, by marriage of Martha Cooke with the Rev. William Collis, and from these is descended William Cooke Collis, Esq., J.P., the present proprietor. His eldest son married Miss Hyde, of Castle-Hyde, but, he dying without male issue, the heir-apparent is the Rev. Maurice A. Collis, who is married to Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Talbot Crosbie, of Ardfert Abbey, and granddaughter of Lady Anne Crosbie, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Glandore.

BOLSOVER CASTLE, in the co. of Derby, the property of the Duke of Portland.

The following notice of this curious old place is intended to be supplementary to that already given. In the former account of Bolsover Castle its history is traced from its original construction, soon after the Norman Conquest, to its reconstruction by Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, and her son, Sir Charles Cavendish, to whom it had been granted by his step-father, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The original foundations of the Norman fortress remain, and Sir Charles Cavendish seems to have restored it exactly to its former state, with such modifications as the taste of the Elizabethan time superinduced on the ancient Norman style. All the rooms in the basement and first storeys are arched, and supported on pillars. The Norman architecture is observed in all these arches, though they are probably higher and more elegant than those in the original structure. It is supposed by some antiquarians that the lower portions of the pillars in the basement story are original, and as old as the time of Henry I. There can be no doubt as to the remote antiquity of the foundations; and the early Norman walls can be distinctly traced from the shrubberies below the castle. The kitchen, larder, and servants' hall are noble and lofty old rooms. There is a tradition that, from the latter of these rooms a secret stair leads to a subterranean passage which communicates between the castle and the church, which is situated at the distance of a quarter of a mile. In the first storey, the pillars rest on the spot immediately above the pillars of the basement, and are of similar height, but of a more ornamented character. The arched roof of the drawing-room, or pillar room, as it is called, is elaborately and beautifully carved. The pillar in the centre is both elegant and massive. The walls are constructed of carved and richly-gilt walnut wood. The furniture of this room is made to suit the Elizabethan period. There is here a very beautiful statue of white marble, the size of life, of the only daughter of Mr. Hamilton Gray, executed at Rome by Macdonald. An ante-room, furnished with engravings and marble busts, conducts from

the drawing-room to the dining-room, which also is supported on pillars, and adorned with a profusion of beautifully carved oak panels and cabinets. There is on one side of the room some fine gilded carved wood from Venice, of the sixteenth century. There is also a specimen of Roman carving of the fourteenth century, and fine modern carvings of armorial bearings. The dining-room communicates with the entrance-hall, from which it is separated by a carved screen. This hall is completely furnished with fine old carved oak cabinets. In these apartments there are some very good paintings of the Cavendish family, such as the loyal cavalier, Duke of Newcastle, supposed to be by Hobson, and Lord and Lady Ogle, by Sir Peter Lely. She was the heiress of Northumberland, and by her third husband, the Duke of Somerset, was ancestress of the present house of Percy. The beautiful carved cabinets, screens, and furniture in this house have been entirely collected by Mr. Hamilton Gray, who, when he came here upwards of twenty years ago, found bare walls. The drawing-room is twenty-five feet, and the dining-room twenty-three feet square. The largest room in the house is the star-room, upwards of forty feet long, which has been fitted up as a library and museum. There is here a very considerable collection of books. But what possesses most attraction is the rare and valuable assemblage of ancient Etruscan vases, which Mr. Hamilton Gray collected some years since in Rome. It is one of the finest private collections in England. A few of the vases were found in Magna Grecia, and purchased at Naples, but by far the greater portion were acquired at Rome, and were found in the recent excavations in the cemeteries of Etruria. There is here a profusion of the fine old vases with black figures on a red ground. The execution of many of them is very fine, and the subjects represented are curious scenes of mythology and ancient history. And additional interest is given to this collection of vases by the researches of Mrs. Hamilton Gray on the subject of Etruscan history. She has been the first person in modern times who has drawn the mysterious veil aside which concealed this remarkable people. She took the world, in England, by surprise, when she first made known to them what was buried within a few miles of Rome, and when she thereby paved the way for the researches of the learned and curious in times yet to come.

Her attention having been directed to Etruscan antiquity, she followed up her tour by an attempt to elucidate the history of that wonderful people, and she has the singular merit of having put forth a theory which fresh discoveries are daily confirming,—viz., that the Etruscans were originally an Asiatic people influenced by the arts and culture of Egypt. She is the first modern writer who has assigned to the Etruscans an Assyrian origin, connecting the early stages of their progress with Egypt. Every work that has been written on Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, and every discovery that has been made in Egypt, Assyria, and Etruria within the last ten years, has tended to confirm the views which Mrs. Hamilton Gray originated on the subject of early Italian history, and the source from whence the civilizers of ancient Italy derived their lineage and refinement. Mrs. Hamilton Gray's position as a historian will, in future times, be connected with the theory of the original civilization of ancient Italy, which she first put forth, and which is receiving constant confirmation by the researches of the learned. Her most recent work is the "History of the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Constantine." It is not out of place to mention this subject, as a considerable interest is added to Bolsover Castle from its being the scene of the literary labours of this distinguished authoress. About two centuries ago an authoress resided here of ducal rank, the Duchess of Newcastle, wife of Sir William Cavendish, eldest son of Sir Charles Cavendish, who completed the rebuilding of the Norman castle, which his mother, the Countess of Shrewsbury, had begun. This distinguished man was, in 1620, created Lord Ogle and Viscount Mansfield; in 1628, Earl, and in 1644, Marquis of Newcastle; and in 1665, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Ogle. In the evening of life, after many vicissitudes of splendour and misfortune, the Duke and Duchess retired to Bolsover and Welbeck, where they devoted their time to literary pursuits and to the adornment of their seats, and the improvement of their estates. They were models of the old English aristocracy, and the duke was quite a *preux chevalier*. In the work which he published on the *manége* there is a profusion of fine engravings of Bolsover Castle. In 1633, and afterwards, in 1634 or 1635, this nobleman entertained Charles I. and his queen with a magnificent series of banquets in the palace which he had just constructed on Bolsover terrace, and where he spared nothing that could add splendour to the feast. Ben Johnson was employed in fitting such scenes and speeches as he could best devise; *Love's Welcome* was acted here; and the duke sent for all the gentry of the country to come and wait on their majesties. The last and most costly of these entertainments at Bolsover cost between £14,000 and £15,000. In the early part of the civil war a garrison was placed at Bolsover for the King; it was, however, taken by the army of the parliament in 1644. When the Marquis of Newcastle's estates were

forfeited and sold, Bolsover was purchased with the intention of pulling down the Norman castle and the modern palace, and selling the materials. But it was at great expense repurchased for the Marquess by his brother, Sir Charles Cavendish. After the restoration, the Marquess, then Duke of Newcastle, restored Bolsover, and made it his frequent residence, and kept here the principal part of his magnificent stud.* Henry, the second Duke, made Bolsover his frequent abode; but after the commencement of the eighteenth century, it ceased to be inhabited by its owners, and before the middle of that century the modern range of building on the terrace was unroofed and turned into a ruin by the Countess of Oxford, the second duke's grand-daughter, whose only child was Duchess of Portland, and the direct ancestress to the present proprietor. This magnificent pile of building has, during the last hundred years, been preserved as a picturesque ruin, and much care has been taken that it should not fall into greater decay. It is a very fine object, and crowns the noble terrace on which it is situated. The Norman castle has always been kept up in excellent repair; and during the last twenty-five years it has been inhabited by Mr. Hamilton Gray, who has fitted it up in the style of the seventeenth century, and has done everything in his power to give to the apartments the character and air of that period, so that a stranger, unacquainted with the history of the place, might be led to imagine the quaint old carvings and curious cabinets and chests to have been the property of Bess of Hardwick.

Besides the collection of Etruscan vases, which we have already mentioned, there are many curious objects at Bolsover Castle belonging to Mr. Hamilton Gray. We may specify a very extensive collection of antique gems, many of them being Etruscan, and a unique collection of relics of the royal house of Stuart. These consist of, 1. The mitre and cardinal's beretto of Cardinal York, the last of that family, procured from the Marchese Malatesta of Rome, who was nephew and heir of the Cardinal's secretary, and an original portrait of the Cardinal which used to hang in his palace. 2. A curious map of the expedition of Prince Charles Edward into Scotland, in 1745, which belonged to himself, procured from the Marchese Malatesta. 3. An exquisite original miniature of Prince Charles Edward, by Kamm, a German painter, procured at Rome. 4. A pair of massive silver handled and silver mounted pistols which belonged to Charles Edward, and were presented by him to his father's secretary, Mr. Edgar, from whose heir Mr. Hamilton Gray procured them. 5. A beautiful intaglio of Mary, Queen of Scots, engraved on a white cornelian, at Rome, set in a ring, which belonged to the Cardinal York. 6. A small watch, in a filagree gold case, which belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots, and was presented by her to the Marchioness of Hamilton, the ancestress of Mr. Hamilton Gray. The watch was made in France, by Etienne Hubert, of Rouen.

The Norman castle stands on the end of a steep promontory, and the banks below are cut out in shrubbery walks and paths through the wood. Immediately at the side of the castle there is a quaint old garden surrounded by a broad wall or Bailley, which is one of the most perfect in England. In the interior of this broad wall there is a series of chambers, in which it is supposed that the men-at-arms who composed the garrison may have slept. In the middle of this garden stands a most curious old fountain, in the centre of which rises a pedestal, surmounted by a figure of Venus. The water that supplied this fountain, and that still supplies the castle, is conveyed from a spring at a considerable distance by leaden pipes, and is preserved in a reservoir in a massive tower at the corner of the Bailley wall.

A few years ago, when the late Duke of Portland attained his eighty-first birthday, a festival was held within the walls, and on the broad esplanade of Bolsover Castle, where no less than three thousand assembled to do him honour, on a spot which commands one of the finest views in England, and amid scenes rich in some of the most stirring recollections of English history. In the distance the high mountains of the peak, the valley of the Derwent, the beautifully-wooded undulations of Scarsdale, the rich scenery of Sutton park, the noble wood and mansion of Hardwick; below, the vale of Sutton, above, the battlements and turrets of Bolsover, alternately lighted up with a rich flood of light and thrown into deep shades, formed a picture of indescribable beauty; the terrace and tilt-yard were thronged with groups in their gayest holiday attire. Music and shouts resounded within the ruins, and old Bolsover never saw such a stirring scene since the days of Charles I., and the loyal Marquess of Newcastle. Seven hundred guests dined in the great gallery, and five hundred dined in the adjoining halls, while, after these had finished, others took their places, and not less than three thousand, in all, were entertained. And as the setting sun shone over the battled keep and the ivied walls of the Duke's ruined palace, and glanced on the gay parties walking along the terrace, and on the groups of merry dancers, we question if it ever went down on a more lovely scene or a happier group.

* The Marquess of Newcastle's work on Horsemanship contains a vast number of good views of Bolsover Castle.

A few years after, in the first days of April, 1854, an assemblage of a very different sort was gathered together, similar in numbers, and inspired with a desire to do honour to the same Duke of Portland. But on the former occasion it was to celebrate his birthday, and on this it was to mourn for his death. The aged Duke left orders that he should be buried at Bolsover, and as he hated ostentation, and disapproved of the unreasonable expense of funerals, he limited the cost of his to £100. Of course the funeral was of the most simple description; but it was distinguished by the concourse of three thousand people, most of them dressed in mourning, who came to do honour to his memory. Probably no man in England so fully enjoyed the respect and confidence of the middle classes as this aged nobleman. He was eminently just, practical, useful, and considerate, and these qualities are peculiarly appreciated by the English people; so that over the farmers and peasantry of the centre of England the old Duke had unbounded influence. The churchyard and church were densely crowded by the mass of mourners, and the Duke of Portland was deposited amongst his ancestors with the heartfelt regret and respect of thousands. The Cavendish vault in Bolsover church, in which the Duke was buried, had not been opened for 138 years, the last person deposited there having been the Duke's great-great-grandmother Margaret, third daughter and eventual heiress of Henry Cavendish, second Duke of Newcastle, and wife of John Holles, Earl of Clare, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1716. Over this vault is the Cavendish chapel, containing two splendid monuments which are celebrated for their costliness and beauty, in two widely different styles of construction; the older one, that of Sir Charles Cavendish, of Bolsover and Welbeck, being in the most highly decorated style of Elizabeth and James I., while the more modern is a noble specimen of the grandest style of Italian art, and is formed of the most beautiful foreign marble. The latter was erected by the late Duke of Portland's great-grandmother, the Countess of Oxford, in honour of her grandfather, the second Duke of Newcastle, his Duchess, and the Duchess his daughter, Lady Oxford's mother. Sir Charles Cavendish, son of Bess of Hardwick, erected the Cavendish chapel, and formed the vault immediately beneath it. The vault contains, including the late Duke, fourteen bodies. We will give a list of the occupants of this distinguished family mausoleum.

1. Sir Charles Cavendish, to whom is erected the sumptuous monument in the Cavendish chapel, died 1617.

2. Catherine Baroness Ogle, his wife, heiress of the great Ogle family in Northumberland. She outlived her husband many years.

3. Sir Charles Cavendish, second son of the above, who died 1658. Of him Lord Clarendon says, "A man of the noblest and largest mind, though the least and most inconvenient body that ever lived."

4. An infant son of Sir Charles Cavendish and Lady Ogle.

5. Charles Viscount Mansfield, son and heir of William, Marquis (afterwards first Duke) of Newcastle; he died in 1659, long before his father. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rogers of Brianstone, who afterwards married Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Lord Mansfield's body is wrapped in a strong coating of sheet lead which has the human form, and it is laid in the middle of the vault.

6 & 7. Charles and William, infant sons of the first Duke.

8. Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, who died 1691, in his 67th year. He must have been a very delicately-formed man, as his leaden coffin is of diminutive size. Some portraits of him exist (one is at Bolsover Castle), and represent him as of singularly amiable and pleasing aspect.

9. By his side rest the remains of his Duchess, Frances Pierrepont, grand-daughter of the first Earl of Kingston, who died in 1695.

10. On the opposite side of the vault rests the coffin of Lady Margaret Cavendish, third daughter and ultimate heiress of Henry, second Duke, and wife of Holles, Duke of Newcastle. She died in 1718.

11, 12, 13. Are the bodies of infant sons of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle.

Since 1718 no one was buried here, and the vault has not been opened until the remains of the late Duke of Portland were deposited amongst those of his Cavendish ancestors.

BROWNE'S HILL, Ireland, in the co. of Carlow, the seat of Robert Clayton Browne, Esq.

The house, which was erected in or about the year 1763, stands upon an eminence commanding an extensive view of a well-wooded and highly cultivated country. In front of it rises a noble mountain ridge, while in other directions the prospect is bounded by Lug-na-Cuillagh and Mount Leinster. The county town forms a conspicuous object in the general view, and, with its spires and public edifices, lays claim to some importance. The mansion itself is in the Doric style of architecture, and is built of granite, to which the present owner has added a handsome portico, with a balustrade, likewise of the Doric order.

The demesne embraces an area of nearly

four hundred Irish acres—upwards of six hundred statute acres. The ground presents an undulating surface, and has been laid out with much taste and judgment, the artist having made the most of its natural advantages. To the geologist this tract of country offers many features of interest. Granite is found here in quarries, and limestone in boulders upon the surface, the latter of which is often seen to contain hexagonal crystals of quartz within small cavities. These are sometimes of a brownish, or smoky tinge, are capable of a high polish, and, when cut, resemble not a little the Carric Gorum pebbles.

In the demesne is a large cromlech, computed to weigh about ninety tons. It is of granite, stands at an angle of nearly thirty-four degrees with the horizon, and at one end is supported by three stones. The other end rests upon the ground, though it appears to have been upheld at one time by an upright stone, which now stands by itself in a line with the three stones just mentioned.

EWELL CASTLE, in the co. of Surrey, the seat of James Gadesden, Esq.

This estate at one time belonged to the family of Calverley, which has left so tragical a recollection in provincial history. Thomas Calverley, who had inherited the castle and estate from his father, bequeathed them to his nephew, William Bower Monro, Esq., and from him the property was bought by the present owner.

Ewell Castle—the present building—was erected in 1811, upon the site of an older family mansion, by Thomas Calverley, Esq., of Ewell Castle, Surrey, and the Broad. It is a building in the castellated style, with octagonal turrets at the angles, and embattled parapets. Upon the north side is an entrance-porch, communicating with a spacious hall, thirty feet in height, surmounted by a groined ceiling, and lighted by a mullioned window with a pointed arch. The dining and drawing-rooms are of ample dimensions, and elegantly decorated with all the appliances of modern art. The library is of admirable proportions, and presents a choice collection of ancient and modern literature, a custom which is by no means so prevalent as it once used, and still ought, to be in our English country mansions. Strange as it may seem, while reading is every day said to become a more universal habit, collections of books become more and more rare, the old ones being dispersed by improvidence or ignorance, and no new libraries growing up in other quarters to supply the deficiency.

Here also is a billiard-room,—the last resource against the attacks of *ennui* in a country mansion, when the season forbids the indulgence in field sports,—together with dining-room, morning-room, and every other accommodation. The gardens and grounds are extensive, and kept in the highest order.

CROM CASTLE, Ireland, in the co. of Fermanagh, about sixteen miles from Enniskillen, the seat of the Earl of Erne.

This extensive domain has belonged for ages to the Crichton family. The old castle, the ancient residence of the owners of the estate, but now no more than a pile of ruins, is situated upon a promontory, and forms an interesting feature in the picturesque landscape by which it is surrounded. In its day it must have been a place of considerable importance, for it had the honour of being three times besieged by the army of King James; and trifling anecdotes connected with these sieges still live in the traditions of the people. On one occasion we are told how the rebel leader was watching the progress of affairs on a hill at a short distance from the castle, when a cannon-ball struck the glass out of his hand, and killed one of his near attendants. At another time, the besiegers, being unable to drag forward real guns on account of the marshy nature of the soil, brought up a park of wooden guns, in hopes of frightening the enemy. One of these they ventured to fire off; as a matter of course it burst, and the garrison, more amused than alarmed at the harmless discharge, sallied forth, and carried off this quaker artillery. On the occasion of the castle being besieged for a third time, all the men were absent, and it was stoutly defended by a female garrison, each of whom seemed to possess all the chivalrous spirit of the far-famed Countess of Derby—"omnes illachrymabiles, carent quia vate sacro."

The modern castle, which was erected by John, third Earl of Erne, stands upon the bank of Loch Erne, from which it has derived its appellation. It is in the castellated Elizabethan style of architecture, a style which, however inferior in grace to the classic buildings of Greece and Rome, is yet in the highest degree picturesque, and, above all, harmonizes wonderfully with the general character of an English or Irish landscape.

The loch, or lake, in this part of its extent is more than usually beautiful, being dotted with well-wooded islets. These belong to the domain, and it seems not improbable that in earlier times some manorial rights attached even to the waters of the Erne.

In the pleasure-grounds is a remarkable yew-tree, said to be the largest—or, at least, one of the largest—in all Ireland. In any case it is a splendid specimen of the race to which it belongs, and offers an admirable study to the artist.

DARLEITH, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, the

seat of Andrew Buchanan Yuille, Esq., whose family is of old standing in the county. This residence is situated about six miles from the county town of Dumbarton, being placed in quiet seclusion at the base of the Killeter Hill, about equidistant from Loch Lomond and the Frith of Clyde. Part of the mansion is very ancient, but the front is of comparatively recent erection, in the Grecian style of architecture, and of rather elegant design. The grounds are tastefully laid out in terraces, and there is some fine old timber about the house. This is supposed to have been at a remote period a hunting seat of the noble family of Lennox, but it has been in the possession of the present family for about two centuries. They suffered severely during the times of the persecution for religion in the reign of James VII., John Zuil, the then proprietor, who had represented the county in the Scottish parliament, having been confined for a length of time in the castle of Dumbarton, and amerced in a sum of £1,000 sterling besides.

LLANERCHRUGOG HALL, in the parish of Ruabon, Denbighshire, has been a family seat for several centuries, and was so for at least two generations before 1459. The present Mr. Jones is the fourteenth in succession from Dio, of Llanerchrugog, father of Deicus, who lived 38 Hen. VI. Scarcely any other houses derived from the ancient Welsh lords of Bromfield, or Maelor, remain.

The most ancient part of the mansion has lately been taken down. The present front, which looks south, with twenty windows, and will be much extended by an east wing, was erected by Mr. Jones's great-uncle, in the earlier part of last century. Some other additions to the house were made by his daughter, an only child, who died unmarried in 1811, and by his nephew, the late William Jones, Esq., who was born 5th May, 1752, and died in 1826. The view from the front extends over about half a mile of park, bounded on all sides by the woods of the domain; and in the distance, to the north-east, appear the Peckforton Hills, the picturesque rock of Beeston Castle, and the towers of Wrexham and Gresford churches. A magnificent view of many counties is obtained from the leads and above the house. An oak wood in front of the mansion, at a distance of somewhat more than a quarter of a mile, and connected with the pleasure-grounds by an avenued walk, is traversed by a brook, which, lower down, at Garthen Lodge (another seat, the residence of Mr. Jones during his father's life), is called Avon Goch, or the Red Brook, probably on account of the bloody battle at Garthen, in which Owen Cyveilioc, prince of Powys, gained a great victory over the English, commemorated in his celebrated poem, "The Hirlas Horn."—*Pennant, Tour in Wales, vol. i. p.* 395; *iii.* 92.

Between this wood and the house is an avenue which appears to have been originally formed of oaks, several of large size remaining, with other trees of less antiquity. There are many trees of great size and age—oak, ash, sycamore, walnut, and yew—in various parts of the grounds, and extensive woods and plantations on the west, north, and north-east. A height about half a mile behind the hall is called Bryn Goleu, or the Beacon Hill, and appears to have been a military post. Adjoining it is the site of a fortress, called Bryn Dinas, or the Hill Fort; and behind these wilds (which are contrasted with the remarkable richness of the lawns around the hall below) extend, far away, the heathy* mountains of Maelor,† the savage aspect of which was remarked by Pennant.‡ Beyond the hills lies the beautiful vale of Eglwyseg; a range of stupendous precipices on the one side, and woods extending to the Vale of the Cross (Valle Crucis§) on the other; the castled hill of Dinas Bryn, guarding the vale of Llangollen and the Dee, at the one end, and the lofty mountain Cyrn y Brain at the other.

Below the hall lies the *Rhos*, or common, formerly, and almost recently, a mere appurtenance to it, but now covered with houses, and inhabited by a very large population. One of the family charities, bequeathed in 1677, is dispensed jointly with Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., head of the neighbouring Wynnstay family.

Four of the chiefs of the Llanerchrugog family in succession married daughters of the houses of Llwynon (the same stock), Eyton‖ of Eyton and Watstay (now Wynnstay), Erddig of Erddig, and Trevor of Trevor. The late William Jones, Esq. (whose mother, born in 1718, was eldest daughter of Richard Higgons, Esq., of The Leasowes, and descended from several very ancient Shropshire families), married Georgiana, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Goodnestone, whose wife, Rebecca Howley, was aunt of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The present Mr. Jones married, in 1814, Frances Esther, only daughter of Charles Morrall, Esq., of Kilhendre Park and Plas Iolyn.

The family of Jones of Llanerchrugog Hall and Old Marton Hall, Shropshire (see "Burke's

* *Llanerch*, a sheltered space; *rugog*, heathy.

† "Maelor's wild hills."—*Mrs. Hemans.*

‡ William Higgons, Esq., uncle of the late William Jones, Esq., of Llanerchrugog and Old Marton, married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Payne, and relict of William Pennant. She was born in 1694, and married Mr. Pennant in 1729.

§ It is unnecessary to mention Valle Crucis Abbey, the burial-place of several Welsh princes, or the pillar of Eliseg, erected in the ninth century.

‖ The elaborate altar-tomb of her grandfather (John ap Ellis Eyton, a hero of Bosworth) in Ruabon church, is described in Churchyard's poem, *The Worthiness of Wales.*

Landed Gentry"), is descended in a direct paternal line through Ednowain Bendew, one (according to an authority in Pennant, the chief) of the Fifteen Noble Tribes, from the ancient British kings and Pendragons; of whom Maelgwn Gwynedd reigned A.D. 510-560, and Rhun ap Maelgwn 560-586.

OLD MARTON HALL, in the parish of Whittington, Shropshire, a very ancient and curious mansion, belonging to Mr. Jones, of Llanerchrugog, has for some time ceased to be a family residence. The estate adjoins the district of Dudleston, and the lands of the families of Morrall and Edwardes of Kilhendre, descended from Iddon, Lord of Dudleston.

An ancient pedigree of great length, painted on vellum, descended to Mr. Jones with the Old Marton estate: the arms—the lion of the princes of Powys.

EDGCUMBE HOUSE, Devonshire, the seat of Richard D. Edgcumbe, Esq.

From authentic deeds, still extant, it appears that this estate has been possessed by the elder branch of the Edgcumbe family from a period long anterior to the Norman conquest. The same belief still exists in popular tradition, and it is a common saying among the people that "Edgcumbe has never been bought or sold," by which they mean to express that, so far as the memory of man reaches, it has always belonged to the same family.

The house is situated at the commencement of a valley—*edge of the cu m*—and hence the estate has derived its name. The valley extends about two miles from the parish church of Molton Abbot to the river Tamar, so beautiful in itself, and so noted for the tales and traditions that still haunt it as a legacy from the olden times. Of the present edifice the oldest part was erected by Richard de Eggecumbe, in the year 1292. This portion contains several small rooms in the thickness of the walls, with loop-hole windows. In an old dining-room, formerly called "the banquetting-room," over the fire-place are the arms of Edgcumbe carved in stone, surmounted by a helmet with the crest; while on the other side we see the initials,

E
R × P

with the date 16
×
75

In the year 1719, Edgcumbe House was repaired, and underwent considerable alterations. The most important of these was the conversion of one very large and lofty hall into six apartments. Over the doorway were placed the following initials and date:—

E
T G
1719;

and this is the most recent alteration that occurs in the ancient edifice, as we at present see it.

LARA, in the co. of Kildare, the seat of Nicholas John Gannon, Esq.

Lara, originally written Laragh, takes its name from the river Laragh, which divides this property from the estate of the Duke of Leinster. The slight change in the territorial appellation, by dropping the letters "GH," was made by the present proprietor.

The possession of this estate may be traced back with certainty to the time of Lord Trimleston, from whom it passed to the O'Reillys, and from them to the family of Hunt. Subsequently we find it held by the Cusacks, and of them it was purchased, about forty years ago, by Nicholas Gannon, Esq., of Balliboy, in the county of Meath, grandfather of the gentleman now possessing the estate. The eldest son of the purchaser, James Lawrence Gannon, made the place his residence from that period until the time of his death, which occurred twelve years afterwards.

Lara is beyond question one of the most ancient properties in Kildare. The outer walls, or rather gables, of the house, are covered here and there with figures apparently graven with the point of a trowel in the plaister, and corresponding with the shape of the *fleur-de-lis*. It was built by Lord Trimleston, about a hundred years ago, and is three storeys high, commodious in its internal arrangements, and elegant as well as imposing in its exterior. Many additions to the original edifice were made by James Lawrence Gannon, Esq., during the twelve years of his possession. He also made extensive pleasure-grounds, completed a fine garden and greenery, improved the orchard, and laid out numerous plantations of fir and larch in the most judicious manner. But the most acceptable of his works to the neighbourhood was the establishment of a large fox covert at the far side of his domain; it has the reputation of being one of the best in the fox-hunting county of Kildare.

During the minority of the present owner, a period of eleven years, this estate was in chancery. After his coming into possession of his paternal inheritance, he settled there as a resident landlord, that most valuable of all characters to any country, and more particularly to one like Ireland, where capital and example are alone wanted to draw forth and develop the inexhaustible resources supplied by nature. Attached like his predecessors to a country life, and like them indefatigable in the task of improvement, he has added largely to the natural

beauties of his estate; nor has he carried out these useful labours in a selfish spirit; in proof of which we may record his liberal gift to the county of the fox-covert already mentioned.

The entire domain consists of about four hundred acres of the very best land, well studded with ash, elm, and oak. Many of these noble trees are remarkable for their great age, as testified by the ivy which has completely enveloped them, and by their hoary tops, that would seem to have experienced the storms of centuries. Near the house also is a fine grove of walnut-trees, and these, though young in comparison, cannot be less than a hundred years old, if we may judge from their appearance.

KINNIEL HOUSE, in the co. of Linlithgow, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Kinniel is situated near the sea-port town of Borrowstounness, which is a borough of barony belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, and stands very little above the sea level, so that the tide at high water comes in contact with the north side of the town. This was in old times a place of greater importance than it now is, and it carried on a flourishing trade with the cities on the North Sea and the Baltic. The adjacent country is full of valuable coal, which has been worked by the Dukes of Hamilton for many generations to a considerable extent. Salt is also manufactured here, and shipbuilding has been carried on for nearly a century. The harbour of Borrowstounness is safe, and of easy access. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the barony, and proprietor of the parish in which the town is situated; and his fine old mansion of Kinniel stands in the immediate vicinity. It is a remarkably good specimen of ancient Scottish dwellings of the best sort, such as they were three centuries ago. The situation is very beautiful, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, and fifty feet above the level of the sea. Close to Kinniel House, some traces of the ditch which belonged to the wall of Antoninus have been discovered, and it is believed that the mansion stands upon the site of a Roman station. For many years during the earlier part of this century, Kinniel House was inhabited by that illustrious philosopher, Dugald Stewart, who died there.

Kinniel is one of the earliest Scottish possessions of the great family of Hamilton, having been granted by King Robert I. to their founder, Walter Fitzgilbert de Hamilton. This noble knight belonged to a family who were lords of the manor of Hamilton, in the county of Leicester, for several generations, and who trace their descent to the illustrious line of De Bellamont, Earls of Leicester, and Counts of Mellent, in Normandy. Genealogical writers generally state the individual of the Bellamont family from whom the Hamiltons are descended to have been William, third son of the third Earl of Leicester. But it is more probable that they descended from Hugh, third son of Robert, Count of Mellent, and first Earl of Leicester, by his wife, Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Normandois, younger son of the French king, Henry I., by Anne of Russia.

The Hamiltons continued to flourish in Leicestershire during several generations; but there are no traces of them after the commencement of the reign of King Edward I., about which time the two sons of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, Sir Walter and Sir John, migrated to Scotland. From the latter is descended the great family of Hamilton of Preston, now represented by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., of Preston, one of the most distinguished philosophers that this country has ever produced; while from the former is descended the ducal house of Hamilton. The barony of Cadzow and that of Kinniel were the two principal grants made by King Robert I. to Sir Walter Fitzgilbert de Hamilton, and they have continued ever since, without interruption, in the possession of his direct descendants, except during a few years in the early part of the reign of King James VI., when the titles and estates of the house of Hamilton were forfeited, and were enjoyed by their usurping kinsman, James Stewart, of Ochiltree.

Kinniel was one of the principal seats of the Hamiltons, and is frequently mentioned in the history of the reign of Queen Mary as the abode of the Regent Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatelherault. From a younger son of the first Lord of Cadzow and Kinniel, is descended the family of Hamilton of Innerwick, with its cadet, the Earl of Haddington. From the second son of Sir David, second Lord of Cadzow and Kinniel, is descended the family of Hamilton of Cambuskeith. From the younger sons of Sir David, third Lord of Cadzow and Kinniel, are descended the families of Boreland, Bathgate, Udston, and Bardowie. Sir John, fourth Lord of Cadzow and Kinniel, had three sons, James, his heir, David, ancestor of the family of Dalserf, and Thomas, ancestor of the great family of Hamilton of Raploch, which is one of the most numerous and distinguished branches of the house of Hamilton. Among its cadets are the Lords Belhaven of the present line, and a bastard branch acquired the Earldom of Clanbrassil. The representative of the house of Raploch is Miss Hamilton of Barns.

Sir James Hamilton, fifth Lord of Cadzow and Kinniel, had three sons who founded families—first, James, who became Lord Hamilton, and connected himself with royalty by espousing the Princess Mary, daugh-

ter of King James II.; second, Alexander, ancestor of the families of Hamilton, Bart., of Silvertonhill, and Hamilton of Newton; third, Gavin, a churchman, who, as it is said, in early life, before he took orders, made a private marriage within the prohibited degrees of relationship without a papal dispensation, so that his progeny were illegitimate. However, from him is descended a very distinguished branch of the Hamiltons, viz., Orbieston or Dalziel.

The direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton of Silvertonhill was Sir Andrew Hamilton, who fought for Mary at the battle of Langside, and was knighted by her. His son, Sir Robert, had two sons, from the elder, Edward, is descended the present Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., of Silvertonhill; and from James, a younger son, was descended the family of Hamilton of Newton, represented by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne. These two families, represented by Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Hamilton Gray, are the nearest branches to the ducal family, excepting the Marquess of Abercorn. James, first Lord Hamilton, and the Princess Mary, were father and mother of the first Earl of Arran, whose son was Regent of Scotland, Duke of Chatelherault, and next heir of the crown. The eldest son of the Regent was the unhappy Earl of Arran, who aspired to the hands both of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and died the victim of blighted ambition. His second son, John, was the first Marquess of Hamilton, and his younger son, Claud, was ancestor of the Marquess of Abercorn.

Besides the legitimate branches of the family which we have mentioned, the Lords Bargany, the Hamiltons of Evandale, and the first Lord Belhaven, of the family of Broomhill, were all descended from bastard sons of the different chiefs of this house. James, second Marquess of Hamilton, was father of James and William, successively Dukes of Hamilton, and from the daughter of the former, Anne, wife of William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, is descended the present Duke of Hamilton, who also inherits the magnificent titles of the Douglas family, and possesses three dukedoms in France, Scotland, and England, besides a vast accumulation of splendid titles of rank inferior to that of duke.

In the account which is given of Hamilton Palace, it is stated that Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, amongst his other stupendous architectural works, had erected, at very great expense, a splendid mausoleum on an eminence overhanging the river Clyde, situated at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the palace. This mausoleum consists of an enormous crypt, on which is elevated a tower a hundred feet high, entirely lighted from the roof, and forming a great sepulchral chapel. The model which his grace had in view when he constructed this noble monument was the Plancian tomb, near Rome, which, long since ruined, his archæological knowledge enabled him to reproduce on the banks of the Clyde. This great work was no sooner completed than the Duke removed the bodies of his ancestors for many generations from the small chapel close to the end of the palace, where they had been laid, and deposited them in the great crypt under the Roman tower. The Duke only lived to accomplish this pious duty. Almost immediately after, in the summer of 1852, he was suddenly cut off at the great age of eighty-four, having preserved all his powers of mind, and a large share of bodily vigour, even to the last hour of his life. His own body was the first, and is as yet the sole, tenant of the great sepulchral chapel. After being embalmed in the style of the ancient Egyptians, it was deposited in a sarcophagus of basalt, which had once contained the body of a queen of Egypt, and placed in the middle of the lofty chapel which his magnificent taste had so recently reared. This last work of his life was completed just in time to receive his remains when his long life's journey was over. All the care, taste, and the expenditure of this most accomplished and talented nobleman were lavished on the adornment of Hamilton Palace. His ancient seat of Kinniel was left as it had been in the days of the earlier generations of his family, when it was regarded as one of their principal residences.

BALLINACARRIG, co. Cork. A mile or two further on than Dunmanway the Bandon river flows through an extensive bog, on the southern verge of which stands the old castle of Ballinacarrig, perched upon a rock that overhangs a lake, noted for the quantity of wild ducks that frequent it in winter.

Ballinacarrig was built in 1585, which date appears on a stone in the arch of a window of a large apartment at the top of the castle. On the arch are carved many emblems of our Saviour's passion; the cords wherewith he was bound, the nails, the hammer, the scourge, the ladder whereon he was raised to the cross, the cock whose crowing reminded Peter that his denial had been prophesied; and, upon the opposite window, which overlooks the lake, there is a rude carving of the crucifixion. There are also the initials of "R. M." and "C·C·," which are alleged to denote the names of the founder and his wife, Randal M'Carthy* and Catherine Collins.

* Smith, in his history, calls him "Randal Oge Hurley." But this does not suit the initials, nor the local tradition. The Castle of Ballyward, about two miles to the south, was built by the O'Hurleys; hence, perhaps, the mistake.

The castle was erected to guard the pass. It stands at a point where two valleys meet, the southern one branching towards Skibbereen from the valley of the Bandon river.

Popular tradition ascribes the wealth by which Randal M'Carthy was enabled to erect this stronghold to a lucky dream, that directed him to travel to Limerick, and await on the bridge of that city the appearance of a person, whose externals were minutely described. Randal obeyed, reached the distant city after four days' journey, and patiently awaited on the bridge the arrival of the person whom the vision had taught him to expect. Two weary days passed; Randal was beginning to think that his dream was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," and that he had made a long and troublesome journey for nothing. On the third day, however, the predicted personage appeared, and seeing Randal lounging listlessly about, the only unoccupied person of the crowd who passed and repassed the busy bridge, he asked him "whether he knew a place named 'Cross-na-eire'?"

Randal knew the place well, for it was within a stone's-throw of his own dwelling in the distant Carberies. But he guarded himself from appearing to recognise the locality; and merely asked wherefore the querist was so anxious to learn it?

"Because," replied the stranger, "I had a dream——"

"What? so *you* dreamt too?" thought Randal.

"A dream," pursued the stranger, "that under an old hawthorn, at a place called Cross-na-eire, I dug, and found buried in the earth a proca* of gold. Oh! I am wearied with asking people where Cross-na-eire is! I dare say *you* are the hundredth person I have asked, and all I have to say to you is, that if you help me to find out the place, and if the treasure be there, I'll make you heartily welcome to half of it."

Randal thought that half the treasure would be certainly very good, but that the whole would be just twice as good. Whilst his heart leaped within him with delight, he coldly answered that he wished he could assist the stranger—it was doubtless most tantalizing to have received such a piece of information, and yet be unable to find the treasure; but the stranger should keep up his spirits, for possibly another dream might supply the information which the first had withheld. He advised him, therefore, to keep a good outlook for a favourable vision.

This was poor comfort for the querist, but what could he do? Randal was extremely elate at the mention of the old hawthorn. He had often, when a boy, played beneath its spreading branches; and it was a pleasant item in the stranger's information to have the precise spot so particularly indicated: it would save him the trouble of much useless digging. He bade his Limerick friend farewell, with a countenance expressive of commiserating sympathy; and mounting his nag, neither stinted nor stayed until he found himself once more at home.

At home he arrived on the night of the third day. He could not wait for the morrow, but when the inhabitants of the adjacent hamlet were consigned to slumber, forth sallied Randal at midnight, with pick-axe and shovel—the precious *proca* speedily revealed itself, and the fortunate finder has left to posterity the picturesque castle of Ballinacarrig as a monument of his good luck.

* Proca—a crock.

STOKE PARK, in the co. of Surrey, near Guildford, the seat of Colonel Delap.

In considering this seat it is requisite to be particularly careful not to confound it with a place of nearly the same appellation in the same county, although in a different parish, namely, Stoke D'Abernon. The latter was so called from a manor, which belonged to the family in the olden time. At the period of the Domesday Survey, Stochæ, or Stokes, was held by the monarch in demesne. It was the ferm of King Edward, or perhaps a portion of his personal estate; and continued to form a part of the Crown lands until the reign of King John, in whose time it would seem to have been dismembered and subsequently alienated. Thus much at least is certain from incontestable documents: in 1204, King John granted Stoke, with all its appurtenances, to William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London, and his successors, in perpetuity, to hold of the king and his heirs.

In the subsequent disputes between the Papal See and the English monarch, the bishop was one of those prelates who, having laid the kingdom under an interdict, escaped in private and as best they could from the country. When John, between his clergy and his rebellious barons—to say nothing of his own weakness and despotism—was brought to submission, the bishop returned with the other ecclesiastical seceders, and in 1214 had his original grant of the Manor of Stoke renewed to him by the Crown, and with still more ample privileges.

This manor continued to remain in the hands of the clergy till after the deprivation of Bishop Bonner in 1559, when, by virtue of an act of parliament, it was vested in Queen Elizabeth and her heirs. In 1587 the queen granted this manor, with other lands, by letters patent to Thomas Vincent, Esq., of Stoke D'Abernon, and he in the same year conveyed it to Sir Laurence

Augustus Butler lith.

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DINGESTOW COURT, Co. MONMOUTH

THE SEAT OF
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Stoughton, for the sum of fourteen hundred pounds. Upon the death of his great-grandson, Sir Laurence, in 1692, the estate was sold (to Edward Hubbald, Esq.) in liquidation of the debts of the deceased, and in order to raise portions for his surviving sisters. By the debts of Mr. Hubbald's heirs to the Crown, the property became again involved, and, being sold in discharge of them, Stoke was bought by Nicholas Turner, Esq. From his family it passed by sale to Jeremiah Dyson, Esq., cofferer of his Majesty's household, and by his son and heir it was sold to George Vansittart, Esq., by whom it was very shortly afterwards—scarcely the lapse of a twelvemonth—resold to William Aldersey, Esq. The last-named owner died in 1800, after having at one time increased, and at another alienated large portions of, the property. What remained to him at the time of his decease, he bequeathed to his widow, who, in the year 1801, sold Stoke Park to Nathaniel Hillier, Esq., whose eldest daughter, Harriet, conveyed it to Colonel Delap in marriage, the reversion, however, being vested in the eldest son of Colonel the Hon. T. C. Onslow, who married the second daughter of Mr. Hillier.

DINGESTOW COURT, co. Monmouth, is the seat of Samuel Richard Bosanquet, Esq. The house, called Dingestow Court, is supposed to have been erected, *temp.* James I., by Sir Philip Jones, on the site of an older edifice; but subsequent alterations have left but little of this mansion as far as regards its external appearance, except the stone archway and tower. A full description we have already given in vol. i., p. 176.

DENTON COURT, near Canterbury, Kent.

The old mansion of Denton Court was built by Sir John Boyes, Attorney-General in the Duchy of Lancaster to King Henry VIII. In 1596, it was the property of Dr. Richard Rogers, Suffragan Bishop of Dover. In the reign of Charles II., it had passed into the hands of Sir Anthony Percival, who sold it to Phineas Andrews, Esq., M.P. for Hythe. Early in the present century, it was the residence of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., who pulled down the old mansion and erected the present house, which is of small dimensions, upon the site. The ancient parish church stands close to the mansion, which is the residence of Charles Purton Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., one of Her Majesty's counsel, to whose family the Denton estate belongs under an old mortgage. Mr. Cooper is known by his numerous writings on Law Reform and other subjects. He was Secretary to the Record Board from 1831 to its extinction in 1838. He is Provincial Grand-Master of the Freemasons' Lodges in Kent, and President of the Kent General Reform Association. In August, 1854, he was an unsuccessful candidate to represent the city of Canterbury in Parliament. Like Sir John Boyes, the builder of the old mansion, Mr. Cooper holds an office in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, having been created by letters patent Queen's Serjeant there.

The poet Gray, in 1766, paid a long visit to Denton Court, and in his letters speaks highly of the neighbouring scenery.

STEEPHILL CASTLE, Isle of Wight, the seat of John Hambrough, Esq., is a castellated mansion, erected not many years since in place of the cottage residence of the Earl of Dysart. The pleasure-grounds with their winding walks extend three miles and upwards, and contain a variety of rare plants and shrubs. The prospect from the upper part of the house is one of exquisite beauty.

Twice have Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited this lovely seat.

CASTLE BERNARD, co. Cork, the seat of the Earl of Bandon. It occupies both sides of the valley, with the river in the midst. In Smith's "History of Cork" (vol. i., p. 240), it is described in the following terms:—

"About a quarter of a mile west of Bandon," says Smith, "is Castle Bernard, formerly Castle Mahon, once the residence of O'Mahony. It is now a beautiful and pleasant seat of the Bernards, being rebuilt, anno 1715, by Judge Bernard. The house has two regular fronts; the walls are of brick, with Corinthian pilasters, coigns, and beltings of Portland stone. There are fine gardens on three sides of the house, adorned with fountains, statues, and other decorations. That on the north is a most delightful spot called the water garden, with cascades, jets d'eau, &c. The apartments are well disposed. Adjoining is a very noble park, which is about four miles in circumference. The Bandon river runs through it, being divided by several islands sweetly wooded, as are most of the upper grounds."

The house described by Smith is now shut out from view by subsequent erections. In its close vicinity there has been erected a much larger, but much less ornamental mansion, and to both have been more recently superadded an incongruous cluster of towers and quasi-gothic buildings, that are not in harmony with the structures to which they appertain. But the wooded glen, the park, and the romantic river, are exquisitely beautiful: and the Bernard family kindly throw open their magnificent domain to the public. The oldest trees are oak and beech; of the latter especially there are some of the largest in the South of Ireland.

Issuing from the park, we proceed by "the

Castle road" to the town of Bandon, founded in 1610, by the "great" Earl of Cork. It is noted in history as "Protestant" Bandon; and in 1749 the historian of Cork, whose work we have already quoted, says, "In this town there is not a papist inhabitant, nor will the townsmen suffer one to dwell in it, nor a piper to play in the place, that being the music used formerly by the Irish in their wars." (Smith's "Cork," vol. i., p. 239.) How different is the case now! The Catholic population outnumber the Protestant inhabitants; and it is gratifying to be able to add that the silly prejudices of sectarian rancour are gradually giving way to the light of reason, guided by more Christian feelings.

A word or two about the lovely water that adorns the demesne:—

Few Irish streams have greater charms than the River Bandon. It rises in the same fount with its twin-sister, the Ilen, on the side of Nowen, or Owen mountain. The Ilen takes a southerly course, and debouches into the sea some miles below Skibbereen. The Bandon takes an easterly direction, and winds its silver waters down the rugged hill side, passing through wild, rocky, and desolate scenery, and not exceeding the size of a brook, until within a few miles of Dunmanway.

Its birth-place, high up on the brow of the mountain, commands a prospect of surpassing grandeur. Giant forms stand around, yet none of such magnitude as Nowen; *he* seems the monarch of the district, proudly towering over his huge courtiers. To the east, a fertile champaign tract stretches far into the distance; it is the valley of the Bandon River. The hills that enclose it are of smaller elevation, and of a much less red character than those amongst which the river takes its rise. The heights of Corrin and Ballinard appear many miles away on the right, or southern side of the valley. In our foreground, as we stand at the fount, are vast masses and fragments of rock, flung around in rude confusion. The tourist should be there soon after sunrise, in order to enjoy the exquisite effect of light and shade; the eastern faces of mountain, rock, and vale, are then lighted up with splendour, while the long dark shadows stream westward in many a fantastic form.

Suddenly, a brisk shower drifts past, glittering in the sunbeams, and a gorgeous rainbow spans the valley. If you climb to the summit of the mountain, you have, on three points of the compass, north, west, and south, a superb amphitheatre of hills, amongst which the lofty peaks of the Bantry range are pre-eminently conspicuous. The dark blue waters of the Bay of Bantry, historically memorable, from the arrival of the French fleet there in 1796, wash the feet of Ghoul Mountain, Hungary Hill, and the Highlands of Glengarriff.

Pursuing the course of our river towards Dunmanway, one of the most interesting objects is the ancient Castle of Togher, a square edifice of great height and strength, which stands amongst hills in the parish of Dunmanway, at some distance from the northern bank of the river; its lofty walls are covered with a growth of ivy of unusual luxuriance. This castle belonged to the MacCarthys of Glannacrime; "which," says the local historian, Smith, "is still a wild, desolate tract, except a little tolerable land near the castle, where the soil is brown and deep, and produces corn and fruit. To the south runs a branch of the Bandon river down to Dunmanway."

NEW HAILES, in the co. of Mid-Lothian, the seat of Charles Dalrymple, Esq. This old mansion, with its quaint pleasure-ground, has some pretensions to resemble a French chateau. From the style of the architecture of the house and the disposition of the gardens, it seems to date from the time of William III. It is distant about seven miles from Edinburgh, on the side of Musselburgh and Portobello. The grounds are laid out in the formal style of the end of the seventeenth century, and contain many fine evergreens and stately trees, in the midst of which is the bowling-green, a necessary adjunct to a mansion of that period. The house possesses sufficient accommodation to suit even modern notions of comfort, but the only room of considerable size is the noble library, which is stocked with a magnificent collection of ponderous ancient volumes, reaching from the lofty ceiling to the floor. This is a striking repository of the literature of a century and a half ago; as the library was formed by the Hon. Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1709, created a Baronet in 1700, who died in 1721; and it has since then received but few additions, as the late learned Sir David Dalrymple, third Baronet, was not a great collector of books, though he was a noted student of those with which his grandfathers had provided him. The library of New Hailes is well worthy of being mentioned, as it is one of the most considerable private collections of valuable old literature in Scotland. It is rich in classics, law, and divinity; and the portly folios of old vellum and dark calf make an imposing show, as they completely cover the walls of the spacious and lofty room which contains them. There is nothing else in the house worthy of notice.

The founder of the widely-spread family of Dalrymple, was James Dalrymple, a lawyer of eminence, who made a great figure in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I. and II., and during the intermediate time of the Commonwealth. He claimed to be descended from an old Ayrshire family. But even if

this claim is well founded, he owed his rise from utter obscurity entirely to his ability and dexterity in turning the troubles of the times to his own account. He was Lord President of the Court of Session in 1671, and was dismissed from this office in 1681; but was reappointed by William III. in 1689, and in the following year created Viscount Stair. He was the author of several works, the principal of which, "Institutions of the Law of Scotland," was published in 1693, and is still the standard text-book of the Scottish Bar. He died in 1695. The Viscount Stair is supposed to be the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Sir William Ashton," in the "Bride of Lammermuir;" and his daughter Janet, married to David Dunbar, of Baldoon, of Lucy Ashton. The Viscount's eldest son, John, was created an Earl, and was ancestor to a line of Earls of Stair. His second son, Sir James, was ancestor to the late and present Earls of Stair. His third son was ancestor of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Baronet, of North Berwick. His fifth son, David, was the first of the family of Dalrymple of Hailes.

He acquired the estate of Hailes, in East-Lothian, and New Hailes in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he built his house and formed his library. His grandson, Sir David, third Baronet, was one of the most eminent men of his time. He was born 1726, and, following the profession of the law, he was made a Lord of Session in 1766, and was known by the title of Lord Hailes. His talents, erudition, and research, were of the highest order, but he was still more distinguished for the noblest virtues that adorn life, whether public or private. He was eminent as a judge, and no less so as an historian and antiquary, as is proved by his numerous writings. His "Annals of Scotland" is one of the standard works on the history of his country. As he had no son, his estates were eventually inherited by his grandson (the son of his daughter), Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet of Kilkerran, in the county of Ayr, who held both his paternal and maternal estates. But on the lamented and premature death of that Baronet, in 1849, the latter devolved on his second son, Charles, now a minor, who has assumed the name of Dalrymple; while his eldest son, Sir James, inherited the Fergusson estates, and is Member of Parliament for the county of Ayr.

New Hailes is a property of very limited extent, containing little more than the gardens and pleasure-grounds, and a few adjoining fields. The valuable family estate is Hailes in East Lothian, from which the residence of New Hailes derives its name.

Hailes, with its ancient ruined castle, carries us back to the most stormy days of Scottish history, and to one of the most powerful of the races of great nobles whose turbulence and might at once endangered the security of the crown and oppressed the liberty of the people. The Castle of Hailes, of which the ruins stand on the southern bank of the stream of Tyne, in the parish of Prestonkirk, and which for some generations has been owned by a learned and peaceful race of lawyers and historians, was, during the middle ages, the feudal strength of the magnificent house of Hepburn. There is a plate of these picturesque ruins in "Grose's Antiquities," page 89.

King David II. granted extensive lands in East Lothian to Adam Hepburn, and the Castle and Lordship of Hailes was the chief seat of his descendants for many generations. His grandson, Patrick Hepburn, of Hailes, married a coheir of the great house of Vaux, Lord of Dirleton, and his son Patrick was created a Lord of Parliament in 1456. His son Adam, second Lord, was paramour of Mary of Gueldres, widow of King James II., in 1462. His son Patrick, third Lord, was created Earl of Bothwell, in 1488. He possessed a vast estate, and was one of the most powerful men in the kingdom. His wife was a lady of royal birth, Lady Janet Douglas, daughter of James, first Earl of Morton, by Princess Joanna, daughter of King James I. By her he had a numerous family. His daughters were the wives of the Lord Seton, the Earl of Angus, and the Lord Sinclair. His eldest son Adam was second Earl of Bothwell, and died young, in the Field of Flodden, in 1513, leaving his son Patrick, third Earl, an infant. This Earl was one of the most unprincipled and turbulent nobles of his time. He was most ambitious, and stuck at nothing to advance his ends. In 1545, he married Agnes Sinclair, daughter of Henry Lord Sinclair, by a royally-descended lady, daughter of the house of Hepburn. But he very soon availed himself of this relationship as a pretext for repudiating his Countess, when he conceived the design of marrying Mary of Lorraine, Queen Regent of Scotland, widow of King James V. This project having however failed, Agnes Sinclair resumed her rights as Countess of Bothwell; and not long after the Earl died in the prime of life; and in 1564, Agnes Sinclair, Countess of Bothwell, acted for her son, Earl James, then abroad. Under James, the fourth Earl, the fortunes of the family reached their culminating point, which was deservedly followed by their utter extinction. The power, violence, and crimes of James, Earl of Bothwell—the oppressor, the ravisher, the murderer—are too well known as historical facts, to require to be mentioned here. Possessed of immense influence, wide domains, and boundless am-

bition, he aspired to raise himself to the throne of his native country. His birth was sufficiently illustrious to justify any aspiration, however high. He was twice descended from King James I. of Scotland, and Queen Jane Beaufort; his ancestor, the first Earl, having married the granddaughter of that monarch; and his mother, Lord Sinclair's daughter, being equally descended, on her mother's side, from that royal alliance. Bothwell was the principal actor in the murder of King Henry Darnley, in February, 1567. In May of that year, a sentence of divorce was obtained from his Countess, the Lady Jean Gordon; he having, a few days previously, captured the Queen in his Castle of Dunbar. On the 12th of May he was rewarded for his multiplied atrocities with the dignity of Duke of Orkney; a title which he selected out of regard to his maternal ancestors, the Sinclairs, and three days after, he was married to the Queen. After a month of disturbed power, he was forced to fly, and he ended his life in a Danish dungeon, in 1575. He left no children to blush for his doom or to be contaminated by his guilt.

The miserable fate of the Duke of Orkney in Denmark, may be traced to his assumption of that title. Though he could lay no possible claim to the Lordship of the Orkney Islands, his cousin, the Lord Sinclair, being the undoubted heir of the long line of Scandinavian Earls who had reigned there for so many centuries, there is no doubt that he selected Orkney as his Dukedom from a regard to his near connection with the Sinclair family, and from the hope which he entertained of being able to maintain a stormy independence in those islands should fortune cease to favour his ambitious views on the Scottish sovereignty. His being half a Sinclair, and thus sharing the blood of Roggenwald and Sigurd, suggested the idea of becoming lord of the great Orcadian fief; and, accordingly, immediately after his forced separation from the frail and fair accomplice of his crimes on Carberry Hill, he proceeded to the Orkneys and attempted to make himself master of Kirkwall. Being refused admittance to the Castle, he plundered the town, and, retiring to the more remote portion of his Dukedom, the Shetland Isles, he became a pirate. After a little time, an expedition was sent out against him, and he escaped in a single ship to the coast of Norway, where he was seized for piracy, and was confined during the remaining eight years of his life in a Danish dungeon. There can be no doubt that the reason of the King of Denmark for treating him thus, was his assumption of the title of Duke of Orkney, and his following that up by an attempt to take possession of the islands. It must be remembered that the King of Denmark, as King of Norway, had not then renounced the sovereignty of the Orkneys. They had been made over to James III., King of Scotland, on his marriage with Princess Margaret of Denmark as a redeemable pledge; and the Danish monarch did not entirely renounce them until they were finally ceded to the Scottish crown on the marriage of King James VI. (the first of Great Britain) with the Princess Anne of Denmark. The Lords Sinclair, of whose family the Duke of Orkney's mother was a daughter, were totally distinct from the present holder of the Sinclair peerage, who is in no way descended from them, and obtained the title by a new patent with an especial remainder of the peerage in favour of a different race.

The title of Earl of Bothwell was afterwards conferred by James VI. on the Duke of Orkney's nearest representative, Francis Stewart, son of John Stewart, Prior of Coldingham, Queen Mary's illegitimate brother, by Lady Jean Hepburn, the traitor's only sister. This was a curious conjunction, and though somewhat capriciously exalted by royal favour the line which proceeded from it did not prosper. Francis Stewart was a most turbulent and unruly man, and abused the partiality which the King entertained for him by a series of outrages and treasons. His latter days were miserably spent in vice, obscurity, and poverty, in Spain and Italy. In 1647, before engaging in his treasonable attempts, he endeavoured to secure his great estates, of which Hailes Castle was the chief seat, by making them over to his stepson Scott, of Buccleuch, in whose possession they were in 1634. His son, Francis Stewart, obtained a rehabilitation, as it is termed, under the great seal in 1614, which was confirmed by act of parliament in 1633, but it does not appear that he ever possessed the peerage of Bothwell. He recovered from the Earl of Buccleuch, by a decreet arbitral of King Charles I., his father's estates, which he sold to the Wintoun family. He was highly allied, his mother having been daughter to the seventh Earl of Angus, and his wife being Lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Robert, Earl of Wintoun, and widow of James, first Earl of Perth. Yet, notwithstanding, he and his family sank into the utmost obscurity. He died in 1647, and his son Charles, born 1618, was a trooper in the parliamentary wars. He is the original of Sir Walter Scott's Sergeant Bothwell, in "Old Mortality." The estate of Hailes passed from Seton, Earl of Wintoun, by purchase, to Sir David Dalrymple.

KILRUDDERY, in the co. of Wicklow, about fourteen miles from Dublin, the seat of the Earl of Meath.

If Kent be the garden of England, Wicklow holds the same repute, and no less justly, with regard to Ireland, though in all other respects nothing can differ more widely than the appearance of the two counties. The general character of Wicklow is, in truth, sublimity, arising from its masses of barren heights: but at the foot, as it were, of these mountain giants are stretched the most enchanting valleys, abounding in wood and water, and fertile in the extreme, both from art and nature.

The railway from the Irish capital to Bray lies between the open sea on one side, and the Dublin mountains on the other, a magnificent range of scenery, that is rendered yet more striking by the noble promontory that takes its name from the town of Bray. It was on a beautiful morning towards the close of June, that I and the companions of my day's enjoyment set out upon this excursion at a time when the sky wore one of those lovely aspects peculiar, as I believe, to Ireland, and the brightness of summer gave animation and cheerfulness to our feelings as well as to the landscape.

Without lingering at Bray, the chief attractions of which are in the hills, valleys, and seats by which it is surrounded, we passed on to Kilruddery, the principal object of our journey. This delightful mansion stands in the basin-shaped valley, which separates Bray Head from the Lesser Sugar-Loaf mountain, an eminence reaching eleven hundred feet in height, and affording a splendid view of the Wicklow coast and adjacent country. By-the-by, I may as well mention here that this Sugar-Loaf hill has an elder, or at least a more full-grown brother—the so-called Great Sugar-Loaf. They are both quartz mountains, and Monck Mason tells us they "were by the native Irish called by a name which signifies *the gilt spears*, derived from their retaining the light of the sun after the rest of the surrounding landscape was involved in darkness. This name, than which no other could be imagined more picturesque or significant, was altered by the English for the vulgar appellation of Sugar-Loaves."

Kilruddery was, at an early period, part of the vast possessions of the O'Tooles, and remained, apparently, with them until the reign of King James I., when Barnaby O'Toole was attainted, and his lands, including Kilruddery, were granted to John Wakeman, who, however, with singular magnanimity, reconveyed them, in as simple a manner as he had received them, to the sons of the late forfeiting proprietor. In 1603, Sir Richard Wingfield, described in the Patent as being sprung from an ancient family of Suffolk, had a grant of the manor of Powerscourt, together with the whole territory of Fercullen, "late the estate of Bryan and Phelim O'Toole, and now devolved to the crown as well by escheat as by forfeiture." At this time, Patrick Archbold, of Randlestown, in the county of Wicklow, was seised of various manors, &c., therein, which he surrendered in 1610 to the Crown, and in 1628 Lord Falkland was directed to convey them to the Earl of Meath in fee.

In 1649, Cromwell, at the head of 9,000 men, marched through Wicklow, while his fleet attended the movements of his army, and his line of march was evidently by the old coast road passing by Kilruddery, the very path by which we travelled from Dublin.

The mansion-house of Kilruddery is in the style of architecture usually termed Elizabethan. Internally it is handsomely fitted up with all the appliances of a nobleman's dwelling; and to my heraldic taste it had an especial charm in the armorial paintings that adorn the various windows. "The landing of Duke William of Normandy, attended by his standard-bearer, Sir Jacques le Brabanzon, the founder of the noble house of Meath," is a fine specimen of painted glass, which, when strongly lighted up by the sun, pours forth a flood of brilliance, emblematic of this house's ancient glory. There are also several pleasing pictures to be seen in the different rooms, and some fine works of art. The sleeping apartment, reserved for the Lord Lieutenant when he honours Kilruddery with his presence, is a stately chamber, and, like the rest of the mansion, is always kept in the highest order, as if in preparation to receive some expected guest. One great advantage of this seat consists in its being the constant residence of the noble owner.

It is scarcely possible to do justice to the beauties that meet the visitor at every turn in the demesne. What Moore has so exquisitely sung of the Vale of Avoca, may, with very slight change, be applied to the feelings excited in me by this lovely spot:

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

"Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or hill;
Oh, no! it was something more exquisite still.

"'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near,
Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear,
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve
When we see them reflected from looks that we love."

The old formal style of gardening, with its ponds, venerable yews, and evergreen oaks, has been retained here; and although in general it may be objectionable, yet, in this place, it lends to the whole an antique air that is highly picturesque and pleasing to the imagination. One peculiar charm of this

delightful neighbourhood is, that you can neither approach nor leave it without passing through some of the loveliest or grandest scenes of nature—

"For all is fairy ground."

No wonder that this region should, till only a few years ago, have been the chosen spot of many a saintly legend, and of many a tale of the "good people," and of the cluricaunes, and of other supernatural agents, whose very mischief was seldom without a touch of humour.

No tourist, who had got as far as the locality I have just been describing, would turn his back upon it without making a slight detour upon his way home to see the remarkable spots in the neighbourhood, always supposing the day to be as fine as it still continued to be when I left Kilruddery. After all, something of the beauty in every landscape must depend upon "the skyey influences" under which it is viewed, not only as the conditions of light and sunshine affect the scenery itself, but as they affect the spectator's mind, and render it more or less liable to agreeable impressions. What Coleridge has attributed in one of his inspired strains to distance, is even more true when applied to the way in which our own internal feelings colour everything around us.

About two miles off, or somewhat less—for it is difficult to measure space accurately either in riding or walking, so much does time vary in his reckoning of space—but about two miles off, we came upon the rich vale of Delgany, extending to the sea, with its retired little village of the same appellation. And what a quiet, secluded, charming little spot it is!

"And I said to myself, if there's peace to be found,
The heart that is humble may hope for it here."

In no part of Ireland, nor yet of England, has it been my fate to meet with a scene so calm in itself, or so likely to inspire others with the feeling. The heart that has throbbed the most tumultuously but a few minutes before, must, I should think, subside at once into peace and quiet, upon entering such a retreat from the world as this. Notwithstanding the creed of the poet, that men "find their warmest welcome at an inn," it seemed to me that Delgany was all the better, or at least more consistent with itself, in having no establishment of the kind. The very sight of an inn, or tavern, or hotel, or by whatever other name it is to be designated, would at once have destroyed its secluded character, and connected it with that busy world from which at present it seems isolated. To be sure, if there were no other means of satisfying the importunate demands of weariness and hunger, those special enemies of all romance, such a doctrine would find few willing auditors. But let the famished and tired traveller be of good cheer; he will find a ready welcome, and a supply of all his reasonable wants, in many of the neat little white-washed cottages which constitute the village of Delgany.

Passing on, we must pause awhile in the Glen of the Downs, as every tourist must do who has the least taste or feeling for the picturesque. This valley, which is a mile and a half long, and upon an average about one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, is formed by two hills, rising abruptly to the height of twelve or even thirteen hundred feet. From one of these—the Downs Mountain—the glen derives its name, and both of the hills are clothed from head to foot with the most luxuriant foliage. Nothing in its way can well be more beautiful. Here the dark shadows from the mountains lie, like night in day, upon the vale below, and here again the scene bursts at once into all the glow and glory of sunlight, while at every step,

"The breezy leaves and streamlets near
Make music to the lonely ear."

If time had permitted us to extend our delightful ramble, there were many other places, according to report, quite as worthy of being seen as those we had already visited—for instance, Newtown Mount Kennedy, the Ladies' Rock, in Dunran, and the tremendous Devil's Glen—well deserved of such a name—with its huge precipices and its stupendous cataracts, the most stupendous, perhaps, in the whole county of Wicklow. But *Dis aliter visum:* it was now full time to return homewards, leaving unseen these remoter Wicklow scenes.

On our way back we passed the beautiful little domain of Holybrook, which lies close to the mail-coach road, and on the banks of the narrow wooded valley extending between it and the Lesser Sugar-Loaf. The mansion is in the best style of Tudor architecture. It is surrounded by fine old evergreens, its terrace front overlooking a small lake, on whose placid surface are reflected, as upon a mirror held up to herself by Nature, many striking features of the Great and Little Sugar-Loaf Hills. From the east entrance a carriage road runs through a narrow glen, amidst some fine old oaks and other patriarchs of the forest, at whose feet there sleeps a brook, after having formed several tiny but picturesque cascades. The gardens are well laid out, and kept in excellent order.

From Holybrook our path lay once more to Bray, where we found the sea-shore and the beautiful bay brilliant in all the glow of sunset; thence we journeyed back again to Dublin, so much pleased with the excursion that it will dwell for ever on my memory as a sunny spot—sunny as the sweet scenery that had so enchanted me.

DOWTH HALL, co. Meath, the seat of Richard Gradwell, Esq., J.P., and long, antecedently, the residence of the noble family of Netterville.

Not many years ago, Dowth became by purchase the property of the present Richard Gradwell, Esq., son of George Gradwell, Esq., of Clifton, co. Lancaster, by Mary, his wife, only dau. of James Ashhurst, Esq., of Purrington. Mr. Gradwell is married to Maria, eldest daughter of the late James McEvoy, Esq., of Tobertinan (in the county of Meath), by Theresa, his wife, daughter and coheir of the late Sir Joshua C. Meredyth, Bart.

Dowth Hall was built by the sixth Lord Netterville. The front is of cut stone, the rest of brick. At a little distance to the west may be seen the ivy-clad churchyard and the old castle of Dowth, one of the many fortresses erected, soon after the English invasion, by De Lacy, for the defence of the Pale. It is situated about midway between Drogheda and Slane, near the northern margin of the river Boyne, and in the military subinfeudation, which stationed the bravest warriors on the marches, the progenitor of the Viscounts Netterville received from De Lacy a grant of the manor of Dowth. In the year 1307, we find Nicholas de Netterville on record as suing the Prior of Lanthony for the advowson of Dowth; and in 1381 the royal escheator having seized upon a weir here, as in right of the crown, was ordered to withdraw his seizure, it being adjudged to appertain to Luke Netterville. In 1409 the same Luke received a confirmatory grant of all his possessions in Dowth. In 1430, John Netterville, who then held this estate, and was also seised of lands in Ballygrath, had a release, by letters patent, of all crown debts affecting the rents and profits of this manor. Upon the suppression of monasteries, the abbot of Duleek was seised (*inter alia*) of the rectory of Dowth, extending over the denominations of Dowth and Proudfootstown, which, however, he did but hold vicarially for the Prior of Lanthony, in Gloucestershire, to whose house that abbey was a cell. After the dissolution, the parsonage of Dowth, with three others, was granted to John Bathe and Edmund Griffin, whose title thereto was confirmed by a private act of 28 Henry VIII. The rectory and tithes were afterwards granted to Sir Gerald Moore, but the estates continued in the Netterville family; and in 1812 the sixth Viscount Netterville bequeathed the castle of Dowth, with the offices, garden, and about sixty surrounding acres, for the support of a charitable institution for poor desolate widows and orphans, with a provision for educating and apprenticing the latter. For their accommodation the old pile has in part been modernised into a dwelling of three storeys, somewhat primly whitewashed, but still exhibiting a picturesque appearance. Close to it are the thickly-ivied remains of the parochial chapel, with the baptismal font in the centre of the building. Built up in its southern wall is a specimen of very early Irish sculpture, concerning which but little is known at present. Over the place where the altar once stood, and filling the space of the eastern window, is a marble slab, erected by the late Lord Netterville in memory of his father, the Lord Nicholas, his wife Anne, and their daughter, Catherine, "who be interred near." Below this is another small slab, to the Hon. Mrs. Frances Blake, sister of the said Catherine. The two doorways at each side are Saxon-arched, while the windows in the gables were pointed. The area of the entire building measures seven yards in breadth, the nave being fourteen yards long, and the choir ten.

But the paramount attractions of Dowth are the even yet crowded vestiges of the early Magian, or, as it was by some termed, the Druidical worship, which acquired for Ireland the title of "the sacred island," many centuries before it was the "isle of saints"—the fine mounts, magnificent raths, extensive forts, and wondrous caves, both here and in the immediate vicinity, all marking it out as a rich field for antiquarian investigation. A descriptive and accurate account of this mysterious district, from the pen of Governor Pownal, was so far back as 1770 read at the Society of Antiquaries in London, and has been recently republished in Higgins' admirable work upon the "Celtic Druids." Some of its details, with the results of later inquiries, are not unworthy of a brief notice.

The approach from Drogheda, immediately where it enters upon Dowth, presents on the left hand the imperfect remains of the sanctum, or inner circle, of a Pagan temple. The stones are large, massive trilethons, some of them being more than six feet above the ground. There remain four of these stones set together at short distances, four others at wider intervals of the circle, and three more mutilated and displaced by the quarrying of the rocky knoll on which the circle stood. The diameter of this circle in its perfect days might be about thirty feet. South of this singularly-crowned eminence is an oval fort, measuring about forty-eight yards by thirty-two, raised a little above the surrounding ground, and spread over a sandstone rock, of that porous and naturally cavernous aspect which is common to such stone. Formerly it had a fosse, but this antiquated defence is now almost choked up. Beyond these, and just before reaching the house of Dowth, is a remarkably fine fort, with bold, steep ramparts, measuring in its perfect parts outside about twenty yards, seven in its breadth at top, and fourteen in the inner descent, while the bowl thus en-

closed extends about one hundred and sixty yards. No moat is now traceable as having ever surrounded it. Passing the house, a small mount is seen, between the house and the castle, which is at present enclosed by a wet fosse. Beyond this is an immense barrow, from the summit of which a vast expanse is visible of the counties of Louth and Meath, with the windings of the Boyne. Descending hence, in the direction of Slane, a succession of mounts upon the left and on the low grounds adjoining the Boyne, leads the tourist to what may well be called the regal monument of New Grange.

Within the demesne of Dowth is one of the largest ring-forts, or military raths, to be seen in Ireland, if, perhaps, we must except the Giant's Ring at Belfast. In circumference it is about three hundred paces round the top of the embankment, and upon the south-western side it has a large opening.

Dowth-mound, anciently called Dubhadh, was ransacked by the Danes during one of their inroads in the ninth century. The object of the invaders was no doubt to possess themselves of the gold and treasures which they expected to find buried in the tombs with the dead, according to the usual mode of sepulture in those days. But these fieree warriors cared nothing for the relies so dear to modern antiquaries, and hence, when the mound was opened and partially examined some few years ago, many interesting remains of the olden times were found to reward the curious. "Among the stones which form the great heap, or cairn, was found a number of globular stone shot, about the size of grape-shot, probably sling-stones, and also fragments of human heads. Within the chamber, mixed with the clay and dust which had accumulated, were found a quantity of bones, consisting of heaps as well as scattered fragments of burned bones, many of which proved to be human; also several unburned bones of horses, pigs, deer, and birds, with portions of the heads of the short-horned variety of the ox, similar to those found at Dunshaughlin, and the head of a fox. Glass and amber beads, of unique shapes, portions of jet bracelets, a curious stone button, or fibula, bone bodkins, copper pins, and iron knives and rings, were also picked up."

For a description of the various rooms, or caverns, as they appeared to the excavators, we must refer to Wilde's very interesting account in his "Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater." Without engravings to illustrate the subject—and these he has amply supplied—it would be hardly possible to convey a perfect idea of these tumuli to the reader: they require to be "oculis subjecta fidelibus."

STOWLANGTOFT HALL, co. Suffolk, the seat of Henry Wilson, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for the county, was previously the inheritance of the Rawlinsons, and, at a still earlier period, of the family of Sir Symonds D'Ewes. (Refer to vol. i., p. 109.)

KILDERRY, Ireland, in the co. of Donegal, the seat of George Vaughan Hart, Esq.

This estate has been in the family of Hart from time immemorial, nor was it ever let at any period. The mansion is a large and straggling, but not unpicturesque edifice, two storeys high. It is roofed with bog-fir timber. The demesnes contain about two hundred acres, of variable soil, upon which there still remain some very old ash, lime, and fir-trees.

BALLYSEEDY, Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, the seat of Charles John Blennerhassett, Esq.

Ballyseedy—formerly Ballysheeday, that is, "the pleasant seat"—lies upon the banks of the small river Lee, which forms its northern boundary. Of the old mansion there are still considerable ruins remaining. It stood upon low ground by the river, according to the ancient ideas of a desirable site, and was sheltered from the western blast by a thick grove of yew-trees, which is still preserved, and contains some remarkably fine timber. This antique pile is supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the seventeenth century by Robert Blennerhassett, the first of the name that settled in the south of Ireland, and the estate has continued ever since either in the direct or collateral line of the same family.

The modern house stands upon another and more eligible site than that appropriated to the older mansion. It is a spacious and convenient building in the style of architecture that generally prevailed in Ireland about a hundred years ago, having the offices screened from sight by a long castellated wall, which is overspread by a rich mantle of ivy, and forms a handsome façade in continuation of the house. The *coup d'œil* of the richly-stuccoed hall and staircase has been much and generally admired.

The grounds are well planted and tastefully laid out, with a beautiful wilderness of considerable extent rising to the east of the mansion. Between the entrance-gates runs a drive of at least a mile in length, which commands a fine view of the Tralee range of mountains.

CASTLE COOLE, co. Fermanagh, the seat of the Earl of Belmore.

This noble residence is about a mile distant from Enniskillen, on the banks of the fair Lake Erne. The approach from the town affords a fine prospect of a picturesque sheet of water, studded with a vast number of islands—all

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STOWLANGTOFT HALL, Co. SUFFOLK,

THE SEAT OF HENRY WILSON ESQ

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of them green, and many of sufficient size to afford pasturage to flocks and herds. I know no part of Ireland more interesting than this country. In scenery, in historical fame, and modern improvement, it rivals every country in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in their work on Ireland, must be regarded as good judges, having seen and observed closely almost the whole of the United Kingdom, and, speaking of this locality, they remark: "It is, however, to the grace and grandeur of nature that we desire to direct the attention of our readers. Travel where they will, in this singularly beautiful neighbourhood, lovers of the picturesque will have rare treats at every step. It is impossible to exaggerate in describing the surpassing loveliness of the whole locality. How many thousands there are, who, if just ideas could be conveyed to them of its attractions, would make their annual tour hither instead of up the 'hackneyed and sodden Rhine,' infinitely less rich in natural graces, far inferior in the studies of character it yields, and much less abundant in all the enjoyments that can recompense the traveller. Nothing in Great Britain—perhaps nothing in Europe—can surpass in beauty the view along the road that leads into Enniskillen." Now, without drawing any invidious comparison between Lough Erne and the Rhine, I must say that I think it a shame so many of our Irish tourists will, year after year, betake themselves abroad, leaving unknown and unnoticed the equally charming natural beauties of their own green isle. Is it because it is their own they despise it? How true the remark—"What we have we prize not at its worth;" and no stronger instance exists than the fact of Lough Erne, the Blackwater in Munster, and other scenes, the subject of delight and encomium to the strangers who visit them from other lands, being hardly known as places worth the trouble of looking at to the inhabitants of Ireland, and seldom sought by the tourist. Let it be our pleasing task to call attention to these neglected scenes, to guide the native footstep thither, to awaken an interest for Ireland in the breasts of Irishmen of all shades and classes, and make them at length feel they have a common country.

Castle Coole is a mansion of regular, uniform style. The elegance of the design, the scale of magnificence observed in the internal arrangements, and the singular beauty of its surrounding scenery, must render it an object of admiration to every age. The house consists of a square centre with extensive wings, along the centre of which runs a façade supported by pillars; the whole being of Portland stone bespeaks the pure and elegant simplicity which marked the designs of Paladio. A graceful approach leads nearly round the mansion, and as it traverses the wide spread lawns, rich and varied plantations meet the sight. The park is profusely supplied with trees, some dotting the verdant mead in single piles, others grouped in clumps. Numerous lakes, some of great extent, bearing wooded islets on their grassy bosoms, diversify tree and field. I never witnessed a greater profusion of water fowl; birds of every kind that haunt the stream held revelry as I passed. The offices, also faced with Portland stone, form a neat and well-ordered quadrangle not far from the mansion. The view from the hall door, looking over a great extent of country, is one scene of striking and enchanting loveliness.

The family is of Scottish extraction. John Lowry, a native of Scotland, having emigrated to this part of the British dominions towards the close of the 17th century, settled at Ahenis in the county Tyrone. As might have been expected he took part with the supporters of William of Nassau, during the civil wars of 1688-9, and had the misfortune to lose his wife during the dreadful privations which the garrison, besieged within the walls of Londonderry, experienced. Several of his descendants represented the county Tyrone in the Irish House of Commons, and, on the 6th of January, 1781, Armar Lowry, Esq., M.P., was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, on which occasion he assumed the name and arms of Corry. Another branch of this family is seated at Pomeroy House, represented by Robert William Lowry, Esq. The Earldom of Belmore was conferred by creation 5th November, 1797.

Before leaving Enniskillen, I paid a visit to a very astonishing island in Lake Erne—Devenish, or *Daim Inis*, signifying the island of the ox; in Latin it was called Bovis Insula, I conclude from the number of these animals that were accustomed to browse on the grass which grows so luxuriantly. It contains about eighty acres, and was the chosen seat of religion and learning in days of yore. The first abbey is said to have been founded here as early as A.D. 563, by St. Laserian. The Danes frequently plundered the monastery. Over the altar of the church is a richly ornamented window, and near it on a tablet built in the wall is the following inscription in very rude raised characters:—

Matthæus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit
Bartholomeo O'Flannagan Priori, de Daminio, 1449.

The O'Flanagans—Lords of Tura—Tuath Ratha, *i.e.* the district of the fortress, had considerable possessions along the borders of Lake Erne, comprising at one time the whole of the present barony of Magheroboy, but sharing the fortunes of their chief king and

kinsman, Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, they lost the whole of those estates by repeated confiscations. On the island of Devenish is one of the most perfect round towers. It is built of hewn stone, each about a foot square. The conical roof having been endangered by a small tree growing out of the slight interstices, caused some repairs requisite, which were executed with great skill, and this memento of the days of old restored to its pristine state.

BROUGHTON, co. York, the seat of Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart.

"The trunk of an aged oak" (we borrow the pleasing expressions of Dr. Whitaker) "is not unfrequently seen to push forth a vigorous and lively shoot, which gradually rivals the parent stock. Such are Bracewell and Broughton (both seats of the Tempests). The former is a monument of imprudence, dereliction, and decay: the house dilapidated, the parks laid waste, the ponds dry, the woods felled. The latter, with enough of antiquity to render it respectable, bears every mark of present attention: the woods are preserved and thriving, the park stocked, the grounds modernized, the brook expanded, the house improved: the whole, in short, a result of good taste united with economy."

At the Domesday Survey, Broughton formed part of the possessions of Roger of Poitou, and not long after, in conjunction with Elslac, was united to the Skipton Fee. In the reign of Edward I., the hamlet was a part of the hundred pound lands granted by that monarch to Sir John de Eston, and by deed, *sans* date, that gentleman's nephew granted to John Tempest, of Bracewell, one capital messuage in Brocton, together with the services of certain free tenants, among whom was Peter Gilliott: yet at the time of Kirkley's inquisition, taken 9 Edward II., Peter Gilliott, William de Eston, Henry de Marton, Geoffrey Dawtrey, and William de Skipton, were found to be Lords of Broughton. In the Gilliotts the manor continued for many successive generations, until conveyed in marriage by Katherine, only dau. and heir of Sir Piers Gilliott, to her husband, Roger Tempest, second son of Sir Piers Tempest, one of the heroes of Agincourt. Roger Tempest, thus richly endowed in Yorkshire, served as high sheriff of that county in 1434, and his descendants have, from that remote period even to the present day, held, uninterruptedly, a leading position among the great northern proprietors, being still possessed of the lands acquired with the heiress of Gilliott, and being still seated at her ancient Hall of Broughton. Their present representative is Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart. Three members of the Broughton branch of the Tempests deserve distinct notice, but our limits forbid more than the mere mention of their names—they were Francis Tempest, many years Abbot of Lambspring, the English Benedictine Monastery in Westphalia; Stephen Tempest, author of the "Religio Laici," and John Tempest, a learned ecclesiastic, who died in 1737, "pietate, doctrinâ, et suavitate morum omnibus dilectus."

During the great civil war, Broughton, situated on the highway almost at an equal distance between the hostile garrisons of Skipton and Thornton, had its full share of devastation and misery. Stephen Tempest, Esq., the head of the family, and his eldest son, Sir Stephen, had both arrayed themselves under the king's banner, and both held captain's commissions in Charles's army. The consequence was that, when the cause of royalty sank, and parliamentary confiscation ensued, the estate of Broughton was seized, and only preserved by a repurchase of the whole. Tradition relates that, in an engagement in the park of Broughton, a son of the family was shot on the lawn, and that the village became so completely pillaged of household furniture that an old helmet passed, in succession, from house to house, for the purpose of boiling broth and pottage. "There is something," continues Whitaker, "in the nature of all privations which exposes them to be burlesqued; and, accordingly, a poet, who was not in love with hardships, has hit upon this very circumstance:—

"'In days of old our fathers went to war,
Expecting sturdy blows and hardy fare;
Their beef they often in their murrions stewed,
And in their basket hilts their beverage brewed.'"

NOSTEL, Yorkshire, the seat of Charles Winn, Esq.

On the margin of a lake, to the right of the road from Doncaster to Wakefield, stood, at a very early record, the Augustine priory of Nostel. The oldest record we have in connection with the foundation, is the charter of the first Robert de Laci, by which he gives to Gilbert "the hermit of St. James of Nostel, and the brethren of the same house and their successors serving God there, Nether Sutton, with all such liberties as Ilbert, his father, had of the free gift of William, Duke of Normandy, the year after he conquered England." From this it is manifest that, in the time of Rufus, a religious community existed at Nostel, and we may fairly presume that the brotherhood had been gathered together even in the Saxon times. This supposition gains confirmation from the mention by the Venerable Bede of a monastery in the wood of Elmete, presided over by the Saxon Thridwulf. Be this, however, as it may, no doubt can be entertained that the constitution of the original society under-

went an entire change in the reign of Henry I. That prince, influenced by his chaplain and confessor, Ralph Aldlane, became its munificent patron, and by valuable endowments, in which he received the co-operation of the Lacys, and the other great feudatories of the honour of Pontefract, converted the humble convent of the hermits of St. James into the rich and stately monastery of St. Oswald of Nostel, conferring on the community extensive privileges, and assigning to their prior a seat amongst the bishops of Parliament. From this period, for full four centuries, Nostel was distinguished by the piety of its members and the charitable uses to which its revenues were applied; and no little interest might be added to this brief record, if space permitted our entering on the history of the holy men who, in succession, presided over the community, and describing the domestic economy of the religious institutions of the Plantagenets. The fate of the various Yorkshire foundations merits a passing notice: St. Mary's of York, the richest and most celebrated, became a royal palace, and finally a private school. Fountains and Kirkstall have fallen to ruins; Bretton, converted into the residence of a younger branch of a noble family, degenerated into the homestead of a farm; of Roche Abbey, the splendid foundation of the early Lords of Maltby and Hooton, a few beautiful fragments alone remain, and these, with the ancient demesne attached, may be considered the Tintern of the north. At the dissolution, Nostel fell to the share of Thomas Leigh, LL.D, one of the royal visitors, and eventually devolved on his only child, Catherine, the wife of James Blount, Lord Mountjoy, by whom it was sold to Sir Thomas Gargrave, of Kingsley, the representative of a distinguished family, and himself no degenerate scion; the first recorded ancestor of the Gargraves, was Sir John Gargrave (tutor to Richard, Duke of York), a warrior as well as a man of letters, who died in France, Master of the Ordnance under Henry V.; and the next, his son, Sir Thomas Gargrave, a soldier too, who fell with Salisbury at the siege of Orleans. The namesake of the latter gallant knight and the purchaser of Nostel, represented Yorkshire in parliament, and filled the Speaker's chair. The latter years of his life, which was extended to the advanced age of eighty-five, he passed almost entirely in the beautiful retreat of Nostel, and at length died there, in the enjoyment of an unsullied reputation, on the 28th March, 1579. His wife, Anne Cotton, was sister-in-law of Dr. Leigh, the original grantee, and by her he left a son, Sir Cotton Gargrave, of Nostel, who enjoyed the estate ten years, but does not appear to have taken much part in public affairs. He married twice: by his first wife, Bridget, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, he had two sons; the younger, Robert, was slain in Gray's-inn-fields, aged seventeen; to the elder, and his melancholy end, we will refer immediately. Sir Cotton's second marriage with Agnes, daughter of Thomas Waterton, of Walton, brought him many children, the eldest of whom, Richard, eventually succeeded to Nostel. Thomas Gargrave, the son by the first wife, was indicted, six years after he came into possession of the estate, for murder, and, being found guilty, suffered death at York. Dodsworth says that the crime was "poisoning and burning in the oven a boy of his kitchen," but a MS. entitled "The Case of Prudence Gargrave, daughter to the unhappy convict," affirms that "Gardyner, who was supposed to be poysoned, was a poore man, Mr. Gargrave's servant, and had all his meanes from him. He could gaine nothing by his death. And it is to be proved by men yet living, that, by reports of chirurgions, who sawe him and had him in care, that he dyed, not of poysoninge, but of a disease called a *noli me tangere*."

The outrage for which this unhappy man suffered, seems to have been one of peculiar atrocity, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact details, and perhaps it is better that the veil of mystery which envelopes it should not be removed.

The career of Sir Richard Gargrave, the next inheritor of Nostel, and the half-brother of Thomas, was scarcely less miserable. The splendid estate he inherited he wasted by the most wanton extravagance, and at length reduced himself and his family to abject want. His excesses are still, at the expiration of two centuries, the subject of village tradition, and his attachment to gaming is commemorated in an old painting, long preserved in the neighbouring mansion of Badsworth, in which he is represented playing at the old game of put, the right hand against the left, for the stake of a cup of ale! The close of Sir Richard Gargrave's story is as lamentable as its course. An utter bankrupt in means and reputation, he is stated to have been reduced to travel with the pack-horses to London, and was at last found dead in an old hostelry! He had married Catherine, sister of Lord Danvers, and by her left three daughters, the eldest wedded to Sir Thomas Dereham, Bart., the second to Colonel Molyneux, and the third to Mr. Redmoon. Of the descendants of his brothers we can ascertain but few particulars. Not many years since, a Mr. Gargrave, believed to be one of them, filled the mean employment of parish clerk of Kippax.

In 1613, Sir Richard sold Nostel to William Ireland, Esq., of High Holborn, a scion of the Lancashire Irelands, but in sixteen

years after, his son, Sir Francis Ireland, conveyed the property, for the sum of £10,000, to Sir John Wolstenholm, of London, by the bankruptcy of whose heir, the second Sir John Wolstenholm, these old abbey lands—a memorable instance of the restlessness of church property—again changed hands, being purchased by the Winn family, whose direct male representative, Sir Rowland Winn, Bart., of Nostel, died unmarried in 1805, when the little he enjoyed passed to his kinsman Edward Mark Winn, Esq., of Ackton, and the estates devolved on his nephew John Williamson, Esq., who took the name of Winn. He died, however, unmarried at Rome in 1817, and was succeeded by his brother Charles Winn, Esq., the present lord of Nostel.

"In surveying the precincts of the royal monastery of St. Oswald, of Nostel," says Mr. Hunter, the eloquent historian of Doncaster, "one cannot but feel how strongly contrasted in the point of endurance are the works of nature and the works of man. The pool (or lake) which is mentioned in the earliest charters of this house is still one of the ornaments of this choice situation; but the once stately buildings of the priory are gone; and all that remains of it are a few humble cells now devoted to the common purposes of husbandry."

The earlier lay proprietors contented themselves with the abode which the old monastery afforded. It was not until the time of Sir Rowland Winn, who served as Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1732, that any other house was built at Nostel. To that gentleman the present mansion, one of great magnificence, owes its erection.

CLOPTON, co. Warwick, the seat of Charles Thomas Warde, Esq.

The lordship of Clopton was early possessed by a family bearing the local name. Sir Hugh Clopton, Kt., of Clopton, *temp.* Henry VII., was Lord Mayor of London, and a great benefactor to the town of Stratford-on-Avon. William Clopton, Esq., of Clopton, *temp.* Elizabeth, by his wife Anne, had a dau. and heiress, Joyce, who married Sir George Carew, Kt., who eventually succeeded to Clopton, and was created in 1605 Baron Carew *of* Clopton. He became subsequently Earl of Totness. At his decease, without legitimate male issue, in 1629, the Clopton estates passed to Sir John Clopton, Kt., who married Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms. Edward Clopton, of Clopton, Esq., son of this marriage, was father of another Edward Clopton, Esq., who cut off the entail of the estate, and disinherited his only surviving son, who had disobliged him by his marriage, and who died soon afterwards of a broken heart. Edward Clopton settled the estates on his daughter Frances, who married John Partheriche, Esq., Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1768. Of this marriage there was no issue, and on the decease of Mrs. Partheriche in 1792, the estate devolved on Skrymoline Boothby, Esq., grandson of Hugh Clopton, who was youngest surviving son of the above mentioned Sir John. He assumed the surname of Clopton, in pursuance of Mrs. Partheriche's will, but died without issue male, when Clopton passed to his relative, Edward Ingram, Esq., who was second in the entail, and also assumed the name of Clopton. He died a bachelor in 1818, when his brother, John Ingram, Esq., succeeded and took the name of Clopton. On this gentleman's decease the estate was sold to John Gamaliel Lloyd, Esq., of Welcombe, whose nephew, Charles Thomas Warde, Esq., Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1846, is the present possessor of Clopton.

The house was principally erected in the time of King Charles II. by Sir John Clopton, Kt., whose arms appear in the pediment; those of Sir Edward Walker, Kt., are over the hall door. The front is to the south. This and the east sides are of brick-work, and form the comparatively modern part. The north and west sides are probably as old as the time of Henry VII., being half timbered. The back archway of entrance appears of Queen Elizabeth's era.

Clopton House contains several valuable portraits, viz. of the Earl of Totness, and his Countess; Sir Edward Walker, and many of the Clopton and Partheriche families. A beautiful painting by Vandyck, of King Charles I. dictating orders to his secretary, Sir Edward Walker, in the field, who is writing them on a drum-head, has been removed from the house; but, probably, for the purpose of more particular care of it: this was engraved and prefixed to Sir E. Walker's "Historical Discourses," published by his grandson, the last Sir Hugh Clopton, in 1705.

It was in this house that Ireland wished to make it appear that he found a depository of Shakspeare's papers, had he not been disappointed by Mr. Williams, who then resided here as tenant. The conversation between the parties is given in the "Confessions" of the younger Ireland, and is rather an amusing point of that extraordinary work.

In one of the garrets is now shown a small room, traditionally said to have been the chapel, or oratory. The walls are certainly inscribed with scriptural sentences, and among the hieroglyphical attempts was a large fish, delineated as being taken by a hook and line; the whole drawn by a hand issuing from a cloud: under this was inscribed:—

Whither you ryse yearlye,
Or goe to bed late,
Remember Christ Jesus,
That dyed for your sake.

But these are now obliterated, having been white-washed over.

In the Great Hall of entrance is a large oriel window, containing a well-executed series of heraldic shields, emblazoned with the alliances of the Cloptons for many generations.

There are three handsome monuments in the Clopton Chapel, forming the east end of the north aisle in the church of Stratford, to members of this family. The first is an altar tomb, without an inscription, but supposed to be the monument of Sir Hugh Clopton, Kt., Lord Mayor of London, *temp.* Henry VII., the early benefactor to Stratford, and founder of the Chapel of the Guild in the centre of the town, where were discovered the series of ancient paintings, published by Mr. Fisher. The second is the tomb of William Clopton, Esq., and his consort Anne, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; their recumbent effigies are of white marble. The third is the splendid monument of George Carew, Earl of Totness, and Baron of Clopton, and of Joice, his Countess, daughter of William Clopton, Esq. Their figures in alabaster are placed under a lofty arch, supported by Corinthian pillars. Sir Edward Walker, Kt., is also buried in this place, with a neat monument to his memory.

The entrance into Stratford-upon-Avon is by a stone bridge of fourteen arches; on one of the old piers stood a pillar, on which were the arms of the City of London impaling those of Clopton, and inscribed:—"Sir Hugh Clopton, Kt., Lord Mayor of London, built this bridge, at his own proper charge, in the reign of Henry VII." Which on a late repair has very properly been restored.

ROKEBY, co. York, the seat of the Morritts. The ancient manor of Rokeby is classic ground. The poetic genius of Scott has thrown a halo of imperishable celebrity around its romantic beauties, and imparted a national interest to its history. With extreme accuracy of observation and felicity of expression the bard describes the passage through the glen:—

"A stern and lone, yet lovely road,
As e'er the foot of minstrel trode."

And few can contemplate "Egliston's grey ruins," or "Rokeby's turrets high," without feeling that the charm of poetry hangs over them. At the period of the Conquest, all the territory abutting on the Tees, at its southern border, was granted to Alan, Earl of Bretagne, and formed his English Earldom of Richmond. These broad lands were partitioned among the junior members of his family and his followers; and in the distribution, Rokeby became part of the possessions of the Fitzalans, a northern baronial house, whose chief seat was at Bedale. But their interest at Rokeby was scarcely more than nominal, for beneath them was a subinfeudation in favour of a family, which, residing on the lands of Rokeby, was usually described as "de Rokeby," and eventually assumed that name as a personal appellation, tradition asserting that its ancestors had been there seated in Saxon times. The first honourable occurrence of the Rokebys in public affairs, is in the reign of Edward III., when Thomas de Rokeby rendered the name one of historic distinction. "In the first year of Edward III.," says Froissart, "the Scots, under the command of the Earl of Moray and Sir James Douglas, ravaged the country as far as Newcastle; Edward was in those parts with a more powerful army, and an engagement was expected and wished for, when the Scotch army suddenly disappeared, and no information could be gained respecting the route they had taken. The young king caused it to be proclaimed throughout the host, that whoever should bring certain intelligence where the Scotch army was, should have one hundred pounds a year in land, and be made a knight by the king himself; immediately fifteen or sixteen knights and esquires passed the river with much danger, ascended the mountains, and then separated, each taking a different route. On the fourth day, Rokeby, who was one of them, gave the king exact information where the Scots lay." "This," says Hunter, the learned historian of South Yorkshire, "is not a legendary story, invented by some family annalist, or doating chronicler of public affairs, the veracity of the narrative being here supported by the most authentic records of the realm; and it is a gratifying fact that we are so often enabled to prove circumstances in our old chronicles, which, on a first view, have an air of romance and fable, by fiscal documents, wherein least of all anything imaginary is to be found." In the Patent Rolls, 1 Edward III., *m.* 7, is a grant to Thomas de Rokeby, of £100, to be taken annually from the Exchequer till £100 lands shall be provided for him, in which the service is described nearly as it is related by Froissart; and in the same rolls, 5 Edward III., *m.* 7, is a grant to him in fee of the manor of Pawlinesgray, in Kent, with lands in the north which had lately belonged to Michael and Andrew de Harcle, in release of his £100 annuity from the Exchequer. Sir Thomas Rokeby subsequently held commands against the Scots, was twice High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and became (12 and 13 Edward III.) Governor of the Castles of

Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling. In 1346, he pre-eminently distinguished himself at the battle of Neville's Cross, and was one of the few magnates present at that engagement to whom the letter of thanks was addressed, of which a copy is to be found in the Fœdera. In 1349, he went to Ireland as Lord Justice, and held that appointment until 1355, when Maurice Fitz Thomas, Earl of Desmond, succeeded him. The administration of Sir Thomas Rokeby in Ireland, is famous for the attempt he made to abolish the custom of *coigne* and *livery*, a species of arbitrary purveyance for the persons in authority there; and a tradition has been handed down, attested by Holinshed, that being once censured for using wooden dishes and cups, as not befitting his degree, Sir Thomas replied, that he would rather drink out of such cups, and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. In the latter transactions of his life, Sir Thomas appears with the addition "The Uncle" to his name, and another Sir Thomas Rokeby occurs, styled "the Nephew." He seems to have participated in the triumph of Neville's Cross, and to have accompanied the elder Rokeby to Ireland. A third Sir Thomas Rokeby was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 8 Henry IV., and during his year of office, the Earl of Northumberland made his last attempt to dethrone King Henry; Sir Thomas, collecting the *posse comitatûs*, met the Earl at Bramham Moore, and a conflict ensued, in which Northumberland and the Lord Bardolph were slain. The next Rokebys distinguished in state affairs were William Rokeby, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1521, and Sir Richard Rokeby, his younger brother, Comptroller to Cardinal Wolsey. The archbishop was interred in a sepulchral chapel built by himself at Sandal Parva, in York shire, and this tomb still remains. While this eminent churchman was running the race of high preferment, the eldest branch of the family remained quietly on the hereditary patrimony of Rokeby and Mortham. In the reign of Henry VII. the head of the house was another Sir Thomas Rokeby, who had three sons; the two younger were the ancestors of families of the name, resident at Marske and Staningford.

Ralph Rokeby, Esq., the eldest son, who succeeded to Rokeby and Mortham, was living in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The era of the "jargon" of "the Felon Sow," which may be seen in the notes to the poem of Rokeby, refers to the time of this Ralph. Sir Walter Scott deems "the Hunting of the Felon Sow of Rokeby by the Friars of Richmond," one of the very best of the mock romances of the ancient minstrels, and much commends its comic humour. "Ralph Rokeby, who (for the jest's sake apparently) bestowed the untractable animal on the convent of Richmond, seems," says the poet, "to have flourished in the time of Henry VII., which, since we know not the date of Friar Theobald's wardenship, to which the ballad refers us, may indicate that of the composition itself. Mortham is mentioned as being the facetious Baron's place of residence; and the Mistress Rokeby of the romance, who so charitably refreshed the sow, after she had discomfited Friar Middleton and his auxiliaries, was daughter and coheir of Danby of Yafforth." By this lady, Ralph Rokeby had four sons, Thomas, his heir; John, D.C.L., a learned civilian; Richard, a soldier, under Lord Scrope of Bolton, whose standard he is said to have borne at Flodden; and Ralph, of Skiers, an eminent lawyer, raised to the coif 6 Edward VI. The eldest son, Thomas Rokeby, Esq., of Mortham, described "as a plain man as might be, whose words came always from his heart, without faining, a trusty friend, a forward gentleman in the field, and a great housekeeper," was father, by his wife, a daughter of Robert Constable, of Cliff, in Yorkshire, of four sons: Christopher, his heir; Ralph, one of the Masters of Requests to Queen Elizabeth; Thomas, ancestor of the Rokebys of Skiers, extinct baronets, and of the Rokebys of Arthingworth, co. Northampton, now represented by the Rev. Henry Ralph Rokeby; and Anthony. Of these sons, the eldest, Christopher Rokeby, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Lascelles, of Brackenburgh, and had a son and successor, John Rokeby, Esq., of Mortham, who appears, by the visitation of Yorkshire, 1584, to have been then in prison in the Fleet, *religionis causâ*. He wedded a daughter of the ancient family of Thweng, and was succeeded by his son, who bore the favourite family name of Thomas, and was knighted. Of his descendants little more than their names are recorded. It would otherwise have been gratifying to have known something of the personal habits and actions of those in whose time the chief line of the ancient family of Rokeby fell to decay, and especially of Sir Thomas Rokeby himself, whose necessities must have been great (it may be presumed) when he disposed of the domain at Rokeby, in 1610. The purchaser was William Robinson, Esq., an opulent merchant of the city of London, who paid a composition fine for declining the honour of knighthood, at the coronation of Charles I. His son and heir apparent, Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, exchanged the long robe for the broad sword, at the breaking out of the civil war, and was slain near Leeds, when a colonel in the service of the parliament. By Frances,

his wife, daughter of Leonard Smelt, Esq., he left two sons: William, his heir; and Leonard (Sir), Chamberlain of the city of London, ancestor of the Robinsons of Edgeley, co. York. The elder, William Robinson, Esq., succeeded to the lovely demesne of Rokeby, at the decease of his grandfather, and resided there in high repute, so esteemed for his long services on the magisterial bench as to be styled, *par excellence*, "the justice." He lived to great age, and died universally lamented. A monumental stone, with an elegant inscription in Rokeby church, marks the spot where he lies interred. His grandson Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., who possessed considerable architectural taste, rebuilt the mansion of Rokeby, erected a mausoleum, and enclosed the park, which he adorned with extensive plantations. In commemoration of these improvements, two marble tables, fixed in the two stone piers, were placed at each side of the entrance into the park from Greta Bridge.

Sir Thomas married twice, but died *s. p.* in 1777, when the baronetcy and estates devolved on his brother William, at whose decease unmarried in 1785, they passed to his brother, the Most Rev. Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Almoner, a prelate of great influence and personal consideration, who, on being elevated to the peerage in 1777, had assumed his title from the lands of which we are now treating. His Grace died unmarried 1794, when the barony of Rokeby devolved, by a special limitation in the patent, on his kinsman, Matthew Robinson, Esq., of Edgeley, whose grand nephew, Henry, is the present Lord Rokeby. The estate, which gave name to the title, was eventually purchased from the Robinsons by the father of the late John B. S. Morritt, Esq., the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott; and is now held by Mr. Morritt's family.

Rokeby and Mortham, which formed the patrimony of the Rokebys, were situated, the former on the left bank of Greta, the latter on the right, about half a mile nearer to the junction with the Tees. The river runs with very great rapidity over a bed of solid rock, broken by many shelving descents, down which the stream dashes with great noise and impetuosity, vindicating its etymology, which has been derived from the Gothic "*Gridan*," "to clamour." The banks partake of the same wild and romantic character, being chiefly lofty cliffs of limestone rock, whose grey colour contrasts admirably with the various trees and shrubs which find root among their crevices, as well as with the hue of the ivy, which clings round them in profusion, and hangs down from their projections in long sweeping tendrils. At other points the rocks give place to precipitous banks of earth, bearing large trees intermixed with cope wood. In one spot the dell, which is everywhere very narrow, widens for a space to leave room for a dark grove of yew trees, intermixed here and there with aged pines of uncommon size. Directly opposite to this sombre thicket, the cliffs on the other side of the Greta are tall, white, and fringed with all kinds of deciduous shrubs. The whole scenery of this spot is so much adapted to the ideas of superstition, that it has acquired the name of Blockula, from the place where the Swedish witches were supposed to hold their sabbath. The dell, however, has superstitions of its own growth, for it is supposed to be haunted by a female spectre, called the Dobie of Mortham. The cause assigned for her appearance is a lady's having been whilome murdered in the wood, in evidence of which her blood is shown upon the stairs of the old tower at Mortham; but whether she was slain by a jealous husband, or by savage banditti, or by an uncle who coveted her estate, or by a rejected lover, are points upon which the traditions of Rokeby do not enable us to decide.

The castle of Mortham, which Leland terms "Mr. Rokeby's Place, in *ripa citer*, scant a quarter of a mile from Greta bridge, and not a quarter of a mile beneath the trees," is a picturesque tower, surrounded by buildings of different ages, now converted into a farm-house and offices. The battlements of the tower itself are singularly elegant, the architect having broken them at regular intervals into different heights: while those at the corners of the tower project into octangular turrets. They are also, from space to space, covered with stones laid across them, as in modern embrasures, the whole forming an uncommon and beautiful effect. The surrounding buildings are of less happy form, being pointed into high and steep roofs. A wall with embrasures encloses the southern front, where a low portal arch affords an entry to what was the castle court. At some distance is most happily placed, between the stems of two magnificent elms,—

> —— "a massive monument,
> Carved o'er in ancient Gothic wise,
> With many a 'scutcheon and device."

It is said to have been brought from the ruins of Eglistone Priory, and, from the armoury with which it is richly carved, appears to have been a tomb of the Fitz-Hughs.

The situation of Mortham is eminently beautiful, occupying a high bank, at the bottom of which the Greta winds out of the dark, narrow, and romantic dell, and flows onward through a more open valley to meet the Tees, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. Mortham is surrounded

by old trees, happily and widely grouped with Mr. Morritt's plantations.

Sir Walter Scott makes the following pleasing allusion to the romantic scenery of Mortham:—

* * * *

"And when he issued from the wood,
Before the gate of Mortham stood.
'Twas a fair scene! the sunbeam lay
On battled tower and portal grey:
And from the grassy slope he sees
The Greta flow to meet the Tees;
Where, issuing from her darksome bed,
She caught the morning's eastern red,
And through the softening vale below
Roll'd her bright waves, in rosy glow,
All blushing to her bridal bed,
Like some shy maid in convent bred;
While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay,
Sing forth her nuptial roundelay."

PRIOR PARK, co. Somerset. Consecrated by the recollections of Pope, the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Prior Park should be regarded with interest by the moralist, the critic, and the poet.

Its name attests the ancient owners of the land—the Priors of Bath, from whom at the dissolution it was taken. It was then granted to Humphry Colles, who presently sold it. And (to pass over many intervening proprietors) it may at once be stated, that in the earlier part of the eighteenth century it was purchased by Mr. Ralph Allen.

Mr. Allen had the singular good fortune to acquire wealth from humble beginnings, and to know how to spend it. The friend and patron of Pope, Feilding, and Warburton commenced his career in life by riding with the post-bag between Marlborough and Bath. He next obtained a clerkship in the Bath post-office; and then, having saved some money, purchased a small property on Coombe Down near Bath, where he opened a stone quarry. This is said to have proved a very profitable speculation; but one which he afterwards undertook was still more so. The clerk became the farmer of the post-office. Prior Park was now purchased: and here, in the upper part of one of those well-wooded and picturesque combes which are disclosed in the hills around Bath, a magnificent mansion was erected by Mr. Allen, with massive Corinthian pillars supporting what is said to be "one of the most correct and noble porticoes in the kingdom."

The house is stated, in Collinson's History of Somersetshire, to have been finished in 1743; but, in the autumn of 1741, Pope, who is believed to have finished the fourth book of the Dunciad at Prior Park, thus wrote* from it to his friend Mr. Warburton†: "The worthy man who is master of it (Prior Park) writes you in the strongest terms, and is one who would treat you with love and veneration rather than what the world calls civility and regard. He is sincerer and plainer than almost any man now in this world, *antiquis moribus*. If the waters of the Bath may be serviceable to your complaints (as I believe from what you have told me of them) no opportunity can ever be better. You will want no servant here. Your room will be next to mine, and one man will serve us. Here is a library; and a gallery ninety feet long to walk in, and a coach whenever you take the air with me. Mr. Allen tells me you might, on horseback, be here in three days." And then Mr. Pope elegantly adds, "Is all this a dream? Or can you make it a reality? Can you give ear to me—

"'Audistin'? an me ludit amabilis
Insania?'"

With a request so earnestly and so kindly expressed, Warburton could not refuse to comply; and this visit was the foundation of his future fortune.

"In the course of a few years," says Mr. Roscoe in his Life of Pope, "Warburton recommended himself so highly to the favour of Mr. Allen as to obtain in marriage his favourite niece, Miss Gertrude Tucker, and eventually to take up his residence at Prior Park. He was, in the year 1760, advanced, through Mr. Allen's interest with the minister Mr. Pitt, to the bishopric of Gloucester."

Before we pass from the subject of Pope's connection with Prior Park, we are bound to remark that some alienation occurred between Pope and Mr. and Mrs. Allen. Its cause would now be difficult to discover; but it has been suggested that it was in consequence of the conduct of Miss Blount during a visit at Prior Park, which, as the friend of Pope, she had been invited to make; and it is probable that it may have originated in some disagreement between the ladies. Let those friends who cannot avoid following Pope and Allen in their strife, resemble them in their reconciliation.

Feilding, whose exquisite romances so faithfully portray the nature of man, was at one time resident at Tiverton, a village in the suburbs of Bath. Here the traveller on the lower road between Bath and Bristol may see three poor and modern houses called Feilding Terrace. Adjoining the first of these is a house, small indeed, but of pretension and antiquity superior to its neighbours. Over the door is a board on which

* The letter is dated 12th Nov. 1741.

† Warburton, already known as the author of "The Alliance between Church and State," and "The Divine Legation of Moses," had published a refutation to an attack made on the principles upon which Pope's "Essay on Man" was written. Pope, grateful for his championship, had then sought his acquaintance, and conceived for him a lasting affection.

is painted the name and occupation of its present inhabitant: "William Giles, Licensed Dealer in Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, and Snuff;" and over it too projects a stone image of a phœnix rising out of a mural crown, the crest of its former occupant, our illustrious novelist. The house is still called Feilding's Lodge.

Returning from our digression, we will remark that Feilding was a frequent and favourite guest at Prior Park, and that the character of its owner is depicted in the Squire Allworthy of "Tom Jones;" that Mr. Allen relieved the necessities of Feilding during his life, and extended his liberality to the family which survived him.

After the death of Mr. Allen, Prior Park frequently changed hands. At one time it belonged to Lord Hawarden; and at length it passed by purchase into the possession of Mr. Thomas, a quaker gentleman of Bristol.

In the year 1829 it was purchased by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics for the purpose of founding on it a college for the instruction of youth.

The cathedral church of Bath (commonly called the Abbey), standing on the site of a Roman Temple to Minerva, the tutelary deity of hot springs, is dedicated to the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. It is probably from a recollection of this that the two colleges which have lately been added as wings to Prior Park have been dedicated, the one to St. Peter, the other to St. Paul.

The visitor learns with regret, when he inquires for the rooms which Pope had occupied, that in the summer of 1836 the interior of the original mansion was destroyed by fire; but he will not fail to have his attention called to a Gothic summer house in the grounds which he will be told is "Pope's Grotto."

ERIDGE, co. Kent, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny. About two miles from Tunbridge Wells, in the road to Lewes and Brighton, and in a finely-wooded park, stands the Castle of Eridge surrounded by an ample demesne of full ten thousand acres. Before the Conquest this ancient manor was held by Earl Godwin, and after that celebrated epoch it formed, according to Domesday Book, a portion of the royal domain of Rotherfel. By Edward III., it was granted to Hugh Despencer, a distinguished soldier in the French and Scottish wars, and from that gallant knight passed to his nephew Edward, Lord Despencer, one of the heroes of Poictiers, whose son and successor Thomas Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, husband of Constance Plantagenet, daughter of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, left an only daughter, Isabel, eventual heiress of the possessions of the great house of Despencer. This richly-portioned maiden wedded Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and left at her decease an only child, the Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, who married Sir Edward Neville, uncle of Richard Neville, the renowned Earl of Warwick, and conveyed to her husband the Castle of Bergavenny, and the lands of Eridge, which have since been enjoyed, uninterruptedly, by her descendants, the Lords and Earls of Abergavenny. From the period of the acquisition of Eridge by the Nevilles to the time of Charles I., the successive proprietors appear to have almost constantly resided in an old and large mansion, close adjoining to the present castle, and there Henry, Lord Abergavenny, an especial favourite of Queen Elizabeth, entertained Her Majesty and her numerous suite in 1573, on the occasion of the reception of the French ambassador.* Towards the close of the 17th century, however, the Nevilles appear to have deserted their Kentish seat for Kidbrook in the county of Sussex; but about half a century since, the late Earl directed his attention to this neglected abode of his ancestors, which was then occupied as a farm-house; and created a Gothic edifice and picturesque grounds of the most unique kind. "Within the park," says Amsinck, "is a great variety of rides which conduct to scenes of various kinds, and occasionally embrace the most interesting objects in the adjacent country." Eridge Castle is an irregular building constructed, in conformity with the name bestowed upon it, in the castellated style, flanked and embattled with round towers, but it altogether avoids any mimicry or imitation of feudal structures either in the doors or windows. In the mansion, a portrait is preserved which has been handed down in the family as an original of the stout Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, but the painting is probably the copy of some more ancient one, which has long since perished. The remains of a fortification, ascribed to the Saxon invaders of England, are still discernible on a high ground in the park, retaining to this day the name of Saxonbury Hill, and there is also in the demesne another place called Dane's Gate, which is presumed to have been part of a military way, communicating between Crowborough, without doubt a Danish station, and Saxonbury Hill. We

* In the beginning of the following century, Dudley, Lord North, a visitor at Eridge Castle, accidentally discovered the medicinal virtues of the chalybeate water of the neighbourhood, and hence originated the celebrity of Tunbridge Wells. Lord North, a dissolute but accomplished young nobleman, had retired to Eridge for the benefit of pure air, and for the advantage of seclusion, having injured his constitution by dissipation. His attention, during his excursions, was excited by an ochreous appearance in the water. Being induced to try its effects, he found himself so much benefited as to cause him to return the following summer, and he persevered in his new discovery so successfully as not only to re-establish his health, but to strengthen his constitution, and to lengthen his life to the advanced age of eighty-five.

cannot better conclude this brief notice of the Castle of Eridge than by the following summary of the genealogy of the illustrious Nevilles:—In the male line, there have been one Duke of Bedford; one Marquess of Montacute; fifteen Earls, whereof six were Earls of Northumberland, before the Conquest; and six were Earls of Westmoreland; another Earl of Salisbury and Lord Monthermer; another was Earl of Kent and Lord Falconberg; and the other was that famous Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, commonly called the King-maker. There have also been two Nevilles Archbishops of York, whereof one was a favourite of King Richard II.; and the other, Lord High Chancellor of England and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in the time of King Edward IV., who was his cousin german. And there have been two Nevilles Bishops; and a numberless company of Nevilles Lords and Barons. One hundred Nevilles have been Knights and Bachelors, and divers of the name Knights of the Garter, and Knights Banneret. Of the house of Neville in the female line, one Neville was Queen of England. There have been six Nevilles Duchesses; one of whom lived to see three princes of her body crowned and four murdered. And of the same lineage, there have been fourteen Countesses. From Lady Cecilia Neville, Duchess of York, mother of Edward IV. and Richard III., there have been lineally descended seven Kings of England, four Kings of Scotland, two Queens of France, one Queen of Spain, and one Queen of Bohemia. In what other genealogy can we find such a galaxy of brilliant names?

GOODNESTONE PARK, in the co. of Kent, five miles from Sandwich, and about seven miles from Canterbury, the seat of Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this estate devolved by purchase to Sir Thomas Engeham, Knight. In the reign of Queen Anne, his descendant alienated the manor, as well as the impropriation, to Brook Bridges, Esq., of Grove House, Middlesex, who built here a spacious mansion, and improved the gardens according to the taste then prevailing. The house is a plain brick building, large and commodious, but belonging to no particular style of architecture, and embosomed in a mass of the richest foliage. Over the centre of the pile is a large pediment, the only ornament it possesses. Upon the right are the stables and other offices. A fine sweep leads to the principal front, in the centre of which is the entrance opening upon a circular hall adorned with niches for statues. Upon a rising ground in the park, which comprises upwards of two hundred acres, is a pavilion, whence there is a beautiful view of the house and adjacent scenery, the tower and small taper spire of the church rising above the trees. But, indeed, the whole landscape is one of singular beauty, the surface being one of gentle undulations, bounded by well-wooded eminences.

CLIEFDEN, Bucks, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

"Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love."

Cliefden may well be proud, both of its magnificent situation and its manifold historic recollections. The above lines of Pope allude to the villainy of the first proprietor of Cliefden's earlier mansion—George Villiers, the witty and wicked second Duke of Buckingham, the sad death of whose father the first duke, struck down by the dagger of the murderous Felton, proved no warning to the son. George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, no less staunch a cavalier than his father, outdid him, if not in statesmanship, certainly in profligacy and extravagance. Yet this second duke, the B. of the Cabal administration, would be a statesman also; and he certainly was a man of infinite taste, both poetic and artistic: in proof, he built the first beautiful mansion at Cliefden, creating such house and grounds as formed one of the most lovely seats in all the fair realm of England. Further, as if to implant the memory of his infamous career upon the spot, the Duke had a house-warming of adultery and murder. He seduced from her husband Anna Maria, daughter of Robert, second Earl of Cardigan, and wife of Francis, eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury. The injured husband challenged Villiers, and they met in mortal encounter. The Countess, disguised as a page, held the horse of her paramour during the duel. Shrewsbury was slain, and the guilty pair retired to Cliefden, where, it is said, the victor slept, not alone, in the very shirt that was stained with the husband's blood. Villiers' end was as miserable as it deserved to be; he was killed by a fall from his horse, and died on the 6th of April, 1688, at a small inn, whither, after the accident, he was carried, at Kirkby-Moorside, near Holmsly, in Yorkshire, neglected and despised by all, without a human being near him to soothe or soften his mortal agony.

"There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."

Since the death of Villiers, Cliefden has been subject to many vicissitudes, and has been in the possession of various owners. At one time it was tenanted by Frederick, the son of George II., and father of George III., that weak and wayward Prince of Wales, who, though little worthy of a parent's love, experienced such parental unkindness as left a

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GOODNESTONE PARK, KENT.

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stain for ever on the reputation of his mother, the great Queen Caroline of Anspach. Thomson's "Masque of Alfred," of which no vestige remains, save the national song of "Rule Britannia," that owes its preservation to being married to an immortal melody, was especially written for performance before the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Cliefden. It was at Cliefden that this Frederick, Prince of Wales, met with the accident that eventually led to his death. While playing there, one day, at tennis or cricket, he received a blow from a ball, which gave him some pain, but of which he thought little at the time. It was neglected, and the result of such neglect was a permanent weakness of the lungs. The prince died of decline on the 20th March, 1751. Dr. Doran, in his recent and able "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover," gives a graphic account of Frederick's last moments; a grotesquely awful scene: the household were at cards in the adjoining room, and the prince's favourite attendant Desnoyers, a dancing master, was playing the violin by the bedside just as the death rattle came on. This occurred not at Cliefden, but at Carlton House, a residence long associated with another Prince of Wales.

Although, as it would seem, rented by Frederick, Prince of Wales, Cliefden had previously become the property of Lord William Hamilton, first Earl of Orkney, probably through his wife, who was a daughter of that house of Villiers of which the Duke of Buckingham had been so unworthy a member. It was subsequently inherited and possessed by the three succeeding countesses of Orkney in their own right. The second of these countesses married, in 1753, her first cousin, Murrough O'Bryen, first Marquess of Thomond, a man of learning and refined tastes, and the friend of Edmund Burke. While the Marquess lived at Cliefden, it was the favourite resort of Burke and other great notabilities of that day; and literature and genius threw an additional halo around its magnificent demesne. Cliefden is but a few miles from Beaconsfield, where Burke had his famous seat of Butler's Court, and consequently he and the Marquess of Thomond were almost neighbours, One circumstance drew the connection still nearer. After the death of the Countess of Orkney, the Marquess married, for his second wife, Mary Palmer, the niece and heiress of Burke's dear friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and herself Burke's ward pursuant to her uncle's will.

On the 20th May, 1795, the mansion of Cliefden was almost wholly destroyed by fire. The accidental conflagration spread with such rapidity through the building, that scarcely a remnant of its superb furniture or splendid paintings could be preserved. The wings were the only parts of this stately fabric that escaped the flames; the rest remained a ruin for many years afterwards. Strange to say, Burke's house at Beaconsfield shared, eventually, the mischance of that of his friend; it was also burnt down, and, less fortunate than Cliefden, scarce a vestige is now to be seen of Butler's Court, the once cherished home of the greatest orator England ever had. What is worse, the very memory of the great Edmund is neglected at Beaconsfield, where lie his mortal remains, and where the pilgrim to his shrine may vainly look for some commensurate landmark or sign of his departed greatness. The poor, decaying tablet to Edmund Burke in the Church, and the no less mouldering monument of Edmund Waller in the churchyard, of Beaconsfield, sadly demonstrate that, but too often,

> "Dust and damn'd oblivion is the tomb
> Of honoured bones indeed."

Oblivion, however, can hardly happen with regard to Burke, for despite of all, "On parlera de sa gloire." A laudable effort is now making, under the auspices of the present worthy rector of Beaconsfield, the Rev. John Gould, B.D., to rescue his parish from the shame which England has too long permitted in the want of some grand testimonial to him who has made the very name of Beaconsfield immortal. But to return to Cliefden, for this is a digression. Whilst Butler's Court, beautiful even as a ruin, has not yet attracted a new owner to effect its restoration, Cliefden has found favour in a noble quarter, and has risen, phœnix-like, from its ashes. In 1819 the estate was sold to Sir George Warrender, Bart., and it has since passed, by purchase, to the Duke of Sutherland. Under his Grace's auspices, aided by the earnest ability and exquisite taste of his duchess, a new mansion has been erected, which, for situation, design, and finish, is without a rival. Sir Charles Barry, its architect, has evidently devoted his whole genius to the work. The old wings have been united with the new building, and the entire, whether seen from the lawn in front, or from the carriage-way behind, is strikingly elegant and majestic. Its aspect, appearing as it does near the wooded brow of a lofty hill, watered at the foot by the Thames, forms a remarkable object at many miles' distance. The interior of the house, fresh and radiant from the combined effect of the superb relievo painting and other decorations of its walls, and the curiously-graceful new furniture, offers a pleasing contrast to the gloomy splendour of more ancient mansions, and makes one better understand what they must have been

when they were but just completed. And then the grounds of Cliefden! What can be more lovely than is that eminence near the mansion, from whose "proud alcove" the eye wanders enchanted over a gorgeous and almost boundless space—a surpassing English landscape, where nature and art have united their marvellous powers; where the Thames and the prolific meadows nourished by its waters boast all the glory of care and cultivation; and where the "Keep of Windsor, girt with the double belt of its kindred and coeval towers," stands in strong and visible relief upon the horizon? The declivity of Cliefden, from the mansion above to the Thames meandering below, is finely hung with natural woods. Near the foot of them rises a small spring, which, falling over a rugged ledge, forms a charming cascade, and thence, murmuring over its pebbly bed, winds onwards to the river. "Poetry," says one enthusiastic writer who visited the locality, "would consider it as the crystal tribute of the Dryads of the woods paid to the Naiads of the stream."

Cliefden is situate in a fine, picturesque part of Buckinghamshire, and, from its proximity to the Great Western Railway at Maidenhead, and to the still nearer branch station at Cookham, may, like Windsor, be regarded as a suburban residence. Its purchase and restoration do high honour to the choice and taste of its present ducal owners. They have successfully and signally attached the romantic associations of a ruder age to the softening influence of modern refinement. The interior of Cliefden furnishes a kind of emblem of this union when it displays upon its walls the portraits of his amiable Grace of Sutherland and of sundry members of his charming family, and, not far from them, the grim effigy of his wicked Grace of Buckingham (one of the only old pictures left); thus setting forth, as it were, for contemplation, the nobility of England both in sunshine and in shade.

BOVERIDGE, a mile and a-half north-east from Cranborne, the seat of Richard Brouncker, Esq., high sheriff of Dorset in 1833. In Domesday Book the church of St. Mary of Cranborne held Bovehrie, as the name of the place was then written. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was possessed by Brictic. In 1553, this manor, which then belonged to Tewkesbury Abbey, was granted to William, Earl of Pembroke, but in the reign of Philip and Mary it was held by Thomas Gardiner, William and Michael Hawtree, gents., who had licence to alienate it to Giles and John Hooper, and the heirs of John. About the year 1750 it was sold by one of the Hoopers to Henry Brouncker, Esq.,—in whose family it still remains—a sale that may perhaps be accounted for by the jovial habits of the vendor, who had been a Commissioner of the Customs, and "was knighted," says Hutchins, "on the following singular occasion. King Charles II. made a visit to the first Earl of Shaftesbury, at St. Giles, two miles from Boveridge, when his lordship, in order to entertain the monarch in the most agreeable manner, invited several of his cheerful neighbours to contribute to the festivity; Mr. Hooper was of the party. It happened one day after dinner, that his Majesty, speaking highly in commendation of his host's liquors, proposed to adjourn into the cellars and taste them at the fountain head; which, says his Majesty, will be drinking them in the highest perfection. *Nem. con.*, into the cellar they went, and being a little warmed already, they soon became a set of very jolly Bacchanalians; but Mr. Hooper's jollity so much attracted the Royal notice, that he bade him rise Sir Edward. In the event the whole company were completely drunk; and tradition says that his Majesty paid his obeisance to the centre cask, to perpetuate which piece of good-fellowship, a crown was placed in the middle of the arch of the cellar, which remains to this day."

The ancient family mansion, which belonged to the Elizabethan style of architecture, was pulled down by the present owner a few years ago, when it was replaced by an Italian villa upon a more eligible site. The same gentleman has also rebuilt the chapel and almshouse, formerly erected and maintained by the Hooper family.

W. Watson lith.

Stannard & Dixon 7 Poland St

ARBORFIELD HALL, BERKS.

THE SEAT OF SIR JOHN CONROY BART

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A

VISITATION OF ARMS.

A VISITATION

OF THE

SEATS AND ARMS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ASHMORE.

Charles Ashmore, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Esq., Lieut.-Col. of the 36th (the Herefordshire) Regiment of Foot, son of David Ashmore, of the city of Dublin, Esq., deceased, bears for

Arms.—Argent a lion rampant proper between in chief two stars of six points gules and in base a trefoil vert.

Crest.—A star of six points argent between two branches of laurel proper.

Motto.—Cave, adsum.

OLLIFFE.

Sir Francis Joseph Olliffe, Kt., M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris, a Member of the Legion of Honour, son of the late Joseph Olliffe, Esq., of Cork, by his wife, a daughter of Charles M'Carthy, Esq., of Gunville, co. Cork, bears for

Arms.—Argent a cheveron engrailed vert between three olive branches slipped and fruited proper.

Crest.—On a wreath, upon a mill rind sable a dove, wings elevated argent, in the beak a sprig of olive proper.

Motto.—Est voluntas Dei.

GIBB.

Thomas A. Gibb, Esq., bears for

Arms.—Gules a cubit arm erect grasping an arrow in bend sinister point downwards between four mullets on cross or.

Crest.—Issuant from a wreath of cinquefoils vert a stag's head couped gules and or, attired of the last.

BURTON.

Alfred Burton, Esq., of the city of Dublin, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Associate of King's College, London, fifth son of Thomas Burton, of the Grange, Langley, co. Norfolk, Esq., and grandson of the late Thomas Burton, Esq., of Hethersete, Norfolk, bears the following arms, which are registered in Ulster's office, Dublin Castle:

Arms.—Per pale gu. and az. on a fesse between three talbots' heads erased or, as many crescents of the first.

Crest.—An embattled wall, ppr. charged with a crescent gu. thereon a beacon arg. fired ppr.

Motto.—Lux vitæ.

MUGGERIDGE.

HENRY MUGGERIDGE, of Streatham, co. Surrey, and of the city of London, Esq., Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard, bears for

Arms.—Per cheveron engrailed argent and azure in chief two gryphons segreant of the second and in base a garb or.
Crest.—Upon a mount vert, a buck's head erased proper charged with two cheveronells azure between four stalks of oats in full grain (two on either side) or.

LARCOM.

This family, originally Lacombe, of French descent, is one of the many who were driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was at first settled at Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, where its descendants continued for some generations. It has furnished several distinguished officers to the naval service of the country, and is at present represented by LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS A LARCOM, of the Royal Engineers, Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Arms.—Arg. on a mount in base, a hawthorn bush ppr. and in chief an eagle displayed gu.
Crest.—On a cap of maintenance az. turned up erm. a martlet sa., in the beak a fleur-de-lis or.
Motto.—Le Roy, la Loy.

REED.

STEPHEN REED, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coroner for the county of Northumberland, is youngest son and devisee of John Reed, Esq., late of Acklington Park, in the same county, the eldest son and heir-at-law of Thomas Reed, Esq., late of Aydon, and of the Cragg, in the parish of Corsenside, county of Northumberland. The Reeds of the Cragg are the elder branch of the ancient family of Reed, of Troughend, who state they had grants of land from the crown prior to the Conquest. The Cragg (a small portion of considerable estates which the family of Reed formerly possessed in Reedsdale) has descended from father to son from a very remote period to the present day. Sir Walter Scott, in a note to his poem of "Rokeby," alludes to the great antiquity of the Reed family, having held their lands "for the incredible space of nine hundred years," and refers to an epitaph on a tomb in Elsdon Church, erected in the year 1758, which mentions the family having been in Reedsdale for nine hundred years before that period (*See Scott's "Rokeby," first canto, part* 20.)

Arms.—Gu. a chev. between three garbs or.
Crest.—A dragon.
Motto.—Memor et fidelis.

PAGGEN.

PETER PAGGEN, of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, Esq., bears for

Arms.—Vert a fesse embattled bet. three ragged staves erect arg.
Crest.—On a wreath, two ragged staves in saltire arg. chained sable.

PULSE.

JAMES PULSE, of St. Anne's, Westminster, co. Middlesex.

Arms.—Gules three eagles' heads erased arg. beaked or. On a chief of the second three trefoils slipped proper.
Crest.—On a wreath, an eagle's head erased arg., in the beak a trefoil slipped proper.

GREENSMITH.

ROBERT GREENSMITH, of Steeple Grange, co. Derby, Esq.

Arms.—Vert on a fesse or, between three doves close argent beaked and legged gules, each with an ear of wheat in its bill of the second as many pigs of lead azure.
Crest.—On a wreath, a dove close arg. beaked and legged gules with an ear of wheat in its bill or, standing on a pig of lead azure.

BAKER.

WILLIAM BAKER, of the borough of Derby, Esq., Chairman of the Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company, *b.* 15th Nov., 1796, *m.* 15th Nov., 1819, Sarah, daughter of William Cooper, of Derby, Esq., and has issue five sons and two daughters, viz.:—

i. The Rev. William Baker, Curate of Sowerby, co. York, *b.* 29th March, 1821.
ii. Frederick Baker, of Derby, Solicitor and Notary, *b.* 28th Dec., 1822.
iii. Henry Baker, of Derby, *b.* 30th July, 1825.
iv. John Wright Baker, of Derby, Surgeon, *b.* 2nd December, 1827.
v. Charles Baker, *b.* 1st Oct., 1831.

i. Harriet, *m.* 15th Aug., 1854, Benjamin Frear, of Derby, Esq.
ii. Jane.

Arms.—Or, three piles, one issuant from the chief and two from the base azure, each charged with a swan's head erased argent.
Crest.—On a wreath of the colours, a dexter arm embowed in armour, grasping a caduceus in bend, surmounting the truncheon of a tilting spear in bend sinister splinted, all proper.
Motto.—Dum spiro, spero.

SPERLING,

Of Essex, an ancient and honourable German family. Henry Sperling, a German Count, having married Ann Crol at Rotterdam, came over to England and settled at Chigwell Hall, Essex. Their son, Henry Sperling, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Foxall, Esq., and Margaret (Milner), his wife, also an heiress. Their son, also named Henry, *m.* Mary, daughter and heiress of John Piper, Esq., of Ashen House, Essex, whose wife, Dorothy (Byatt), was also an heiress. They had three sons.

i. John, who *m.* Harriet, daughter of the Hon. William Rochfort, of Clontarf, Ireland, and granddaughter of the first Earl Belvedere. Their son, Henry John Sperling, Esq., of Dynes Hall, Ashen House, and Ballingdon Hall, Essex, is the present head of the family, inherits all the Essex estates, and is the representative of the families of Piper of Ashen, Essex, and Byatt, of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk.
ii. Henry Piper Sperling, of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, and afterwards of Norbury Park, Surrey, who *m.* Sarah Anne, daughter and coheiress of Henry Grace, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, who had *m.* Sarah Cheney, an heiress. Their grandson, Henry Grace Wilson Sperling, Esq., of Grovehurst Park, Kent, is the present head of the second house.
iii. James Sperling, Rector of Lammarsh and Vicar of Great Maplestead, Essex, who had three sons.

Arms.—Arg. on a mount in base vert, three gilly-flowers proper stalked and leaved of the second, on a chief az. four mullets of the field.
Crest.—Between two wings conjoined and displayed arg a mullet suspended or.
Motto.—Sapiens qui assiduus.

The Sperlings quarter the arms of Foxall, Milner, Piper, of Ashen, Byatt, of Bures St. Mary, and in the second house the additional coats of Grace and Cheney, in virtue of which they hold their estates in Middlesex and Cambridgeshire.

PIPER,

Of Great Cornard, Suffolk, and Ashen House, Redgwell, Essex. John Piper, of Great Cornard, had two sons, John and Stephen; the latter was Colonel of the 1st Regiment of the Guards, and attended Roger, Earl of Castlemain, as Master of the Horse, in his embassy from James II. to the Pope. On his return he settled at Ashen House, Essex, was appointed by Queen Anne Lieutenant of the county, and *m.* Philadelphia, daughter of Sir R. Parker, Bart., of Ratton Park, Sussex. Dying *s. p.*, he left his nephew, John Piper, also of Ashen, his sole heir. The said John having *m.* Dorothy, daughter and heiress of the Rev. William Byatt and Dorothy (Bryan), his wife, had issue Philadelphia Elizabeth, who *d.* young and *s. p.*, and Mary, who, in 1761, carried the Piper and Byatt estates (of which she was sole heiress) by marriage to Henry Sperling, of Dynes Hall, in the county of Essex, Esq., and thus the representation of the Piper and Byatt families vested in the Sperlings.

Arms.—Gu. a chevron embattled arg. between two falcons bell'd in chief or, and a dexter gauntlet in base bar-wise, holding a sword erected proper.
Crest.—On a wreath arg. and gu., a demi-griffin regardant proper, supporting an antique shield charged with a like gauntlet and sword.

Granted July 23rd, 1723, to John Piper, Esq., of Ashen, Essex, son of John Piper, of Cornard Magna, and grandson of John Piper, of Cornard Magna, in the county of Suffolk, and to the descendants of his said grandfather.

BYATT.

Of Suffolk, an ancient family long resident at Bures St. Mary. William Byatt, Clerk,

Rector of Holton St. Mary, Suffolk, son of William Byatt, Esq., of Bergholt Place, *m.* Dorothy, daughter of William Bryan, Esq., of Cambridge, and had issue William, Rector of Foxearth, Essex, who died *s. p.* 1743, Richard, of Bury St. Edmunds, who died *s. p.* 1742, and Dorothy, the last survivor of the family, and heiress of their estates, who carried them in marriage to John Piper, Esq., of Ashen House, Redgwell, Essex.

Arms.—Paly of four or and gu., on a chief az. a garb of the first between two escallops arg.

Crest.—Out of an eastern crown or, a dove rising proper.

Granted Sept. 19th, 1730, to Richard Byatt, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, son of William Byatt, Clerk, late of Bergholt, in the same county, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of William Bryan, of the town of Cambridge, deceased. The Sperlings, of Essex, are now the representatives of the Byatt family.

ASHPITEL.

Samuel Ashpitel, Esq., who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of William Hurst, Esq., of the county of Sussex, derived from a very ancient family. He had an only son,

William Hurst Ashpitel, Esq., who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of James Peto, Esq.,* of Surrey, by his wife, Mary Bennett, of Haslemere, and had issue:—

I. Arthur.
II. Felix, Captain 5th Fusiliers, deceased.
III. Francis, M.A., Brazenose Coll., Oxford.
I. Anne.
II. Elizabeth.
III. Mary.
IV. Jane, *m.* to the Rev. William Darton, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, London.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or a chev. gu. between three dragons' heads erased sa.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a full moon gu.

Crest.—A demi dragon erased sa., winged, collared, and clawed, or.

Motto.—Omnia certa fac.

* James Peto had, by Mary Bennett, his wife,
I. James Peto, of Stoke D'Abernon.
II. Henry Peto, the eminent contractor.
III. William Peto, *m.* Miss Alloway, and had issue:—
1. Samuel Morton, (Sir,) Bart., of Somerleyton, late M.P. for Norwich.
2. William.
3. James; and two daughters.
IV. John Peto.
V. Charles Peto.
I. Mary, *m.* William Slifield, the last descendant of the Slifields of Stoke D'Abernon, one of whom was High Sheriff of Surrey temp. Henry IV.
II. Anne, *m.* Thomas De la Garde Grissell, and had issue:—
1. Thomas Grissell, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey, High Sheriff of that county in 1853.
2. James Grissell, Esq., Major in the Army, unattached.
3. Charles Grissell, Esq. (Captain.)
4. Henry Grissell.
5. Martin De la Garde Grissel; and two daughters.
III. Fanny, *d.* unmarried.
IV. Elizabeth, *m.* William Hurst Ashpitel, Esq.

BEST,

Of Chilston and Wierton.

1. Best: Sa. two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, and a cinquefoil pierced in base or, with a martlet arg. for difference.
2. Barrow: Lozengy or and az. a griffin saliant ermine.
3. Shelley: Sa. a fesse engrailed between three whelk shells or, on the fesse a crescent for difference.
4. Mitchelgrove: Quarterly or and az., a falcon close ppr.
5. Belknap: Az. three eagles displ. in bend between two cotises arg.
6. Sudley: Or two bends gu.
7. Gage: Per saltire azure and argent, a saltire gules.
8. Darcy: Arg. three cinquefoils gu.

Crest.—A demi-ostrich arg. issuing out of a mural crown, in the beak a cross crosslet fitchée or.

ROXBY.

The Rev. Henry Roxby Roxby, LL.B., of Blackwood, E. R. co. York, and Clapham Rise, co. Surrey, Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, with the Rectory of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, London, son of Thomas Maude, Esq., of Woodlands, co. York, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Henry Roxby, Esq., of Clapham Rise, assumed by royal licence the surname and arms of Roxby, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, Henry Roxby, Esq.

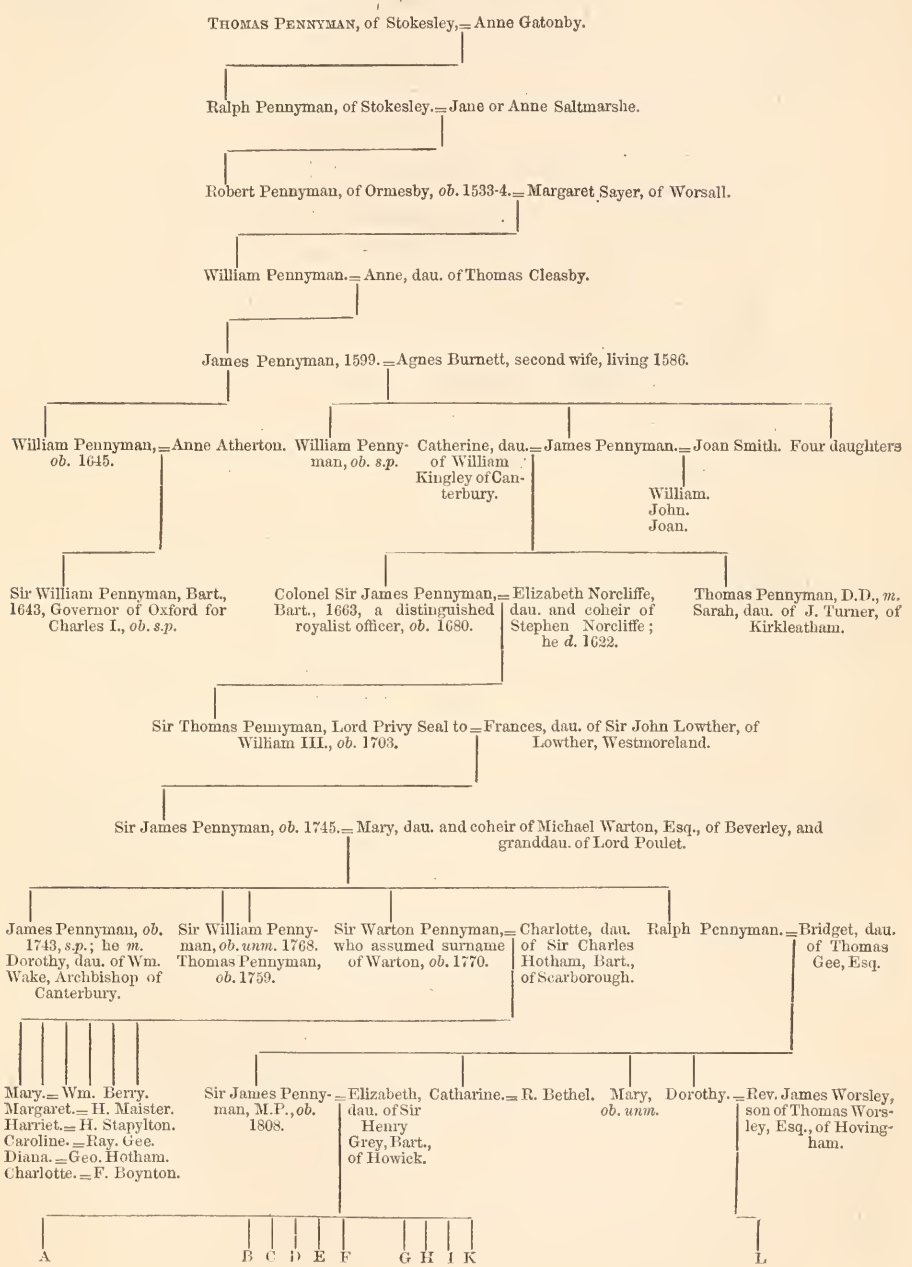
Arms.—Quarterly. 1st and 4th, Roxby: Per pale ermine and erminois on a cheveron gules between three rooks, two swords cheveronwise, the points upwards proper, pomels and hilts or. 2nd and 3rd, Maude: Argent three bars gemelles sable over all, a lion rampant gules, charged on the shoulder with a cross crosslet fitchée or, the whole within a bordure engrailed of the third.

Crests.—For Roxby: A wolf's head erased per pale argent and vert gorged with a collar, counterchanged in the mouth a branch of hop proper. For Maude: On a wreath of the colours issuant from a wreath of laurel vert a lion's head gules, charged on the neck with a cross crosslet fitchée or.

Mottos.—Perseveraudo; and De monte alto.

PENNYMAN.

This family is Saxon. Its name was originally Penna-man (chief man), and it was first setteld in Kent. Their records were lost in the civil wars, when the family espoused the royalist cause.



A — Sir Wm. Henry Pennyman, *ob.* 1852. = Charlotte, dau. of Bethel Robinson, Esq., of Calwick.

B C D E F — James. Ralph. Henry Grey. Charles. Frederick. — *ob. s.p.*

G H I K — Elizabeth. Hannah. Charlotte = { 1st. G. Robinson. 2nd. J. G. Boss. } Frances Harriott. = { 1st. G. J. Berkley. 2nd. J. N. C. Robinson. } — *ob. s.p.*

L — James Worsley, *ob.* 1807. = Lydia, dau. of Taylor White, Esq., of Walling Wells, Notts.

James White Worsley, who took the name of Pennyman in 1853. = Frances, dau. of Rev. James Stovin, D.D., of Rossington, Yorkshire.

- James Stovin Pennyman, *b.* 15th Oct., 1830.
- Frances Maria Pennyman, *b.* 22nd Sept., 1831.

WADDY, OF CLOUGHEAST CASTLE, CO. WEXFORD.

Edmond Waddy, a Cornet in Cromwell's Army, received grant of Clougheast and other lands in Wexford, *d.* June, 1684. = Anne, dau. of Samuel Camby, of France, 1653.

Baruck Waddy, of Clougheast, *b.* 1654, *d.* 1703. = Mary Bates, 22nd Dec., 1684.

- Elizabeth, dau. of John Grogan, of Johnstown Castle, co. Wexford, 1st Feb., 1708, *d.* 1714.
- Richard Waddy, of Clougheast, *b.* 1686, *d.* 1749. = Dorcas, dau. of Cadwallader Edwards, of Ballahire, 1716.
- 3rd. Jane, dau. of Walter Hore, of Harperstown (*See* "Landed Gentry").

John Waddy, *b.* 1711, *d.* 16 March, 1780. = Frances Finn, July, 1755.

Cadwallader-Waddy, *b.* 1720, *d.* 1773. = Elizabeth, dau. of Joshua Tench, of Brienstown.

- Anne, dau. of John Wilson, of Scar, 1st Feb., 1785.
- Richard Waddy, M.D., *b.* 13th April, 1758, *d.* 21st July, 1819. = Sophia, dau. of John Green, 4 April, 1806.
- Richard, of Kilmacoe, co. Wexford, *b.* 11th May, 1757, *d.* 21st May, 1801. = Penelope, dau. and heiress of Nicholas Hatchell, 1778, *d.* 1796.
- Jane, *b.* 13th July, 1751, *d.* 15th May, 1864. Their grandson, Captain Robert M'Clure (only son of Jane and Capt. M'Clure), discovered the N.W. Passage, 26th Oct., 1850. = Archdeacon Elgee, Rector of Wexford.

- Frances, *b.* 1789.
- John Waddy, of Clougheast Castle, J.P., *b.* 10th May, 1807. = Elizabeth Dora, dau. of S. Boxwell, 18th June, 1840.
- Cadwallader, of Kilmacoe, Capt. of 69th Regt., M.P. for Wexford, *b.* 15th Feb., 1783, *d.* 7th Feb., 1843. = Margaret, dau. of Joseph Swan, of Buckstown, Sept. 16, 1813, *b.* 21st Sept., 1789, *d.* 23rd Nov., 1852.
- Elizabeth, *b.* 1784, *m.* J. Hatchell, Attorney-Gen. for Ireland, Sept., 1815, *d.* 3rd Jan., 1848.
- Penelope, *b.* 16th Aug., 1786, *m.* P. Swan, 17th Feb., 1807, *d.* 29th July, 1821, p. s. 24th March, 1834 (*See* "Visitation of Arms," p. 42).
- Angel, *b.* Oct., 1787, *m.* W. Elgee, R.A., 12th July, 1815, *d.* July, 1829.
- Frances, *b.* 31st July, 1793, *m.* R. Renwick, Jan. 30, 1817.

A B C D E F G

A

Richard, Lieut.-Col. 50th Regt., *b.* 11th Aug., 1814, wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol, 13th Oct., 1854, and engaged in the Battle of Inkermann.

B

Joseph Swan, of Kilmacoe, *b.* 25th Aug., 1815.

C

Frances Pritchard, dau. of Capt. Cadwallader, R.N., *b.* 27th May, 1817, *d.* June 8th, 1853. *m.* June 19, 1845.

D

Percival Swan, M.D., *b.* Feb. 16, 1819.

E

William Brown, Capt. Bengal Artillery, *b.* 19th June, 1821.

F

Anne Eliza, *b.* 24th Feb., 1823, *m.* 27th May, 1846, R. Warren, J.P., eldest son of R. Warren, Killiney, Dublin, and Alicia, dau. of Athans. Cusack, of Laragh, Kildare.

G

Penelope H., *b.* Oct. 22, 1832.

= Anne Eliza, dau. of William Cordeaux, Com. General Australia, 20th Jan., 1810.

= Sarah Zilla Ruth, dau. of Capt. Pritchard, R.N., 17th Nov., 1849.

Richard A., *b.* 15th Feb., 1844.
Percival M., *b.* 22nd March, 1846.
John M. E., *b.* 7th May, 1847.
Frances Jane, *b.* 28th Sept., 1849.

Cadwallader, *b.* 28th Feb., 1846.
Frances M., *b.* 7th July, 1847.
Joseph Swan, *b.* 28th March, 1849.
John Edmond, *b.* 22nd Nov., 1850.

Margaret Anne, *b.* 24th Sept., 1847.
John Percy, *b.* 13th May, 1849.

Arms, registered.—Argent a bend between a crescent in chief, and a mullet in base, gules.

Crest.—A naked arm embowed proper, grasping a sword argent, pommelled and hilted or.

Motto.—Ob ducem, ob patriam.

WARREN,

Of Killiney Castle, co. Dublin.

Arms.—Chequé or and az., on a canton erm. a trefoil vert, IMPALING CUSACK, quartering GOLDING, St. LAURENCE, and PLANTAGENET.

Crest.—On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a wyvern arg. wings expanded, chequé or and az. On the breast a trefoil ppr.

Motto.—Be just, and fear not.

This family is descended from William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died Feb. 13, 1131, by Isabell, his wife, who died May 11, 1138, through their second son, Reginald Warren (ancestor of the Warrens of Pointon) who married Adelia, dau. of Roger de Mowbray.

=

Robert Warren, of Carson, co. Monaghan, *d.* 15 Oct., 1748.

= Margaret, dau. of Thomas Wilkinson, of Wicklow.

John.
Hugh.

Peter, buried at Chapelizod, Nov., 1779.

Miss Warren, *m.* Campbell.
Susanna.

Mary, *d.* 4 Dec., 1788.

= Lieut. John Alexander, who received a letter of thanks from Charles, afterwards Emperor of Austria, for his defence of Barcelona, 1708.

1st. Susanna, 6th Oct., 1747, dau. of Martin Horish, of Corballis, and Eliza Byrne, *b.* 1725, *d.* 1758.

= John Warren, of Ballydonarea, co. Wicklow, *b.* 1719, *d.* 10th Sept., 1767, *m.* Oct. 6, 1747.

= 2nd. Mary, dau. of Thomas Gates, of Great Connell, and Sarah Baker, *b.* 1734, *m.* 1759, *d.* 1783. Male issue extinct.

1st. Miss Bourke, of the family of Bourke, Viscounts Mayo.

= James Warren, *d.* 1790.

= 2nd. Hannah Hillary, *m.* Aug. 24, 1776. No issue.

2. Robert Warren, of Ballydonarea, Examiner of Court of Chancery, *b.* April 29, 1752, *m.* May 10, 1781, *d.* May 24, 1814.

= Barbara, dau. of Joseph Swan, of Tombrean, *b.* 22nd Jan., 1756, *d.* 18th June, 1831.

1. William.
3. Peter, *d.* 1804.
4. John.
5. William, *d.* 1758.

Elizabeth.
Elinor, *m.* W. Whitton.
Susanna, *m.* — Davis.

1st. Eliza, dau. of Francis Parvasol, and Eliza Onge.

= Peter, of Henrietta-street, Dublin, *d.* 1837.

= 2nd. Susan Jervas, dau. of Arthur Meredith White, and Jane Lea, *m.* July, 1830.

Robert, in holy orders.

= Miss Ousely, sister of Sir Gore Ouseley.

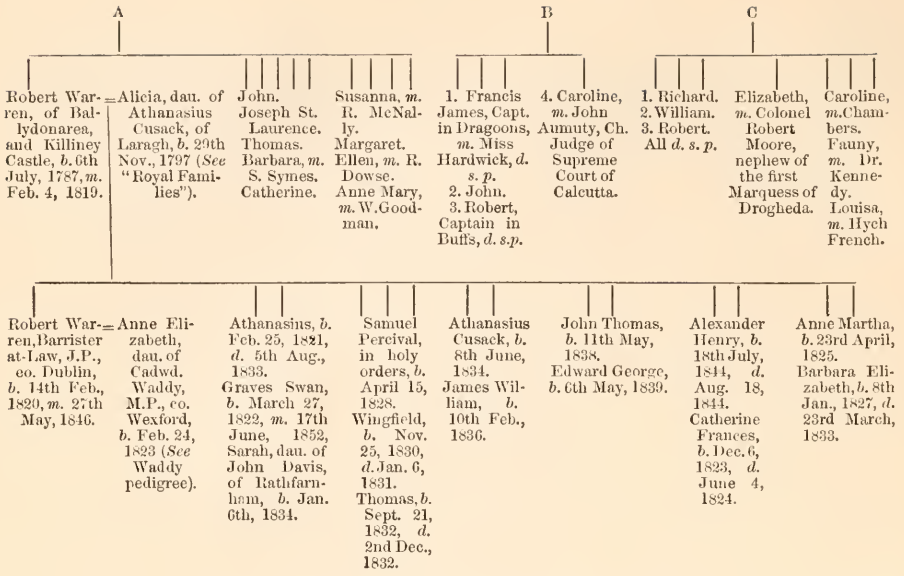
Eliza, *m* Robert Sandys of Creveagh, co. Longford.
Catherine Margaret, *m.* — Davis.

A

B

C

C



POWER-LALOR,

Of Long Orchard, co. Tipperary. EDMOND JAMES POWER, Esq., of Long Orchard, late a Captain 1st Dragoon Guards, second son of Edmond Power, Esq., late of Gurtine, co. Waterford, deceased, by Anastasia Phelan, his wife, dau. and sole heir of the late John Lalor, Esq., of Cranagh, co. Tipperary, assumed, by royal licence, July 8, 1853, the additional surname and arms of LALOR.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant guardant gu., armed and langued az., for LALOR; 2nd, arg. a chief indented sa. for POWER; 3rd, arg. on a chief gu. three escallops of the first.

Crests.—1st, a demi-lion rampant guardant gu., armed and langued az., for LALOR; 2nd, a stag's head affrontée or, between the horns a crucifix ppr., for POWER.

SPENCE,

As borne by JAMES SPENCE, Esq., of Gyrn Castle, co. Flint.

Arms.—Azure an eagle's head erased between three buckles in chief and one in base, the tongues erect, or.

Crest.—On a wreath a demi-stag or, charged on the shoulder with a saltire sable, and resting the sinister foot upon a buckle, also sable.

ARMITAGE,

As borne by WILLIAM HENRY ARMITAGE, Esq., of Egremont, co. Chester.

Arms.—Or, two piles issuant from the chief and one from the base gules, those in chief charged with a cross crosslet, and that in base with a lion's head erased or.

Crest.—On a wreath an arm bendwise vested gules crusilly and cuffed or, holding a holly branch erect slipped and fruited proper.

Motto.—Fortiter et fideliter.

DAWSON.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DAWSON, of New York, in the United States of America, Esq., bears for

Arms.—Azure on a saltire indented argent five daws sable.

Crest.—On a wreath, on a buckle fesswise or, a daw sable

Motto.—Alte volat.

LESLIE,

As borne by FRANCIS CHARLES LESLIE, Esq., Balliward Lodge, co. Down.

Arms.—Arg. on a fesse betw. two cross crosslets fitchée az. three buckles or, a crescent gu. for difference.

Crest.—A griffin's head couped ppr. charged with a cross crosslet fitchée arg.

Motto.—Firma spe.

HERNE,

As borne by HUMPHREY H. BURCHELL HERNE, Esq., Bushey Grange, Herts.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a chev. erminée between three herons; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a chev. sa. charged with three fleurs-de-lis between three cross crosslets fitchée.

Crests.—1. Out of a ducal coronet or, a heron's head ppr. 2. A lion rampant az. supported by a tree vert.

Motto.—Usque ad aras.

CLARK,

As borne by WILLIAM JOHN CLARK, Esq., Buckland Toussaints, Devon.

Arms.—1st and 4th, arg. a lion rampant az., on a chief sa. a leopard's face of the first between two crosses crosslet or; 2nd and 3rd, az. three escallops arg. between two flaunches or.

Crest.—A demi-lion gu., collared or, on the shoulder an etoile arg., in the paw a baton sa.

HARTLEY OF ROSEWARNE AND ROSTEAGE,

As borne by WINCHCOMB HENRY SAVILE HARTLEY, Esq., eldest son of the late Winchcomb Henry Eyre Hartley, Esq., Judge of the Admiralty Court, Cape of Good Hope, by the Lady Louisa Lumley, his first wife, second daughter of Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough.

Arms.—Arg. on a cross gu. pierced of the field, four cinquefoils or, in the first and fourth quarters a martlet sa.

Crest.—A martlet sa. holding in the beak a cross crosslet fitchée or.

Motto.—Droit.

ROBERTS,

As granted to THOMAS ROBERTS, of Milford Haven, and of Trione, co. Pembroke, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county, and his descendants, and to the other descendants of his father, William Roberts, late of Milford Haven aforesaid, Gent., deceased.

Arms.—Erminois a lion rampant guardant gules, in chief two square castles towered and domed proper, all within a bordure indented of the second.

Crest.—On a wreath a lion rampant guardant gules, gorged with a collar engrailed gold, holding in the dexter paw a dagger proper, and resting the sinister fore paw upon a shield or, charged with a bull's head caboshed between three mullets of six points gules.

BLAKISTON-HOUSTON.

RICHARD BAYLY BLAKISTON, Esq., fifth son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, second Bart., by Anne his wife, dau. of John Rochfort, Esq., of Clogrenane, co. Carlow, *m.* July 11, 1827, Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of the late John Holmes Houston, Esq., of Orangefield, co. Down, and assumed in consequence, by royal licence, bearing date April 12, 1843, the additional surname and arms of HOUSTON.

Arms.—1st and 4th, or a chev. chequy sa. and arg. betw. three martlets of the second; 2nd and 3rd, arg. two bars, and in chief three cocks statant gu., an annulet az. for difference.

Crests.—1, a sand glass ppr.; 2, a cock statant gu. charged with an annulet or.

Motto.—Do well and doubt not.

MUDGE.

Zachary Mudge, Esq., Admiral of the White, one of the flag officers on whom Her Majesty was pleased to confer the Admirals' Distinguished Service Pension, was *b.* A.D. 1770, and *d.* A.D. 1852. He was of Sydney, co. Devon; of Pill, co. Cornwall; and of Stralagagh, Glenora, and Glenglossera, co. Mayo, Ireland. Admiral Mudge was the grandson of the eminent divine, the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, D.D., Prebendary of Exeter, and Rector of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, the friend of Burke and of Johnson. Dr. Mudge, who was *b.* A.D. 1680, and *d.* 1769, was the brother of Lieut.-Gen. William Mudge, R.A., at the head of the Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieut. Governor of Woolwich and Addiscombe, brother-in-law of Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, Bart., R.E., killed at St. Sebastian, and uncle, by marriage, to Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., &c. Admiral Mudge *m.* Jane, dau. of Rev. Edmund Granger, and sister of the late Admiral Granger, by whom he had one son, Zachary Mudge, Esq., M.A., Oriel College, Oxford, and a barrister, who *m.* Jane, only daughter of George Frederick Dickson, Esq., Consul-General for Buenos Ayres, of Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, London, and the Abbots Reading, Lancashire, who now inherits the family property.

Arms.—Arg. a chev. gu. between three cockatrices of the last.
Crest.—A cockatrice.
Motto.—All's well.

MARGARY,

As borne by and duly registered to Joshua John Lloyd Margary, Esq., of Kensington, co. Middlesex, descended from an ancient family: that of de Marguerie, Marquis de Vassy, in Normandy, one of whom, escaping the persecution of the Protestants in France, landed in Guernsey, and afterwards settled in the county of Devon.

Thomas Margary, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey.

Joshua John Lloyd Margary, of Kensington, co. Middlesex. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Sherwood, Esq.

1. Thomas George, *m.* Maria West, granddau. of Benjamin West, Esq., P.R.A., and has issue.	2. Henry Joshua, Capt. Bombay Engineers, *m.* Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Brownlow V. Layard, of Uffington, and has issue.	3. Alfred Robert, Capt. 54th Reg., *m.* in 1852, Georgiana, dau. of the late T. G. Adams, Esq., of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park.	4. Peter John, *m.* Emma, dau. of Sir Wm. Russell, Bart., and has issue. 1. Henrietta Elizabeth, *m.* to Capt. Cade, H.E.I.C.S.

Arms, duly confirmed in H. M. College of Arms to the family of Margary, as descended of the ancient Norman house of De Marguerie.—Per fesse az. and arg. a pale counterchanged, three daisies, slipped, two and one, of the second.

Crest.—Upon a mount vert an arm in bend ppr., holding a daisy slipped arg.

Motto.—Cherche qui n'a.

BERRY,

Of Ballynegall, co. Westmeath. The present James William Middleton Berry, Esq., of Ballynegall, bears for

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. three bars or, a trefoil vert; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a lion rampant gu. debruised by a bend az., charged with three escallops or.
Crests.—1st, a griffin's head and neck per pale indented gu. and arg. charged with a trefoil counter-changed; 2nd, a demi-lion rampant az., holding in his paws an escallop or.
Motto.—Nihil sine labore.

WIRE.

David Williams Wire, Esq., Alderman of the City of London, and Sheriff 1854-5, bears for

Arms.—Argent five mullets of six points in fesse between two barrulets azure.

Crest.—A demi-bayhorse saddled and bridled azure, the face and mane covered with armour proper, resting the sinister foot on an escocheon argent, charged with a mullet of six points azure.

Motto.—Vincit qui patitur.

COLDRIDGE, or COLERIDGE,

Borne by S. T. Coldridge, Esq., of East Budleigh, co. Devon, and duly registered in H.M. College of Arms.

Arms.—Erm. two chevronels dancettée between three griphons statant az.
Crest.—On a mount vert, a griphon's head erased between two wings barry gu. and az., in the mouth a pheon or.

Motto.—Nihil virtuti invium.

LAMMIN.

William Henry Lammin, Esq., Shorrolds, Fulham, Middlesex, bears for

Arms.—Sa. a fesse arg. betweeu three paschal lambs passant of the last.
Crest.—A paschal lamb passant arg.
Motto.—Agnus Dei mihi salus.

The ancestors of this branch of a family* which has always been numerous in Lincolnshire and its borders, were resident at an early period at Whatton†, co. Notts. The name, which was anciently spelt Lamynge, is supposed to be of Danish or northern origin, and compounded of Lamb and "ing," —meadow. Thomas Lammin, or Laming, a cadet of this branch of the family‡, went to reside at Gunthorpe, in the parish of Loud ham, Notts, a few miles from Whatton, and the subsequent pedigree is as follows :—

Alice, 1st wife, buried at Loudham, 29th Sept., 1654. = Thomas Lammin, of Gunthorpe, Notts, buried at Loudham, 13th June, 1681. = Anne, 2nd wife, dau. of Mr. Duke, of Newark, Notts, *m.* 26th June, 1655, buried in London, Jan., 1701.

1. Thos. Lammin, bapt. Sept. 24, 1654.
2. John Lammin, bapt. 1st April, 1656.
3. Robert Lammin, bapt. March 26, 1659.
4. James Lammin, bapt. Aug. 5, 1662, *m.* Sept. 5, 1702, citizen of London. = Mary, dau. of Zachary Archer, of Bishopsgate, London.
5. Valentine Lammin, bapt. Feb. 26, 1664.

James Lammin, of Queenhithe, London, only child, *b.* 1711, *m.* March 19, 1757, *d.* 21st Dec., 1766. = Lydia, dau. of Samuel Davis, *b.* 1711, *d.* April 1, 1777.

James Lammin, *d.* in infancy.
William Lammin, *b.* Feb. 22, 1745-6, *m.* April 5, 1778, *d.* Feb. 24, 1814. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Cordery, of Abingdon, Berks, bapt. Sept. 3, 1745, *d.* April 14, 1809.
Elizabeth Lammin, *d.* young.

James Lammin, of Shorrolds, Fulham, *b.* Jan. 27, 1779, *m.* 20th Sept., 1810, *d.* Aug. 10, 1846. = Harriet, second dau. of John Collinson, of Beltoft, Lincolnshire, *b.* Nov. 11, 1790, *d.* Dec. 30, 1853.
William Lammin, *b.* Dec. 29, 1780, *d.* 7th March, 1819.
Maria Lammin, John Archer Lammin, Eleanor Archer Lammin, *d.* young.
Henry Lammin, *b.* 2nd March, 1789, *d.* July 10, 1839.

Evelina Anne Lammin, Maria Evelina Lammin, both *d.* young.
William Henry Lammin, *b.* June 22, 1814, *m.* Sept. 10, 1845. = Eliza, eldest dau. and coheiress of Wm. Davison, of Bloomsbury Square, London, *b.* 11th Feb., 1828.
Jemima Lucy Anne Lammin, *d.* young.

Edith Collinson Lammin Lammin, *b.* Jan. 5th, 1847.
Ida Lucy Lammin Lammin, *b.* Jan. 21, 1849.
Farey Harriet Lammin Lammin, *b.* 24th Sept., 1850.
Archer Davison Lammin, *b.* May 4, 1852.
Percy Belassey Lammin, *b.* Sept. 12, 1853.

* It seems rather to have been the name of a tribe than of a family, as we find the Gaivings, Uffings, and twenty other tribes all ending in "ing," were the first of the Danish or northern families who settled in Lincolnshire, and it has proved impossible to trace back the Lamings to a common ancestor. They were as numerous in Lincolnshire 400 years since as at present.

† William Lamynge, of Whatton, by his will, dated March 11, 1541, appointed Thomas Cranmer (nephew of the archbishop), who lived in the adjoining village of Aslacton, a supervisor, and he was also a witness to the will. Robert Lamynge also, by his will, dated in 1566, appointed Mr. Cranmer a supervisor. Mr. Whalley and Mr. Shipman, neighbouring gentlemen, were also legatees and witnesses. (*See* Thornton's "History of Notts" for their pedigrees and other particulars.)

‡ The elder line of the family left Nottinghamshire in 1597, when Thomas Lamynge purchased the manor of Dry-Doddington, Lincolnshire, of the Harvye family. He died there in Feb. 1601, and post-mortem inquisitions were held in consequence at Sleaford and Grantham, when it was found he held the said manor of the honour of Bolingbroke by sundry services. His son, Thomas, sold this manor, in 1633, to George Dawson, gentleman. This Thomas had to compound under the Commonwealth, being taken at the siege of Newark, and he had to pay £165. In "Dring's List" he is called Thomas Lannim, but this work abounds in errors.

BEEVOR OF YORKSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The name of Beevor is of great antiquity in the county of York. It has been variously

written in different ages, and is supposed to derive its origin from Drogo de Bevrere, Beverer, or Bever, a Flemish warrior, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was rewarded for his military services with all that district in Yorkshire known by the name of Holderness.

That a family of this surname existed in Yorkshire soon after the time of the Norman conquest, and that its descendants continued to flourish there through succeeding centuries, is evidenced by many scattered notices of different members of it, which are found in ancient records. Several of these members, before the close of the thirteenth century, are mentioned as large benefactors to various religious foundations, particularly to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the Priory of Newborough, and the Abbey of Fountains.

It appears also that branches of this family settled at early periods both in Kent and Worcestershire. Hasted, in his valuable history of Kent, speaking of Ashford, says, in it " is the yoke of Beavor, with the hamlet and farm of that name, possessed in very early times (as appears by the register of Horton Priory) by a family of that name. John Beavor was possessed of it in the reign of King Henry II., and was descended from one of the same surname, who attended the Conqueror in his expedition hither."

Ralph de Bever was witness to a deed executed at York in 1154, whereby Alice, wife of Roger de Mowbray, gave certain lands in Cave to the hospital of St. Peter in York.

A grant, by Ralph de Beauver and Constance, his wife, of land, near the Ouse in York, to the church of St. Clement in that city, was confirmed by King Henry III. in 1217.

John de Beauver held of Roger de Mowbray half a knight's fee in the county of York, in the reign of Edward I.

Walter Bever was parson of Hanbury, in the county of Worcester, in the reign of Edward II., and had letters of protection from that monarch, on going abroad, in obedience to the king's command, with His Majesty's cousin-german Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Leicester.

Robert Bever was Vicar of Wakefield in 1425.

But whilst the above and other similar notices sufficiently attest the ancient standing and respectability of this family and its branches in the counties of York, Kent, and Worcester, the following pedigree commences at a later period, when (about the beginning of the seventeenth century) the Yorkshire family was settled in the West Riding near Sheffield, and was represented by

William Beever, Esq., of Thurlstone, in the parish of Peniston. This gentleman, at his decease in the reign of Charles I., left two sons, viz.—

I. William, who resided at Hornthwaite, in the township of Thurlstone. He was *b.* in 1626, and *m.* first, 12th May, 1653, Mary, daughter of —— Bullhouse (a younger son of —— Bullhouse, Esq., of Bullhouse Cross, in the parish of Peniston), by which lady (who was buried 30th Dec., 1659) he had three sons, of whom presently. He married secondly, 23rd April, 1660, Ann Greaves, and by her (who was buried 28th March, 1696) had one son William, who *d.* in infancy. Referring now to the three sons by his first wife, of these,

1. Thomas, of Thurlstone, was bapt. 14th Jan., 1654.
2. Abraham, of Wakefield, was bapt. 7th Sept., 1656, and buried in Wakefield Church, 17th April, 1721. He *m.* Elizabeth Greathead, of Wakefield, by which lady (who *d.* in 1723) he had seven sons and four daughters; of whom
   1. Francis, of London, merchant, *d. unm.* in 1753, and was buried at Wakefield.
   2. John, of Wakefield, merchant, *d. unm.* in 1754, and was buried in Wakefield church.
   3. Richard, of Rotterdam, merchant, *d. unm.*, aged 21, and was buried at Wakefield.
   4. William, an ensign in the army, *d. unm.*
   1. Elizabeth, *m.* Henry Bradley, Esq., of Wakefield; *d.* 30th July, 1756, leaving issue one daughter, and was buried in Wakefield church.
   2. Hannah, *d. unm.* in 1728, and was buried at Wakefield.
   3. Sarah, *d. unm.* in Dec., 1749, and was buried at Wakefield.

   Three sons and one daughter died young.
3. John, bapt. 12th Sept., 1659, took holy orders.

II. Abraham, second son of William of Thurlstone, was born about the year 1630. He settled at Heckmondwike, near Leeds, and purchased property there about 1665. By his wife Elizabeth, who died 22nd Feb., 1696, he had five sons and one daughter, of whom

1. Abraham, *d.* young, 12th Aug., 1666.
2. William, bapt. 8th May, 1659; took holy orders, and became rector of South Walsham and Rockland in Norfolk. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of William Batt, Esq., of Oakwell Hall, near Leeds (the descendant of a family of great antiquity), and by her had among other children his second son

Thomas Beevor, Esq., of Norwich, who *m.* for his third wife, Hester, daughter of John Sharpe, Esq., of the same place, and had by her three sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son

Thomas Beevor, Esq., of Hethel, in Norfolk, who *m.* 7th July, 1750, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Miles Branthwayt, Esq., of that place; and was created a Baronet, 22nd Jan., 1784.

(*See* "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.")

3. Thomas, *b.* in 1663, will be spoken of presently.
4. John, bapt. 18th Jan., 1665; was buried 17th Jan., 1695.
5. Jonathan, bapt. 19th Oct., 1670; was buried 17th March, 1700; and left issue three sons and one daughter.

1. Elizabeth, *m.* Daniel Neale, Esq., of Otley, by whom she had a son, who *m.* the daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Bland, Dean of Durham.

Mr. Abraham Beevor, dying in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was succeeded at Heckmondwike by his second surviving son

Thomas Beevor, Esq., of Heckmondwike. This gentleman was *b.* in 1663, and *m.* 15th Nov., 1685, Alice, daughter of —— Scatcherd, Esq., of Morley, near Leeds; by which lady he had four sons and two daughters; of whom

1. Thomas, will be spoken of presently.
2. John, bapt. 7th Feb., 1698, *d. unm.* in 1762.

1. Elizabeth, bapt. 9th Feb., 1693; *m.* Joshua Brooke, Esq., of Dodworth, near Barnsley, in Yorkshire; had issue one son, and *d.* 8th May, 1767.

Two other sons and one daughter *d.* young.

Mr. Beevor dying 3rd April, 1706, in his 43rd year, was buried at Birstal, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Thomas Beevor, Esq., of Heckmondwike, who was *b.* in 1689; and *m.* 22nd April, 1717, Ann, daughter of John Matson, Esq., of Hemsworth, near Wakefield; by which lady he had, with five daughters, three sons.

1. John, of whom presently.
2. Thomas, born 10th June, 1724, was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1745. He took holy orders, and became Perpetual Curate of Skelbrooke, and Vicar of Owston, in the county of York; also Vicar of North Reston, in Lincolnshire. He *m.* a Mrs. Prince, a widow; *d.* without issue, and was buried in the church at Skelbrooke, 6th March, 1800.
3. Francis, *b.* 11th Sept., 1727, *d. unm.*

Mr. Beevor dying 20th April, 1739, in his 50th year, was buried at Birstal, and was succeeded by his eldest son

John Beevor, Esq., of Heckmondwike, who was *b.* 14th Dec., 1721; and *m.* 20th Aug., 1752, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Preston, Esq., of Leeds, and aunt to Henry Preston, Esq., of Moreby, who was High Sheriff for Yorkshire in 1836; aunt also to Major General Sir William Blackburne, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment, who for a period of twenty-two years ably filled the office of the Company's Resident at Tanjore. By this lady (who was *b.* 25th May, 1726, and *d.* 13th Feb., 1759) he had issue one son and one daughter, viz.:—

1. John, his heir; of whom presently.

1. Ellen, *b.* 31st Aug., 1755, who *m.* Mr. John Hill, of Wakefield, and *d.* 25th Sept., 1779, leaving no surviving issue.

Mr. Beevor dying 17th June, 1796, in his 75th year, was buried at Birstal, and was succeeded by his only son

The Rev. John Beevor, M.A., Rector of the North Mediety of Claypole, in Lincolnshire. This gentleman was *b.* at Heckmondwike, 16th June, 1753. He was presented to the living of Claypole by Sir George Bromley, Bart., of Stoke Hall, Notts, in 1779. He *m.* 3rd Jan., 1780, Ann, eldest daughter of William Perfect, Esq., of Pontefract, Alderman and three times Mayor of that borough; by which lady (who was *b.* 11th Oct., 1757, and *d.* 21st July, 1840) he had six sons and ten daughters; of whom

1. Thomas, of Newark-upon-Trent, in holy orders, B.D., and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, *b.* 12th April, 1786.
2. John, of Newark-upon-Trent, *b.* 24th May, 1788, *d.* 1st Sept., 1833, and was buried in the church at South Muskham. He *m.* 26th Oct., 1816,

Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Francis Parke, Esq., of Attleborough, in the county of Norfolk; and by her (who was *b.* 11th April, 1796, and *d.* in June, 1819) had issue two sons, viz.:—

1. Henry, of Barnby Moor, Esq., who was *b.* 26th Oct., 1817, and *m.* in Dec., 1840, Harriet, daughter of William Hodgkinson, Esq., of Kilton, Notts; by which lady he has issue two sons and one daughter.
2. John, of Newark-upon-Trent, M.D., who was *b.* 13th Feb., 1819, and *m.* 30th Sept., 1845, Indiana Isabel, second daughter of James Norton, Esq. (by the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Esme Stewart Erskine, who was fourth son of the first Baron Erskine, and lost an arm in the battle of Waterloo); by which lady he has issue four sons and two daughters.

3. William, *b.* 30th Aug., 1790, *d. unm.* 30th Aug., 1810.
4. Abraham, of Bath, M.R.C.S., was *b.* 1st Aug., 1794.

1. Ann, *unm.*
2. Sarah, *m.* Robert Seaton, Esq., of Pontefract, banker, and has issue one son.
3. Julia, *m.* George Hodgkinson, Esq., of Newark, and had issue eight sons and three daughters. She *d.* 28th April, 1844.
4. Charlotte, *d. unm.* 13th Oct., 1828.
5. Caroline, *m.* John Jeremiah Bigsby, Esq., M.D.
6. Amelia, *m.* Edward Thompson, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Staff Corps, and nephew to Dr. William Otter, sometime Principal of King's College, London, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester. She *d.* 10th Dec., 1851, leaving issue two daughters.
7. Margaret, *d. unm.*, 4th Aug., 1814.
8. Louisa, *unm.*

The other two sons and two daughters *d.* young.

The Rev. John Beevor *d.* 10th June, 1820, in his 67th year, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Claypole, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

Arms.—Argent, on a chief indented sable, three lions rampant or.
Crest.—A beaver proper.
Motto.—Nil desperandum.

JONES.

Of Llanerchrugog Hall, co. Denbigh.

Arms.—I. 1. Arg. a lion rampant vert onlaid in the shoulder gules—Jones. (College of Arms, 16th June, 1607. Monument in the Abbey, Shrewsbury, of William Jones, who died 15th July, 1612.) 2. Or, a lion rampant gules—Gwaethvoed. 3. Vert, a lion rampant arg., head, paws, and tail gules—Cynan Veiniad, Lord of Tegengl Yscriviog. 4. Arg. a chevron between three boars' heads couped sable, langued and snouted gules, tusked or—Ednowain Bendew.

II. Azure, three eastern crowns in pale or—Belyn.

III. Azure, three ducal coronets or—*Id.*

IV. 1. Sable, a lion rampant arg.—Morvydd, of Cardigan. 2. Sable, three roses arg. barbed vert, seeded or—Cynedda.

V. Per pale, azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or—Ynyr Ddu.

VI. 1. Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse or—Robert ap Howel, of Holt. 2. Gules, three lions passant in pale arg.—Gryffydd ap Cynan, first royal tribe.

VII. Sable, three nags' heads erased arg.—Powys.

VIII. Azure, a cross patée fitchée or—Cadwalader.

IX. Sable, a lion rampant arg.—Angharad, of Cardigan.

X. Azure (or sable), three boys' heads couped at the shoulder proper, crined or, each wreathed round the neck with a snake vert.—Moreiddig.

XI. Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis arg.—Collwyn ap Tangno.

XII. 1. Gules, a chevron ermine between three Englishmens' heads couped proper, crined sable—Ednyved Vychan. 2. Gules, a Saracen's head erased proper, wreathed argent and sable—Marchudd.

XIII. 1. Ermine, a lion rampant sable—Cynric ap Rhiwallon, Lord of Christianydd Cynric, Ruabon. 2. Per bend ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or—Tudor Trevor, the March tribe, or tribe of the Marches, Lord of Bromfield, Maelor, Chirk, Whittington, and Oswestry.

XIV. Azure, a lion rampant per fesse or and argent, within a bordure of the third, charged with annulets sable—Llyddoca ap Caradoc.

XV. 1. Sable, a chevron between three spear heads arg. imbrued gules—Caradoc. 2. Vert, a wolf passant argent, pierced through the jaws with an arrow or, guttée de sang—*Id.*

XVI. Argent, a wyvern's head erased vert, holding a dexter hand appaumée gules—Pelinor.

Crests.—1. On a wreath, argent and vert, a sun in splendour or, each ray inflamed proper (College of Arms, June 16, 1607). 2. On an eastern crown or, a dragon passant gules. 3. A boar's head couped sable, langued and snouted gules, tusked or, pierced with a dagger proper.

Mottoes.—Virtutis præmium felicitas (Sir Thomas Jones, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *b.* 1611, *d.* 1692); Esto sol testis. *Badges.*—A sun in splendour; on a mount vert, a dragon passant gules.

MACKENZIE,

Of Craighall, a Scottish branch of the once powerful house of Fitzgerald in Ireland, now represented by John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart, co. Wigtown; Collyn, co. Dumfries; and Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, banker, in right of his ancestor, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, chief of the name Coulthart, who married, in 1624, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Mackenzie, of Craighall, co. Ayr, and niece of Gavin Hamilton, sometime Bishop of Galloway.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, ar., three human legs armed ppr., united in the centre at the upper part of the thigh, triangularly flexed, garnished, and spurred of the second; in surtout an escutcheon erm., charged with a stag's head, cabossed, sa., within a bordure pallettée of the third.

Crest.—A demi-savage wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding in the dexter hand on his shoulder a club, all ppr.

Motto.—Virtute et valore.

David Mackenzie borrowed from his "blood relation" John, lord of Ducies and Desmonde, two hundred merks, to enable him to fortify Craig Castle, A.D. 1150, as appears by a MS. in the muniment cabinet of the Coulthards of Coulthart.

=

From whom descended

James Mackenzie, of Craighall, who executed a mortification deed of the lands of Balmeadow to the monks of Paisley, A.D. 1214. = Katherine, dau. of Lamington of that ilk.

Gilbert Mackenzie, of Craighall, son of the above, stands an attesting witness in the chartulary of the monastery of Paisley to a donation grant of certain forest lands by John Hamilton, to the use in all time coming of the Paisley brotherhood. = Euphemia, dau. of the laird of Cluny.

Archibald Mackenzie, of Craighall, liquidated a wadset, or mortgage, of five hundred merks in 1309. =

1. Agnes, dau. of Hugh de Glendower, *d. s.p.* A.D. 1376. = Adam Mackenzie, of Craighall, had a charter from David II., confirming the lands of Craighall to him and his issue, on condition of their furnishing when required a fully equipped warrior and war-horse to the public service of Scotland. = 2. Janet, dau. of William de Rockcliffe.

William Mackenzie, of Craighall, only son and heir. = Helen, dau. of the laird of Blackstock.

Robert Mackenzie, of Craighall, who was knighted by King James II. = Alice, dau. of Sir George Hallyburton.

William, ancestor of the Earls of Cromarty.

Adam.

John, a monk of Paisley.

Adam Mackenzie, of Craighall, party to signing a brief of inquest, dated 18th July, 1481. = Janet, dau. of Andrew Boyd of that ilk.

Robert.

Gilbert.

William.

Robert Mackenzie, of Craighall. Marriage settlements dated 7th October, 1502. = Margaret, dau. of Andrew Anstruther.

Gilbert, killed at Carrickfergus, 1512.

Walter, killed at Flodden, 1513.

Arthur, obtained a charter from Jac. IV.

Robert Mackenzie, of Craighall, *d.* from the effects of a fall from his horse, 12th Nov., 1548. = Jean Spence, dau. of the laird of Wolmerstone.

Adam Mackenzie, of Craighall, retoured heir to his father, 30th June, 1550, and *d.* in 1596. = Ann Stewart, dau. of the laird of Physgall.

Agnes, *m.* Andrew Chalmer.

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Richard Mackenzie, of Craighall, served heir to his father, 15th Nov., 1596, and *d.* 27th Nov., 1620. = Jane, dau. of Alexander Hamilton, of Binney.

Anne, *m.* Gavin Hamilton, Bishop of Galloway.

Margaret, *m.* Rev. Robert Gleudinning, A.M.

Mary.

Mary Mackenzie, of Craighall, daughter and co-heiress, *b.* 4th March, 1603, *m.* 10th June, 1624. = William Coulthart, of Coulthart, co. Wigtown, and of Largmore, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, chief of the name Coulthart, ancestor of John Ross Coulthart, of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, banker.

Jane Mackenzie, dau. and co-heiress, *m.* in 1623 Sir John Vans, of Barnbarroch.

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FORBES,

Of Pitscottie, a family of very high antiquity in Scotland, now represented by John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, co. Wigtown; Collyn, co. Dumfries; and Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, chief of the name Coulthart, in right of his ancestor, John Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, who *m.*, in 1575, Helen, dau. and eventually co-heiress of John Forbes, the last laird of Pitscottie.

Arms.—Erm. a chev. chequy of three tracks, ar. and sa., betw. three boars' heads couped of the last, muzzled gu., within a bordure nebulée of the second.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm and hand in armour holding a scimetar ppr.

Motto.—Scienter utor.

David de Forbes's name occurs in a charter of the lands of Woodhouselee, in the barony of Ailsa, co. Ayr, dated 10th July, 1226. = Alice, dau. of Roderic de Drummond, ancestor of the Earls of Perth.

Malcolm de Forbes obtained a confirmation of the lands of Woodhouselee, and also a renewed royal grant of those of Pitscottie, for himself, his wife Margaret, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. = Margaret, dau. of Malduvin, third Earl of Lenuox.

John de Forbes witnessed a grant of a portion of the lands of Woodhouselee to the monastery of Paisley, 18th April, 1276. = Helen, dau. of Sir Patrick Lindsey.

Sir Malcolm de Forbes, Kt., whose marriage settlements are dated Lammas-day, 1306. = Elizabeth, dau. of the laird of Marr.

John, killed at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

David, one of those that defended the castle of Stirling against Edward I., in 1304.

Malcolm-beg de Forbes witnessed a grant of lands to the monastery of Arbroath, in 1331, and being remarkably low of stature, had, what was common in those times, the Gaelic adjunct of "beg," or short, attached to his name. = Janet, dau. of Sir John Monteeth.

Donald de Forbes obtained a confirmation charter of the lands of Forbes and Woodhouselee, 3rd Robert II. = Margary, dau. of Sir William Edgar.

Duncan.
Alexander.
William.
Margaret, and
Janet, mentioned in a charter.

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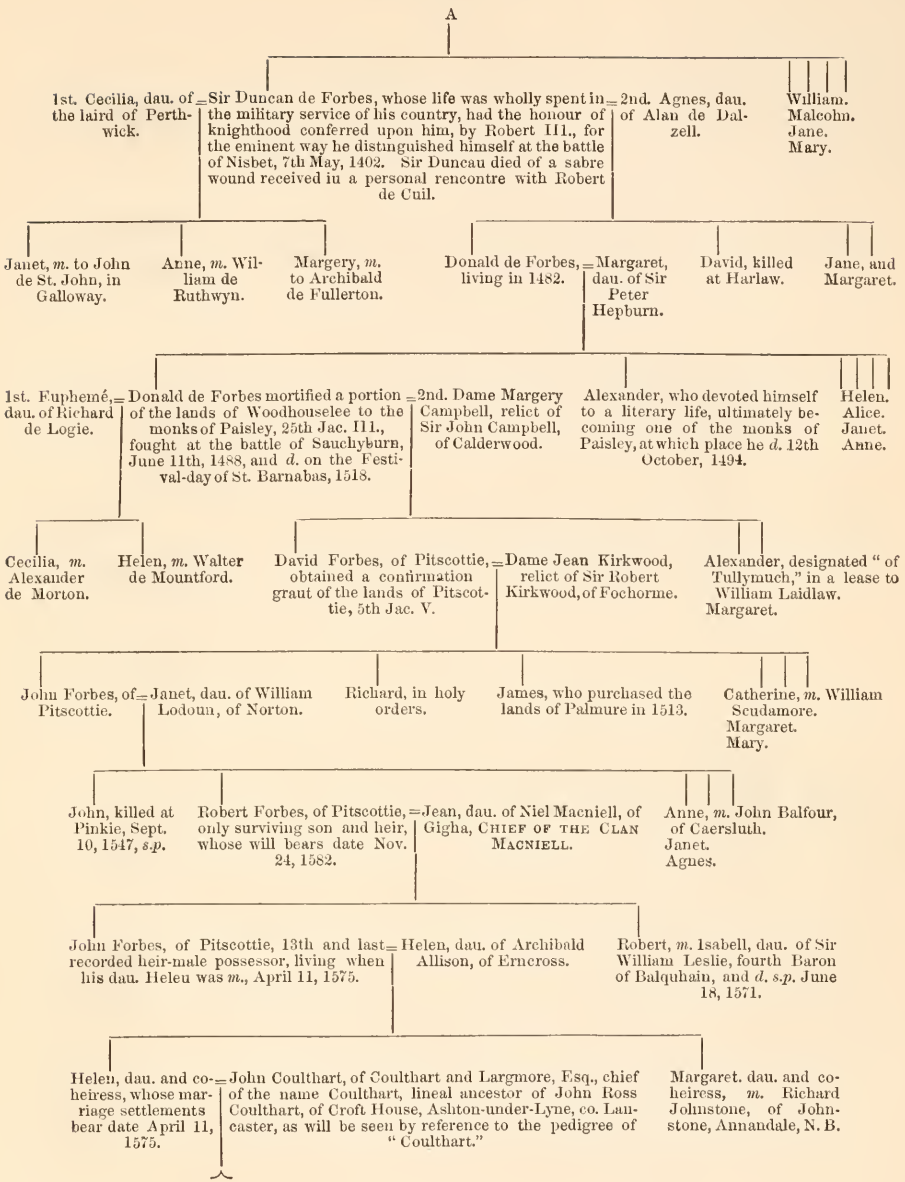

BATT OF PURDYSBURN, CO. DOWN.

ROBERT BATT, of Purdysburn, in the county of Down, and Ozier Hill, in the county of Wexford, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the said county of Down, son and heir of Narcissus Batt, of Purdysburn and Ozier Hill, aforesaid, Esq., deceased, and grandson of Robert Batt, of Ozier Hill, Esq., also deceased, has had the following arms confirmed to him and the other descendants of his aforesaid grandfather.

Arms.—Argent between a cross sable, charged with three escallops in pale or, four bats of the second.

Crest.—A crescent argent charged with an escallop gules.

Motto.—Virtute et valore.

ROSS,

Of Renfrew, co. Renfrew, a family of distinction in the 12th and 13th centuries, which became incorporated with the Coulthards, of Coulthart, chiefs of their name, *temp.* James I. of Scotland (*See* Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry"), and is now represented by JOHN ROSS COULTHART, Esq., of Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster.

Arms.—Ar. a chev. chequy of three tracks, sa. and or, between three water-bougets of the second.

Crest.—A dexter arm in armour ppr., garnished or, holding erect a water-bouget sa.

Motto.—Agnoscar eventu.

Alysandre the Ross de Renfrew, living *temp.* David I. of Scotland, represented to be in a donative deed an exceedingly learned and well-bred man, and designated in a family charter "Sheriff principal and coustable primus of the co. of Renfrew." = Isabel, dau. of Stephen de Morton, which Stephen renewed and augmented a donatiou of his ancestors to the monks of Aberbrothic, the deed being subsequeutly confirmed by William the Liou.

Serle the Ross de Renfrew, whose name and designation occur in a mortification grant to the abbots of Kelso, A.D. 1161. = Margaret, dau. of Richard de Arbuthnot, co. Kincardine.

David, described in various family papers as "of Aberford, co. Ayr."

Alexander the Ross de Renfrew, a donator to the abbey of Scoon, as is set forth in the smaller chartulary book thereof. He took part with Gilchrist in quelling the disturbances raised by the Thane of Galloway during the period that King William the Lion was forcibly detained in Normandy. = Maud, dau. of Stephen de Cunningham, one of the fifteen hostages given to King Henry II. of England at the liberation of King William of Scotland.

Radulphus, who acquired the lands of Drumbogue as dower with his wife, Helen, sister of Serle Dundas, of that ilk. Radulphus was among the noblemen and gentlemen that attended King William of Scotland to the English court to congratulate King Richard on his safe return from Palestine. He *s. to* the family estates on the death of his nephew, Harvey, and left issue.

Harvey the Ross de Renfrew stands one of the witnesses to a charter granted by Alan, Lord of Galloway, of the lands of Blackrock to Hugh Crawfurd, ancestor of the Earls of Loudoun. Harvey the Ross was never married, and lived very devoutly, bestowing towards the close of his life large portions of his estate to pious purposes.

Francis the Ross de Renfrew, who had the lands of Ardmillan confirmed to him by Alexander II., at a convention held at Edinburgh A.D. 1215. He witnesses two deeds which belonged to the abbots of Paisley, and his name frequently occurs in the public records of the earlier portion of the 13th century. = Agnes Maynors, whose father, Auchittle de Maynors, witnesses a deed made by *Willielmus de Vetere Ponte* to the Abbacy of Holyrood, of the lands of Carshead, co. Linlithgow, *pro salute Domini mei Regis Willielmi et Reginæ.*

Walter, present at the confirmation of the Kirk of Melville to the monastery of Dunfermline, A.D. 1251, which circumstance is incidentally recorded in the chartulary of the monastery, and in Fordun's *Scotichronicon.*

Francis the Ross de Renfrew distinguished himself so highly, A.D. 1245, in negotiating a treaty of peace between England and Scotland, that Alexander II. rewarded him with a grant of lands in Annaudale, called Bodisbeck. = Anabel, dau. of Dovendalus, Thane of Calder.

1st. Helen, dau. of the Earl of March, who *d.* without issue. = Gilbert the Ross de Renfrew. He was present, with other Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, at the ratification of the treaty of peace at Wark, A.D. 1253. = 2nd. Margery, dau. of Hugh de Wemyss.

Hugh.
Walter.
Harvey.

Alexander the Ross de Renfrew, whose great bodily strength and dexterity procured for him much celebrity, and the special favour of Alexander III. = Christian, dau. of the laird of Ballow.

Robert.
William.
Mary.

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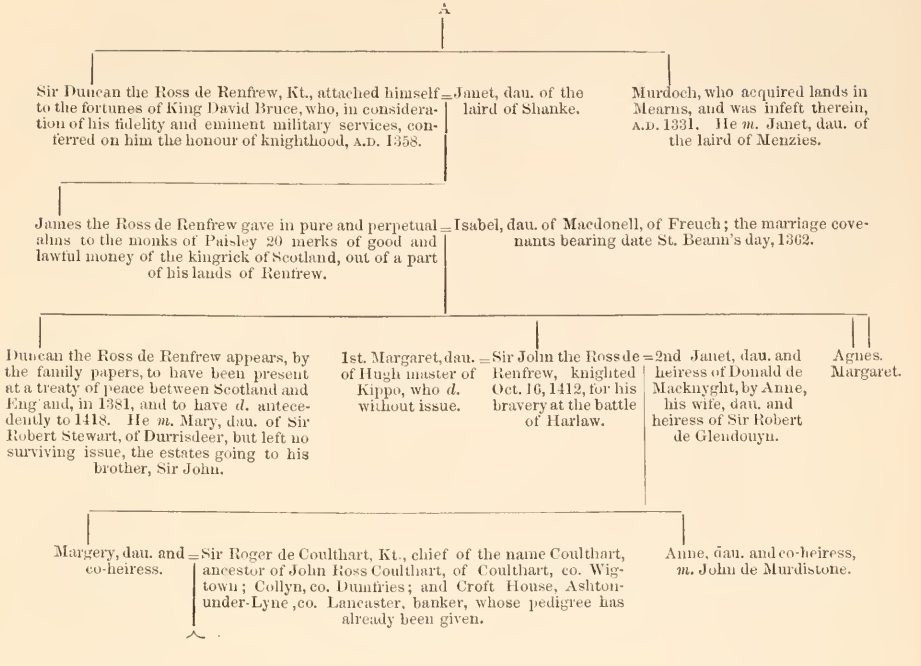


MAHER OF BALLINKEALE, CO. WEXFORD.

JOHN MAHER, of Ballinkeale, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and its High Sheriff in 1853, son and heir of the late Matthias Maher, Esq., and grandson of John Maher, of Tulla-mac-James, in the county of Tipperary, also deceased, and the other descendants of his grandfather, bear the following

Arms.—Azure two lions rampant, combatant or, supporting a sword in pale proper; in base, two crescents of the second.

Crest.—On a mount vert a hawk rising, belled and hooded proper, on each wing a crescent or.

Motto.—In periculis audax.

HATCH OF ARDEE CASTLE, CO. LOUTH.

WILLIAM HATCH, of Ardee Castle, Ardee, in the county of Louth, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for that county, eldest surviving son of Jeremiah Hatch, of Ardee, aforesaid, deceased, and grandson of Thomas Hatch, of Ardee, also deceased, and the other descendants of his grandfather, bear the following

Arms.—Gules two demi-lions passant guardant couped in pale or, on a chief argent a cannon mounted proper.*

Crest.—A demi-lion rampant or, armed and langued gules, charged on the breast with a pile of shot proper, and holding in his paws a staff, also proper, thereto affixed a flag argent charged with a cross of the second.

Motto.—Fortis valore et armis.

* Allusive to an order granted by Government in 1828 to the said William Hatch, of Ardee Castle, Esq.

GERVAIS OF CECIL, CO. TYRONE.

FRANCIS JOHN GERVAIS, of Cecil, in the county of Tyrone, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the said county, and its High Sheriff in 1846, only son of the late Rev. Francis Gervais, of Cecil, aforesaid, deceased, and grandson of Peter Gervais, also deceased, lineally descended from Jean Gervais, of Tournon in Guienne, in the kingdom of France, bears for

Arms.—Azure, a chevron or, between, in chief, two lions rampant, respectant argent, and, in base, a white rose, leaved and slipped proper, in the centre chief point a crescent of the third.

Crest.—A lion's head erased argent, charged with a fleur-de-lis azure.

Motto.—Sic sustenta crescit.

DAWSON AND DUFFIELD,

Of Yorkshire. The following descent of the ancient family of Dawson, previous to the time of Queen Elizabeth, is compiled from a Pedigree officially attested, and from family deeds, wills, and records, from which latter authorities the subsequent account of the family is derived. The first of the family of whom the attested Pedigree affords information was:

Archibald Dawson, of Greystock, co. of Cumberland, of whom it is said in the official Pedigree that he "came in with William the Conkerer." He *m.* the daughter of Thomas Neville, of Hornby, by whom he had one son,

Thomas Dawson, of Greystock, who *m.* a daughter of John Clyborn, and had by her,

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert, who *m.* a daughter of Stephen Lowther, of Lowther, by whom he had no issue.
3. Anthony, who *m.* a daughter of John Grey, and died *s. p.*

The eldest son,

John Dawson, of Greystock, *m.* Johan, daughter of Henry Witherington, and had issue,

i. Simon, his successor.
ii. John, who *m.* a daughter of John Cramlington, of Cramlington, co. of Northumberland.
iii. Robert, who *m.* a daughter of John Monson.

Simon Dawson, the last of Greystock, *m.* Ursula, daughter of Roger Meynell, by whom he left issue,

i. Leonard, his heir.
ii. Richard, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Bendage.
iii. John, *m.* Anne, daughter of Wigart Harbottle.
iv. Edmund, *m.* the daughter of Jeffery Chater.
v. Christopher, *m.* a daughter of John Steyn.

The eldest son,

Leonard Dawson, *m.* the daughter of George Talboys, of the Bishopric of Durham, and left by her an only son,

Simon Dawson, who *m.* the daughter of Christopher Wandesford, and was *s.* by his son and heir,

John Dawson, who left issue by Isabel, the daughter of John Brough, of Hacford,

i. Bertram, his heir.
ii. John, *m.* a daughter of George Lawson.
iii. Robert, *m.* a daughter of Miles Bush.

The eldest son,

Bertram Dawson, accompanied Edward the Black Prince in France. He *m.* a daughter of Edmund Clare, alias Chance, by whom he had three sons, viz.,

i. Roger, who *m.* the daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, Knt., but died without issue.
ii. Simon, of whom presently.
iii. Alexander, who *m.*, but died without issue.

The second son,

Simon Dawson, *m.* the daughter of Adam of Dalston, and was *s.* by his only son and heir,

Sir Robert Dawson, who married a daughter of Sir Simon Mountford, and by her left one son,

Bertram Dawson, who *m.* the daughter of Mr. Lewis, of Mar, by whom he had issue,

i. Simon, who married Catherine Turner, and left issue two daughters, Alice and Anne, and a son,

Bartholomew, who married in London, and had a son Ralph, and a daughter Alice, who *m.* Laurence Collinson, of York.

ii. Roger, of whose line we have to treat.
iii. Hugh.
iv. John, who married a daughter of John Wood, by whom he had a son,

Henry, who *m.* and left one son,

Arthur, who had issue,

Richard.

v. Richard, who *m.* and left one son,

John, who *m.* Catherine Conyers, of Bowlby, by whom he had issue,

1. Sampson.
2. William.
3. Leonard.
4. John.
1. Esther.

vi. Robert, who *m.* and had issue,

William, of Grinton in Swaledale, co. of York, who, by his will, dated the 3rd of May, 1566, directed that his executors should distribute part of his goods "in dedeis of charite, pietie, and mercie." By his will he ordered that his body should be buried in the Church of Grinton. He was a person of considerable wealth, and at the time of his death Thomas, Lord Wharton, and William Conyers the younger, of Marske, were among those indebted to his estate. He had two daughters, Catherine, who *m.* Christopher Hutcheson, of Helaghe, and Cecilia, who *m.* George Pettye. He left an only son, John.

vii. A son, whose name is not mentioned in the official Pedigree or in the family deeds and papers.

viii. Henry, who *m.* Mabell, daughter of John Atkinson, who was a sufferer during the commotions connected with the insurrection called "the Pilgrimage of Grace."

ix. Gilbert, who left issue by his wife Catherine two sons, from whom the Dawsons, formerly of Azerley, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard and of Ripon, descend.

x. A son.

xi. Ralph, who possessed Wilson's farm in Swaledale.

The second son,

Roger Dawson, is mentioned in a Court Roll of the Manor of Carlton, in the Parish of Coverham, co. of York, bearing date the 18th of April, 1554. He was a witness to the will of Catherine Dawson, of Coverham, widow, dated the 12th of May, 1570, in which she desired to be buried within the Church of Coverham. He left issue,

i. Christopher.

ii. John of Melmerby.

The eldest son,

Christopher Dawson, of Melmerby, in the Parish of Coverham, by will dated 28th of July, 1588, and proved by his widow on the 11th of June, 1589, after providing thereby for his younger children, devised his landed property at Melmerby to his eldest son. By his will he desired that his body should be buried at Coverham. He left issue,

i. Richard.

ii. Roger, of Bracongill in Coverdale.

iii. Thomas.

iv. Robert.

i. Margarets.

ii. Barbara.

The eldest son,

Richard Dawson, of Melmerby, was a minor at the time of his father's death. He is mentioned in a deed bearing date the 2nd of October, 1595, which relates to a portion of the Melmerby property. He left an only son,

Roger Dawson, of Melmerby, who was living there on the 20th of January, 1662, and left issue,

i. Richard.

ii. Christopher.

iii. Matthew.

The eldest son,

Richard Dawson, of Melmerby, *m.* Ann Milner, of Wathermaske. The marriage settlement bears date 16th of January, 1662. By purchase he added to his property at Melmerby. The bond made on granting letters of administration to his son, is dated the 23rd of August, 1718. In the bond mention is made of "Johan Dawson de Marske," but administration of the property was granted to the deceased's son,

Roger Dawson, of Melmerby, who *m.* first on the 24th of May, 1692, Alice Skaife, of East Witton, and by her had an only child,

Ann, who *m.* Richard Foster, of East Witton, and left an only child,

Alice, who *m.*, on the 23rd of March, 1752, John Yarker of Leyburn.

Roger Dawson *m.* secondly Mary Metcalfe (bap. 9th of Sept., 1676), daughter and coheress of Ottiwell Metcalfe, of West Witton.* By her, who was buried at Coverham, 7th of April, 1746, Mr. Dawson had issue,

i. Richard, of Melmerby, who *m.* at Coverham, 28th of November, 1754, Elizabeth Wright. He was buried at Coverham, 7th of November, 1774, and left issue,

1. Roger Dawson, who *m.* Alice, daughter of Edward Dinsdale (second son of George Dinsdale, of Nappa Hall), whose wife, Mary, was great-granddaughter of Thomas Crosfield, Rector of Spenithorne, whose wife, Helen Wyvill, was great-great-granddaughter of Helen Randolph, co-heir of the last Lord Scrope of Masham. Roger Dawson *d. s. p.*, and was buried at Coverham.

1. Mary, bap. 2nd of Sept., 1755, *m.* at Coverham, 15th Feb., 1778, M. Pratt.

2. Margaret, bap. 27th of Aug., 1758, *m.* at Coverham, 15th Jan., 1783, Stephen Barras.

3. Jane, *m.* at Horsehouse, in Coverham Parish. 27th of July, 1784, John Yeoman.

ii. John, *m.* Margaret Dixon, but died *s. p.* His will bears date 4th of May, 1775.

iii. Matthew, of whom presently.

i. Mary, bap. 28th of Sep., 1718, *m.* J. Holdsworth, of Kexmore.

ii. Edith, *m.* Marmaduke Ascough.

iii. Dorothy, *m.* Thomas Buckle, of Carlton, who had four daughters and one son:—Mary, who died *unm.*; Anne, who *m.* Robert Tatham; Edith, who *m.* Richard Taylor; Elizabeth, who *m.* Thomas Thompson; and Anthony Buckle, who *m.* 9th of Oct., 1752, Elizabeth, (born 13th of May, 1733), daughter of William Topham, of Calburgh. By her, Anthony Buckle had a daughter Jane, who *m.* John Geldart, but died *s. p.*, and a son, Thomas

* She was related to the Metcalfes of Bellerby and Nappa, and whose kinsman, Sir Christopher Metcalfe, sold the Manor of Melmerby to the Croft family.

Buckle, who *m.* —— Beck, by whom he had the present Anthony Buckle, of Carlton, and a daughter, Anne, now living unmarried.

iv. Elizabeth, *m.* 26th of July, 1740, John Watson, of Carlton, whose daughter, Tabitha, *m.* Michael Errington, of Carlton, whose son, Thomas Errington, who inherited the property of his uncle, Thomas Watson, of Aldersgate Street, London, Goldsmith, left issue, Michael Errington, Esq., of Kingstown, Ireland; Isabella, wife of Count Spada, of Monte Polesco, Osimo, Papal States; and George Errington, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop at Plymouth.

Roger Dawson's will is dated the 15th of February, 1748, and was proved on the 14th of September, 1749. He was buried at Coverham, on the 2nd of August, 1748.

The third son,

Matthew Dawson, of Carlton and Melmerby, *m.*, on the 24th of August, 1742, Ellen, daughter and co-heiress of Bernard Fawcett, of Cray and Kettlewell. His will bears date 12th of October, 1762. He died on the 30th of August, 1771, and was buried at Coverham. He left issue three daughters, and one son,

Roger Dawson, of Carlton and Melmerby, *b.* 24th of October, and baptised 4th of November, 1753, *m.*, 26th of May, 1785, at Coverham, Sarah (baptised 5th of June, 1748), dau. of Jonathan Ryder, of Fleensop, then of Esholt, and ultimately of Beaper (Bearpark). She died *s.p.* 31st of Dec., 1785, and was buried at Coverham, 4th of January, 1786. He *m.*, secondly, —— Wincup. Roger Dawson, in 1792, purchased a share of Carlton manor of the heiress of R. King, into whose family it came, in 1679, from the Becks, to whom it was granted by Ottiwell Ryder, whose family had purchased it of the citizens of London in 1656. The share of the manor passed, with landed property at Carlton, Melmerby, and West Witton, to Matthew Dawson Duffield, by Roger Dawson's will, which is dated 7th of December, 1794, and which was proved at York on the 1st of May, 1795. He died *s.p.* 19th of April, 1795, and was buried at Coverham on the 22nd of the same month. His two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, having both died *unm.*, the former on the 31st of August, 1768, and the latter on the 16th of July, 1784, he was *s.* by his youngest sister,

Anne Dawson, *b.* 15th, and baptised 29th of August, 1751, and *m.* at Coverham, 15th June, 1775, Richard Duffield,* of Ripon and Theakston, co. of York, son and heir of Thomas Duffield, of Ripon, to whose descendants the ancient arms were duly confirmed under the hand and official seal of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms. The Duffield pedigree is registered both at the Ulster Office, Dublin, and at the Heralds' College, London. She died at Carlton on the 18th of Nov., 1830, and was buried with her ancestors at Coverham. She left issue,

i. Richard Duffield, her heir, *b.* 28th of July, 1783, B.D., Rector of Frating and Thorington, co. Essex, *m.*, 2nd of May, 1832, Sophia Barbara, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, and Vicar of Dersingham, co. Norfolk.

ii. Matthew Dawson Duffield, *b.* 9th, and baptised 11th of June, 1792. Formerly scholar of Caius College, Cambridge; elected F.S.A. 10th of May, 1816; chaplain to His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge; Vicar of Stebbing, co. of Essex, 1842, and Canon of Middleham, 1843. He *m.*, first, on the 1st of March, 1814, Elizabeth (born 21st of May, 1793), eldest dau. of the late Matthew Fabb, or

* The Duffield family, which derived the name from the township of Duffield, near York, was connected with that neighbourhood so early as the reign of King Edward II., when Richard de Duffeld served the honourable office of bailiff of the city of York. The family held the manor of Raskelf in the reign of Henry IV., and enjoyed great privileges connected with the forest of Galtres, which extended from York to Aldborough, about six miles from Ripon, near which city the family was located in 1456. One of the Duffields of Grantley, in Ripon, is registered in the Herald's Visitation of the co. of York, made in 1666, as having married Mary, dau. of James Favell, of Keireby, in the parish of Kirby Overblows. Mary Duffield's brother was steward to Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and secretary to Oliver, Lord Grandison; and Mary Duffield's sister, Margaret, is stated to have been "wife of — Speare, of ——, harbinger to the Prince of Leigne." In a record, marked Arms A, page 51, now remaining in the Ulster Office of Arms, the right to the ancient arms of the family was duly entered as belonging to Thomas Duffield, of Ripon, who was baptised 28th of November, 1714. His kinsman, —— Duffield, settled in Ireland, and married Mary, dau. of Charles Willington, of Ballymoney, in the King's County, Esq., prior to the year 1720, and had a son, John Duffield, to whose descendants, as well as to the descendants of Thomas Duffield, of Ripon, the right to the arms has been officially confirmed. Thomas Duffield, of Ripon, was grandson of Francis Duffield (will dated 24th of March, 1675), of Ripon Park, the son of Thomas Duffield (will dated 11th of May, 1663), of Galphey, whose grandfather, Tristram Duffield, of Galphey, by his will, dated 24th of August, 1601, directed that his body should be buried "in the parish church of Kirkby Malzeard, at my stall, end at the south side." The Thomas Duffield, of Ripon, who is mentioned above, married Mary, one of the co-heiresses of Matthew Dawson, of Ilton; her sister, Beatrice, having married, at Kirkby Malzeard, Richard Duffield, brother of the said Thomas. This Thomas Duffield died 22nd of April, 1782, leaving issue an only son, Richard Duffield, who married Anne, only surviving daughter of Matthew Dawson, of Carlton, in Coverdale. Upon the death of her only brother, Roger Dawson, in 1795, without issue, Anne Duffield became representative of the Carlton branch of the ancient family of Dawson of Coverdale, which is now extinct in the male line.

Fabbe, of Cambridge, who is declared in an official document, to which is attached the seal of the Mayoralty of the said town, and of which record a copy is preserved among the corporation archives, to have been entitled to the rank of *Count*, which the enrolment states his ancestors bore prior to emigrating to England. By her, who died in Hertfordshire on the 22nd of March, 1831, and who was buried at Coverham, Matthew Dawson Duffield had issue,

1 Roger Dawson Dawson-Duffield, who was *b.* at Sawston, co. of Cambridge, on the 21st of January, 1815, M.A. of Downing College, Cambridge. He *m.*, at Frating, co. of Essex, on the 30th of January, 1844, Harriet, dau. of John Mulley Simson, late of Cann Hall, Great Clacton, co. of Essex, son of Ralph Simson, of Wickham St. Paul's Hall, in the same county, and grandson of John Simson, of Lamarsh, also in Essex, in which last-named parish the Simsons possessed estates at the time Morant published his "History of Essex." Roger Dawson Dawson-Duffield has had issue,

1. Roger Dawson de Coverdale Dawson-Duffield, *b.* at Stebbing, co. of Essex, 22nd of August, 1852, and *d.* at the same place on the 16th of March, 1854. Buried at Coverham on the 22nd of March.

1. A dau. who died in her birth at Lamarsh, co. of Essex, on the 30th of January, 1845. Buried at Coverham.

2. Harriet Elizabeth Anne de Coverdale Dawson Dawson-Duffield, *b.* at Lamarsh, on the 13th of March, 1847.

3. Mary Beatrice de Coverdale Dawson Dawson-Duffield, *b.* at Lamarsh on the 4th of August, 1849.

4. Catherine Dawson De Coverdale Dawson-Duffield, *b.* at Great Eversden, co. Cambridge, 1st Jan., 1855.

1. Ellen Elizabeth Ann, *b.* at Widford, co. of Herts, 28th of June, 1828.

Matthew Dawson Duffield *m.*, secondly, on the 28th of September, 1837, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Frances Amelia (*b.* 21st of July, 1801), elder dau. (co-heiress with her sister, Georgiana, who *m.* Sir Thomas Pigott, Bart., of Knapton, Queen's County, Ireland) of the late William Brummell, of Wivenhoe House, co. of Essex, one of her Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for that county, and son of William Brummell, of Donnington Grove, near Newbury, co. Berks, who served the office of High-Sheriff of the last-named county in 1787.

Arms.—I. Sa., a chev. ar. between three doves of the last, beaked and membered gu.—for Duffield. II. Quarterly 1st and 4th, az., a chev. erm. between three arrows or, feathered and barbed ar., on a chief of the last three daws sa., beaked and membered gu., a canton also gu. charged with a mullet of the third—for Dawson. 2nd and 3rd, erm. on a canton az. a stag lodged or—the more modern coat for Dawson. III. Az. a chev. erm. between three arrows or, feathered and barbed ar.; on a chief of the last three daws sa., beaked and membered gu., a canton also gu., charged with a mullet of the third—for Dawson of Coverdale. IV. Ar. three calves passant sa.—for Metcalfe. V. Ar., on a bend az., three dolphins or, each charged with an annulet of the second—for Fawcett. VI. As the first.

Crests.—I. A dove, in its beak an olive branch, all ppr., —for Duffield. II. An eag e's head erased az., beaked or, gorged with a ducal coronet ppr.,—for Dawson of Coverdale

Motto.—Esto semper fidelis.

BRASIER OF BALLYELLIS.

This family is stated to have come originally from the ancient Norman city of Coutance, and to have followed the Conqueror into England. The first who settled in Ireland, an officer of rank in the service of Oliver Cromwell, obtained extensive grants of land in the reign of Charles II., and had a grant, dated the 24th May, 1665, of the Arms now borne by the family. He was,

Paul Brasier, of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, Esq. In the year 1666 Mr. Brasier was receiver of the public moneys raised by the Parliament for the service of the kingdom in the county of Londonderry. He *m.* Sarah, dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine, Bart., ancestor of the Marquess of Waterford, and by her, who died the 15th January, 1673, had a son,

Kilner Brasier, of Bagley, in the county of Donegal, and in the year 1709 described as the Honourable Colonel Kilner Brasier. In the year 1695 Mr. Brasier was one of the representatives for the borough of Dundalk in the Irish Parliament, and in the following year signed the association of the House entered into on account of "the late horrid conspiracy against his Majesty's person and Government." In 1695 he was appointed, with Sir Thomas Fortescue, Sir John Harman, and others, a commissioner for raising a supply for his Majesty in the county of Louth, and again, in 1697 and 1698, a commissioner for the like purpose in the county of Donegal. From 1703 to 1713 Mr. Brasier represented the borough of St. Johnstown, in the county of Donegal, in the Irish Parliament, and sat as a like representative for Kilmallock from 1715 to 1725, the time of his decease. In the year 1719 an Act passed both Houses for selling parts of the estates of "the Right Honourable Colonel Kilner Brasier" in Donegal, and settling others of equal value in the county of Limerick to similar uses. Colonel Brasier *m.* Anne, third dau. of Sir Henry Brooke, of Brookes-

borough, in the county of Fermanagh, Knight, by his second wife, Anne, dau. of Sir George St. George, of Carrickdroumrusk, in the county of Leitrim, Bart., and had a son,

KILNER BRASIER, who *m.* first Elizabeth, dau. of Dean Charles Massey, who predemised him, and, secondly, Miss Ryves, of Castle-Jane, in the county of Limerick. Mr. Brasier died at Rivers in 1759, and, by his first wife, had a son,

BROOKE BRASIER, of Rivers, co. Limerick, who *m.*, in 1756, Elizabeth Johnson, dau. and co-heiress (with Amy, wife of Sir Thomas Roberts, and Mary, wife of Ralph Westrop, Esq.) of William Johnson, of Lizard, co. Limerick, and had an only son,

KILNER BRASIER, *b.* in 1757, who *m.* in 1778 Mary, dau. and heiress of John Creagh, of Creagh Castle, in the county of Cork, by Judith Usher, his wife, and had issue,

I. BOORKE, the eldest son, of whom presently.

II. John, who assumed the name of Creagh, on inheriting the estate of Creagh Castle, *m.* in 1801, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Charles Widenham, of Castle Widenham, in the county of Cork, by Priscilla Peard, of Coole, in said county, and left issue,

Priscilla Creagh, who inherited the Widenham estates, and *m.* Henry Mitchell Smyth,* second son of Gryce Smyth, of Ballynatra, in the county of Waterford, by Mary Mitchell, dau. and co-heiress with her sister Ellen (wife of Brooke Brasier), of Henry Mitchell, of Mitchellsfort, in the county of Cork, by Eleanor Peard, sister of Priscilla, wife of Charles Widenham, Esq., and has issue,

1. Gryce Richard.
2. Henry.
3. Percy.
1. Elizabeth.
2. Penelope.
3. Priscilla.

III. William Johnson, who, on the death of his brother John without male issue, also assumed the name of Creagh, of Creagh Castle, *d.* without issue.

IV. Kilner, *d. unm.* and without issue before his brother William.

V. George-Washington, who *m.* Anne Pack, dau. to the Rev. Bartholomew Pack, and cousin of the late General Sir Denis Pack, and niece to the Very Rev. the late Dean Pack, of Ossory, and, succeeding his brother William, is the present George Washington Brasier Creagh, Esq., of Creagh Castle. Mr. Creagh has had issue,

1. William.
2. John.
3. George.
4. Richard.
5. Kilner.
1. Mary, deceased.
2. Catherine.
3. Lucy.
4. Anne.

I. Catherine, *m.* the Rev. William Bourne, and had issue—Richard, *m.* his cousin, Catherine Wood; Mary, *m.* her cousin, Henry Brasier Mitchell.

II. Judith, *m.* Thomas F. Wilkinson, Esq., and had issue,

1. Mary.
2. Emma.
3. Judith.
4. Frances, *m.* Kingston, eldest son of Sir John Kingston James, Bart.

III. Emma, *m.* James Griffin, Esq., and has issue, Mary, *m.* her cousin, Kilner Brasier, Esq.

IV. Mary, *m.* Attiwell Wood, Esq., and had issue,

1. Attiwell, deceased.
2. Kilner, now of Hermitage, in the co. of Cork, *m.* Miss Anderson, of N. B.
1. Elizabeth.
2. Catherine, *m.* her cousin, Richard Bourne, Esq.
3. Simia.
4. Emma.
5. Lucy.

V. Lucy, *m.* Bertie Jarvis, Esq., of Mount Josuah, in the island of Antigua.

BROOKE BRASIER, the eldest son, *m.* Ellen, dau. and co-heiress (with her sister, Mary, the wife of Gryce Smyth, of Ballynatra) of Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Mitchellsfort, in the county of Cork, and left issue,

1. KILNER, the eldest son and present representative.
2. Henry, who has assumed the name of Mitchell, and is now of Mitchellsfort, *m.* to his cousin, Catherine Bourne.
3. Brooke.
4. John.
5. Gryce Smyth.
1. Ellen, *m.* to William Quin, of Loloher Castle, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., and has issue.
2. Mary, *m.* John Smyth, son of John Smyth, Esq., younger brother of the late Gryce Smyth, of Ballynatra, and has issue.
3. Catherine, *m.* to Sir Richard de Burgho, Bart. (See Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage.")

* Mr. Mitchell Smyth has had two sisters, of whom one, Gertrude, was *m.* to William Lewis Hughes, Baron Dinorben, deceased, and the other, Penelope, to H.R.H. Charles Prince of Capua, next brother to the King of Naples.

Arms.—Quarterly, per fesse indented or and sa. four cinquefoils counterchanged.
Crest.—A demi-lion ramp. party per pale or and sa.
Motto.—Amor patriæ.

DAUNT,

Of Knockahowlea, co. Cork. For the genealogical detail of the family from which the different branches settled in Ireland were descended, see Burke's "Landed Gentry."

The ancestor of the present RICHARD DAUNT, of Knockahowlea, was settled in Cork at the time of the Protectorate. His son, Richard Daunt, became an extensive merchant in that city, and was father of Richard Daunt, who was largely connected with the Hollow Sword Blade Company of London, in the reign of William III. He was succeeded by his son, Richard Daunt, of Knockahowlea, who *m.* Miss Gumbleton, of Castle Richard, co. of Waterford, who was succeeded by his son, William Gumbleton Daunt, who also *m.* a Miss Gumbleton, and left issue,

I. Richard Daunt, *m.* Ann Johnson, dau. of Alderman F. Johnson, of Cork, and had W. G. Daunt, *d.* under age, Richard Daunt, and two daughters.

II. Robert Daunt, whose son, William, was full surgeon in the Enniskillen Dragoons.

The last-named RICHARD DAUNT, who *d.* in July, 1791, *m.*, 5th November, 1786, Mary Lane (dau. of Anthony Lane, Esq., of Dublin, Town Clerk, and Clerk of Crown and Peace, city of Cork, *d.* about 1748), and had issue,

I. Richard Daunt, *b.* 1788.

II. Anthony Lane Daunt, *d.* a minor.

The elder son,

RICHARD DAUNT, *b.* 1788, *m.*, April, 1812, Bridget Hughes (*d.* May, 1847), dau. of William Hughes, Esq., of Beechmount, co. Cork, and Alicia Maunsell, dau. of Alderman Maunsell, of Limerick, and had issue,

1. Lizette, *m.*, February, 1832, Captain John Charles Campbell, H.M. 9th Regiment, *d.* of fatigue after Cabul campaign, for which he received a medal and clasp.
2. Mary, *m.* Capt. William Craigie, M.N.I. (nephew of Lord Craigie, and brother of Captain Robert Craigie, R.N., Superintendent at Southampton), *d.* at Coorg, 1838.
3. Frances Roche, *d. unm.*, February, 1854, at Liscard, New Brighton, Cheshire.
4. Elizabeth Esther, *m.* Frederick Courtenay Trower, Esq., Captain H.M. 9th Royal Lancers, second son of the late C. Trower, Auditor-General, Bengal.
5. Richard Daunt, Lieutenant M.N.I.
6. Alice Sealy, *m.* T. E. B. Dent, Esq., H.M. 9th Infantry, who received two medals and clasps for the Cabul campaign, and battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.
7. William Hughes, Warrenside (Cheshire), *m.* Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Colonel Henry Charles Dickens, H.M. 34th Regiment, and Dora Dalrymple, dau. of Colonel Samuel Dalrymple, C.B., and has issue.
8. Edward Russell, merchant.
9. Louisa.
10. John Charles Campbell, 70th Infantry, Bengal Army.
11. George Bowerbank.

Arms.—Arg. a chev. sa. between three Cornish choughs' heads, erased of the 2nd, beaked gu.
Crest.—A bugle horn stringed sa.
Motto.—Vigilo et spero.

HIGGINSON

HENRY THEOPHILUS HIGGINSON, of Lisburn, in the county of Antrim, Esq., grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Higginson, Rector of Lisburn, and the descendant from an English gentleman who accompanied the army of King William III. into Ireland, in the Commissariat Department, bears for

Arms.—Sa. three towers in fess arg. between six trefoils slipped three in chief and three in base or.
Crest.—Out of a tower ppr. a demi-griffin segreant vert, armed and beaked or.
Motto.—Malo mori quam fœdari.

MULHOLLAND.

The Mulhollands are a branch of the ancient sept of Maclallan, in Argyllshire, N.B., and were first established in Ireland in the county of Antrim, whence they spread into the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Londonderry, and Monaghan; in the last-named, Captain John Mulhollan held the estate of Conaghty by grant from the crown, and his lineal descendant, John Mulhollan, served as High Sheriff in 1766. The present ANDREW MULHOLLAND, Esq., of Springvale, co. Down, J.P., son of the late Thomas Mulholland, Esq., of Belfast, was *b.* March 15, 1792, and *m.* 13th Feb., 1818, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas McDonnell, Esq., by whom he has one surviving son, JOHN (*b.* 16th December, 1819,

who *m.* April 2, 1851, Frances Louisa, dau. of the late Hugh Lyle, Esq., and has issue,) and six daughters, of whom the eldest, Annie, is *m.* to Nicholas de la Cherois, second son of Nicholas de la Cherois Crommelin, Esq., of Carrowdore Castle; and the second, Sarah Jane, wife of James Acheson Lyle, Esq., *d.* in 1853.

Arms.—Az. a stag's head erased arg. between three escallops or.
Crest.—An escallop gu.
Motto.—Semper præcinctus.

SPOOR,

Of Whitburn.

Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland," part iii., vol. 2, prints the report of the state of the marches, A.D. 1550, compiled by Sir R. Bowes, Kt.

In that report, at p. 243, is the following:—"The said countrey of Redesdale standeth much by surnames as Tyndale doth, of which surnames the Haulls be the greatest and most of reputation in that country, and next them the Reades, Holts, Hedlies, Spoores." In the same work and volume, at page 507, Richard Spore is mentioned as bailiff of Morpeth, *temp.* 2 Edward III., A.D. 1337.

There are three other families of the name in the kingdom bearing arms:—Spoure, of Northill, Cornwall, who bear the same arms and crest, but without the motto. Spoure, of Treburtha Hall, Cornwall, extinct 1729, who bear the same arms, but for crest a demi-buck couped, holding in the mouth an arrow. Spoor, of Thanet.—Sa. a fess erm. between four leopards' heads or; Crest—A wolf's head erased sa., tufted and ducally gorged or. And a family of Spurre, who bear the same arms, but no crest or motto.

But the direct line can only be traced as far as the latter part of the sixteenth century, the period of the commencement of parish registers, when the family were settled in Newcastle, where they continued till the commencement of the present century, nearly 250 years.

ROBERT SPOOR, *bapt.* at Newcastle, August, 1757, settled in Sunderland about 1800. He *d.* Nov., 1831, *æt.* 74, having *m.* July 29, 1789, Sarah, youngest dau. of Mr. Cropton, of Sunderland, by whom, who *d.* at Whitburn May 18, 1845, *æt.* 84, he had

I. RICHARD SPOOR, *bapt.* Sept. 24, 1794, a Justice of the Peace of the county of Durham, and of the borough of Sunderland, a freeman of the ancient Corporation of the borough (in 1837, as senior freeman, he proclaimed the new Corporation at the Town Hall, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act), an alderman, and in 1838 Mayor, of the borough of Sunderland. During his mayoralty he presented an address to Her Majesty from the Corporation of Sunderland, on which occasion he received an offer of knighthood, which he respectfully declined. A public dinner was given to him, and a vote of thanks from the Corporation, engrossed and framed, presented to him, for "the way in which he upheld the dignity of the office, and for his courtesy and urbanity to his fellow-burgesses." He was Vice-Chairman of the Northumberland Dock Company, a Director of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, the Whittle Dean Water Company, the Sunderland Gas Company, the North of England Joint-Stock Bank, and the Sunderland Dock Company. He *d.* December 2, 1851, *æt.* 56, and was interred at Sunderland. He *m.* Maria Eliza Fowen, only dau. and ultimately heiress of Richard Graydon, of Whitburn House, co. Durham, Esq., and by her, who *d.* June 1, 1840, *æt* 39, he left issue:—

1. NICHOLAS APPLEBY, his successor, Capt. 6th Regt. of Foot, deputy-lieutenant for co. Durham, *m.* 3rd Aug., 1854, Dora-Anna, second dau. of the late John Oliver, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has a dau., Gertrude Laura-Greydon.
2. Charles Robert Selby, an engineer.

II. Mary Cropton, *b.* June 16, 1796, *ob.* Aug., 1823, *æt.* 27.

III. Robert, *b.* Feb. 15, 1798, *ob.* 6th Jan. 1841, *æt.* 42.

IV. John, *m.* Aug. 26, 1833, Amelia, youngest dau. of John Boyce, of Mile End, London, Esq., Deputy-Comptroller of the customs at that port, and has issue:

1. Amelia, *d.* an infant.
2. William, a student of University College, Durham.
3. Robert Boyce.
4. Emma.
5. Amelia.
6. Susannah, *d.* an infant.
7. Maria.
8. Harriet Alice.
9. John, *d.* an infant.
10. Clara.

V. Thomas, *ob.* May 17, 1844, *æt.* 42.

VI. William, *ob.* Oct. 3, 1820, *æt.* 16.

Arms.—Gu. on a chev. or, a rose of the first between two mullets sa.
Crest.—A demi-antelope erm. erased per fesse gu., crined and attired or, holding in the mouth a broken spear sa., headed or, the head downwards.
Motto.—Semper constans et fidelis.

BALLY.

William Ford Bally, of Bath, co. Somerset, and of Downing College, Cambridge, Master of Arts, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, *b.* Sept. 19, 1798, *bapt.* at St. Michael's, Bath. = Sarah Ellen, dau. of Henry Hewlett, of Stanton Wick, in the parish of Stanton Drew, co. Somerset, *b.* April 20, 1815, *m.* June 6, 1836, at Stanton Drew.

- Sarah, eldest dau., *b.* April 7, 1838, *m.* Oct. 26, 1854, at Walcot, Lewis Munro, Lieut. 43rd Regt. Light Infantry, E.I.C.
- Matilda, second dau., *b.* June 24, 1839.
- Anne, third dau., *b.* Feb. 27, 1843.
- Mary Anne, fourth dau., *b.* Feb. 25, 1846.
- William Bally, an Ensign in the 32nd Regt. Foot, eldest son, *b.* March 17, 1837.
- Henry Bally, second son, *b.* Oct. 27, 1840.
- St. John Bally, third son, *b.* Jan. 27, 1842.
- John Ford Bally, fourth son, *b.* Jan. 5, 1845.

Arms.—Per chev. arg. and az. in chief two acorns vert, and in base a demi-griffin of the first.
Crest.—On a mount vert, in front of an oak tree fructed ppr. two swords saltireways, also ppr., pomels and hilts or.
Motto.—ΒΑΛΑΝΟΥ ΔΕΝΔΡΩΝ ΒΑΛΑΗΝ.

HARTLEY-KENNEDY.

Richard Hartley-Kennedy, Esq., of Resington Lodge, Notting Hill, co. Middlesex, Alderman of London, and Sheriff elect of London and Middlesex for 1855-6, is eldest son of the late General Michael Kennedy, C.B., of the Bombay army, who *d.* in command of the Southern division of the Bombay army at Belgaum, Sept. 6, 1831, after a long and honourable career of distinguished military service.

Mr. Hartley-Kennedy was educated in the medical profession, and having graduated in the University of Glasgow, and being a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, joined the Bombay Medical Establishment in June, 1811, and there, rising by seniority through all the grades of the department, retired from the service on the pension of his rank as Physician-General and President of the Medical Board, in May, 1843, when he was honoured with a strongly expressed acknowledgment in General Orders, that he had faithfully performed every duty with the unqualified approbation of Government, during a service of thirty-two years without furlough.

Having employed his leisure when in India in commercial pursuits, on his resigning his military and professional appointment, he continued to devote his attention to civic and mercantile occupation, and obtained a sufficiently important position in the metropolis to be invited by the citizens of the ward of Cheap to succeed the late William Thompson, Esq., M.P., to be their Alderman, and was so elected March 25, 1854, and, June 25, 1855, was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year following. He *m.* at Poonah, in the East Indies, January 31, 1832, Isabel, second dau. of the late Major General Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B. and K.H., and has issue one daughter, Florence Harriet Hartley, and one son, Lockhart-Mure Hartley-Kennedy, *b.* at Cottingham, near Hull, Yorkshire, Sept. 22nd, 1843.

The name of Kennedy has held the most important position among the local families in the county of Ayr from the earliest period of authentic history. On the introduction of the Norman usage of surnames in the eleventh century, they appear to have originally borne the designation of De Carrick, until Isabel, Countess of Carrick, gave her hand and her inheritance to the father of King Robert Bruce, who thus, by right of his mother, was Earl of Carrick when he claimed and won the crown of Scotland. On his accession to the throne, he conferred local honours and privileges on his maternal relations, who had assumed the name of Kennedy, conferred by charter on the next male heir to Isabel, Countess of Carrick, by King Alexander III., under date January 20th, 1272, as being "Këan ne tie," meaning in Celtic, then the language of Galloway, "head of the family," or, in the words of the charter, "*ut ipse et hæredes sui sint caput totius progeniei suæ*," a barren honour of titular headship which in after ages was a source of bitter contention and bloodshed between the two leading branches of the family, and appears now to belong to Hugh Ferguson Kennedy, Esq., of Bennan and Finart. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Among other grants by King Robert Bruce to different members of the family, the estate of Bennan was confirmed, with the office of Mair of Fee and Sergeantry of Carrick, to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, who is designated in the charter the sovereign's

kinsman, "*consanguineus noster*," and from him it descended, through eight generations, to David Kennedy, who, together with his father, Sir John Kennedy, of Bennan, fell at the battle of Pinkie, in September, 1547, leaving the estate to Katherine, dau. of the said David Kennedy, who *m.* June 8th, 1560, her distant kinsman, Hew Kennedy, second son of Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, by Margaret, dau. of Sir Hew Campbell, of Loudon, from which marriage has descended the present Bennan family, now representing the more important ancient house of Bargany, and from whence also was descended the late Gen. Michael Kennedy, C.B., of the Bombay army.

Colonel Quentin Kennedy, grandson of the above Hew Kennedy and Katherine, heiress of Bennan, *m.* his cousin Madeline, dau. of Ross of Galston; he was many years Deputy-Governor of Jamestown, Virginia, and *d.* 1670.

Colonel Ross Kennedy, son of Colonel Quentin Kennedy, "was much in favour with King James II., whom he accompanied to France on his abdication in 1688, and, returning with him, *d.* in battle, a brave soldier, and faithful to his king, at the Boyne Water, July 1, 1690."

Colonel Archibald Kennedy, son of Col. Ross Kennedy, was present at the disaster by the Boyne Water when his father died, returned to France with King James, *m.* there the Lady Claudia, dau. of the Vicomte Bernard d'Harcourt de Loraine, returned to Scotland 1714, and *d.* in March, 1716, of wounds received during the contests of 1715, leaving issue three sons, Gilbert, Claud, and Hugh, and two daus., Claudia and Rosabel.

Colonel Gilbert Kennedy, son of Colonel Archibald Kennedy and the Lady Claudia d'Harcourt, *b.* 1695, accompanied his father through all the warfare of 1715, *m.* in Ireland Agnes Eleanor, dau. and eventually heiress of —Clay, of Claybrook, Esq., by Agnes, dau. and coheiress of Gervain Clifton, Esq.; he was Military Secretary to the Duke of Perth at Culloden, April 16th, 1746; his wife being connected with the Ormond family, he ended his life in Ireland, protected by her relations, and *d.* at an advanced age in 1778.

Captain John Clifton Kennedy, son of Col. Gilbert Kennedy, *b.* July 2nd, 1728, was Adjutant to his father at Culloden, was Captain in Colonel James Kennedy's regiment through the war in Canada, and present on the staff of Major-General James Kennedy when Wolfe fell at Quebec, September 13th, 1759; he *m.* Amy Florence, dau. of Hugh Baillie, Esq., and *d.*, accidentally drowned, January 10th, 1762, leaving an only son, Michael St. Michael Baillie Kennedy, *b.* September 29th, 1761.

General Michael Kennedy, C.B., Colonel 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, only son of Captain John Clifton Kennedy, *b.* at Garyreekan, Kilkenny, Sept. 29th, 1761, *m.*, 1790, Martha Eliza, only dau. of Philip Courtraye, Esq., a member of the council of the Netherlands factory for the East Indies at Surat. She *d.* June, 1803, leaving issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Richard Hartley; 2. James, *m.* and has issue, Richard Clifford, Charles Malcolm, and Gerald Hume; 3. George Michael, deceased Dec. 2nd, 1851, leaving issue an only son, now Captain Michael Kennedy, of the Bombay Regiment of Engineers; Eliza, only daughter, wife of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., second son of the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon, Oxon, died November 14th, 1852, leaving issue six daughters. Mrs. Kennedy *d.* at Bankote, on the coast, sixty miles south of Bombay, where her monument, a lofty pyramid on the hill overlooking the sea at the mouth of the Bankote river, recording her virtues and her husband's affliction at his loss, has recently obtained a melancholy interest by the interment at her side of her granddaughter, Mrs. Malet, third dau. of Mr. Willoughby, and wife of Arthur Malet, Esq., younger son of the late Sir Charles Malet, Bart., who with her infant child were drowned, under very painful circumstances, by the upsetting of a boat on the bar at the entrance of the river.

The general order issued by the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay, on the decease of General M. Kennedy at Belgaum, in command of the southern division of the Bombay army, Sept. 6th, 1831, states that he had been "engaged in the duties of his profession during the long period of nearly fifty years;" that "he served with zeal and gallantry in Malabar, under General McLeod, in 1783 and the following years, and with the army before Seringapatam till 1792, and distinguished himself, in 1796, in recapturing, after an obstinate conflict, a vessel which had been seized by pirates in Surat river, when two severe wounds, added to three others received in former actions, testified to the ardour and courage of this devoted and intrepid soldier." After a detailed recital of his important military and diplomatic services, including the conquest of an important province, the southern Koukan, subdued in 1817-18 by a brigade under his command, the order concludes: "The single-heartedness, zeal, and public spirit of General Kennedy's character were eminently conspicuous through the whole course of his distinguished services, and his lordship in council feels it to be incumbent on him to record his high sense of that honourable career, and his sincere regret at the melancholy event which has deprived this government of one of its most faithful and devoted servants."

Arms.—Hartley-Kennedy.—Quarterly of four. 1. Ermine a chevron engrailed gules, between three cross crosslets fitchée sable; on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lis or—for Kennedy. 2. Per bend dexter nebulée gules and azure nine etoiles, three, three, two, and one, or—for De Courtraie. 3. Gules semée of cinquefoils or, a lion rampant arg.—for Clifton; and 4. Argent a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipt sable—for Claye.

Valiant—Per chevron embattled vert and gules, in chief two garbs or, in base a leopard's head or, over two oriental scimetars crossed in saltire, blades argent, hilted or.

Crests.—1. Out of a battlement gules, between a pair of wings expanded, conjoined argent, each charged with a trefoil slipt sable, a naked arm and hand proper, grasping a dagger hilted or, being a combination of the crests of Claye and Kennedy of Barganny. 2. Out of a ducal coronet or, a swan rising, wings half opened, prop., charged on each wing with an etoile gules, voided or, with a similar star over the head, and grasping in the beak a sprig of oak fructed proper—for De Courtraie.

Mottoes.—(under the shield) "Look to the end," saith Kennedy; (over the crest) The fruit is as is the tree.

Under the shield is the Ghizni medal and ribbon, party per pale vert and gules, worn as having served under Lord Keane at the siege and storm of Ghizni, July, 1839.

MAIRIS.

Valentine Hale Mairis, Esq., late a Major in the army, eldest and only surviving son of the late Rev. William Mairis, D.D., Vicar of Bishop's Lavington, Wilts, Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his late R.H. Edward Duke of Kent, by Anne, his wife, dau. of the late John Hartland, of Cagley, co. Gloucester, Esq., formerly of the old 84th Regiment, and some years Town-Adjutant of Berwick-upon-Tweed, who served in India with Sir Eyre Coote, and was at the first taking of Pondicherry, 1761, Wandiwash, &c., &c. Major Mairis was *b.* Feb. 14, 1796, at Wells, Somerset, and *m.* March 23rd, 1820, Elizabeth, second coheir of Thomas Edwards, of the Manor House, Bishop's Lavington, Wilts, Gent., whose lineal ancestor was Vicar of that parish *tempore* Charles I. By her he has issue:—

i. Henry Edwards Hale Mairis, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, in holy orders, *b.* at Birmingham, Jan. 5, 1821.

ii. Valentine Thomas, a Captain in the Royal Engineer Corps, *b.* at Limerick, Dec. 17, 1821, *m.* August, 1845, Emily, dau. of Poole Gabbett, of Corbally House, Limerick, Esq.

iii. Edward William, *b.* at Bishop's Lavington, Wilts, Sept. 16, 1823, Ensign 1st Bengal European Light Infantry, *d.* at Sabatoo, E.I., Sept. 14, 1843.

iv. Emily Anne, *b.* at Clifton, co. Gloucester, July 15, 1825, *m.* May 6, 1847, Robert Haynes, Esq., of Newcastle, Barbadoes, *d.* at Clifton, Dec. 22, 1853; Mr. Haynes having been accidentally drowned at Aberystwith the 14th July preceding.

v. Eliza Margaretta, *b.* at Clifton, March 18, 1827, *d.* at Clifton, April 10, 1851.

vi. Maria Adelaide, *b.* at Great Cheverell, Wilts, May 10, 1829, *d.* at Clifton, Nov. 3, 1853.

vii. Isabella Caroline, *b.* at Great Cheverell, Wilts, February 23, 1831, *d.* at Clifton, Jan. 30, 1847.

viii. Geoffrey, *b.* at Clifton, May 23, 1834, Lieut. in the corps of Royal Marines.

Major V. H. Mairis is paternally great-great-grandson of James Mairies als Maris, born *circa* 1645, who is supposed to have been great-great-great grandson of Sir James de Mairies, or Maries, Kt. Banneret, fourteenth Baron de Montemarisco, or de Maries,* under the forfeiture, who fought at Wakefield and Towtonfield in the interest of Henry VI.

Maternally, Major Mairis is great-great-grandson of Charles Long, Esq., sometime of Spye Park, and Compton Bassett, Wilts, whose only son, Charles Long, D.D., held the valuable living of Chieveley, Berks, and was father of Lieut.-Colonel John Long, of the old 84th Regiment, father of Augustus John Way Long, Esq., Judge of Madura, East Indies, Lady Wynn, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Keys, and Mrs. Tyler. He is also great-nephew of William Hale, Esq., formerly of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, who *m.* Frances Clayton, one of the coheirs of William, Baron Sundon, of Ardagh, M.P. for St. Maws, sometime a Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Hale, in right of his wife, participated in his lordship's personals.

Arms.—Quarterly or and az., a cross quarterly gu. and arg. between an eagle displayed in the first and fourth quarters, and a water-bouget in the second and third, counterchanged of the field.

Crest.—A mount vert, thereon a peacock in his pride or, from the beak issuant an escroll inscribed "Esse quam videri," the dexter foot resting on an escutcheon az. charged with a cross patée fitchée gold.

Motto.—Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos?

* See Collinson's "History of Somersetshire," vol. ii., pp. 125 and 392.

MORE,

Of Linley and Larden, co. Shropshire.

The family of More is of great antiquity in the county of Salop. The Norman designation of De la More fell into disuse during the third century after the Conquest. The name, previous to its introduction into England, appears to have been Mare, or De la Mare, and as such is found enrolled in the ancient lists of the Conqueror's companions in arms.

Richard (or, according to Camden, Thomas) de la More came from Normandy with Duke William, and lost his life at the battle of Hastings, and was buried at Battle Abbey, Sussex, leaving issue Sir Thomas de la More, living in the reigns of William the Conqueror and his son, William Rufus, who had lands granted to him in the counties of Cornwall, Chester, and Salop, and also in Wales, by the former monarch, for his father's heroic conduct at the battle of Hastings. "He builte," in the words of the learned antiquary above mentioned, "faire houses at Launceston, in Cornwall, Halton in Cheshire, and More in Shropshire, giving to the latter place his paternal name." He is found acting in co-operation with Roger de Montgomery in erecting the castles of Lydham and the More, so as to face the beautiful valley of Montgomery, and thus presenting a formidable defence against the incursions of the Welsh. He married Constance, dau. of Robert de Umfrevil, Lord de Tours and Vian, and Lord de Riddesdale, in the county of Northumberland, and had issue Robert, his heir, who *m.* Maud, dau. of William de Sutton, in Cheshire, and had issue John de More de Launceston and de Halton, who *m.* Isabel, sister and co-heir of Sir Richard Vernon de Frodsham, in the county of Chester.

The above Sir John de More was living in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and was seneschal to Hugh de Lacy, Baron de Halton and constable of Chester, during the reign of the former monarch. Sir John afterwards embraced the Cross, accompanied King Richard to the Holy Land, and fought under him at the battle of Ascalon.

In 1294, the extensive manor of Lydham and its castle was annexed to the lordship of More by the marriage of Roger de la More with Alice, the heiress of that property. In the words of the instrument, which illustrates the ancient mode of conveyance, "he came to the said tenements and seisen thereof, to the said Roger and Alice he delivered, to be holden by the form of a certain chart, which to them he had made, and which to them he then delivered."

About a mile to the right of More Castle runs a deep mountain pass, which enabled the Welsh to push their predatory bands in the rear of the two castles. To strengthen this position a grant was made by Henry III. of the Linley lands to the lord of the More. By inquisition taken in the 11th and 12th of Henry III., it is found that the estates of Roger de la More were held by sergeanty, and the services to the King, of whom he held *in capite*, are stated to be that he should attend the Sovereign as commander of two hundred foot soldiers, as a body-guard to protect the Royal person in the army of the King, whenever he should be present in service in Wales. This service is what is called in our law grand sergeanty, being a military service. This is described by legal authorities as the highest and most honourable service, and which can only be held of the king, and by a duty which is personal to the tenant, and, as expressed by one writer, "which acknowledges no patron but the king himself." He adds, "that by this service all dignities of nobility were held." A vestige of this Norman privilege remains in the baronial courts which the family of More have from the time of Henry III. to the present day continued to hold under their own jurisdiction, without the interference of any other parties in the realm.

This extensive domain could only be entrusted to one of Norman descent, and was the more readily granted in consideration of the important services rendered by Sir John de More to his patron, Henry II., in his disastrous battle with the Welsh at Basingwerk, in Flintshire, when he fell into the snare devised by the enemy, Owen Gwyneth. By his artifice Henry and a large portion of his army were drawn into a narrow and difficult pass, to the destruction of the greater part of his troops. The King was for some time supposed to have been slain, but, to the honour of his faithful body-guard, he was presented safe to the reserve of his army, who with the presence of their sovereign resumed the battle with more success. A further distinction of royal favour was at this time given to the Mores by the addition of another crest to the armorial bearings of the family, viz., the swan's neck out of the ducal coronet.

The mountain pass before alluded to, having changed its character in modern times to a beautifully-wooded valley three miles in length, forms part of the domain of the present residence, and still retains its ancient beacons, shooting butts, and entrenched grounds, showing the once active

scene of contention, the fate of these border lands.

Thomas de More in 1327 received the honourable office of being personal atttendant of the unfortunate Edward II. during his imprisonment in Berkeley Castle.

Roger de la More, living throughout the greater part of the 14th century, appears to have been the first who acquired property in Corvedale. By the name of Roger de la Morehous, he appears as feoffee of the manor of Patton in 1350. In the pedigree he is called Sir Roger of the More and Morehous, Knt., and is stated to have died without issue; his nephew, William, continued the line, and was grandfather of John More, living in 1452, who was father of William and Richard. The latter was great-grandfather of Charles More, of Millichope, mentioned anno 1777, as father of Thomas, Leighton, and John.

William, the elder brother of the aforesaid Richard, was seated at Larden in 1477 and 1491. The head line of his eldest son, Edward, of Larden, terminated in females, daughters of Jasper More, in the third generation. But Sir Edward More, Knt., of Odiham, in Berkshire, whose daughter, Frances, *m.* William, Lord Stourton, and who died in 1662, was son of John More, Clerk of the Exchequer, second son of the said Edward, of Larden, whose second brother, Thomas, of Needham, in Suffolk, was father of Robert, who returned into Shropshire, and was buried at the More, 1603, by the name of Robert More, of Linley. Later in the reign of James, Stephen More settled in Ireland, and his branch is now represented by the Earl of Mountcashel, whose seat and family name preserve the remembrance of the family whence he was sprung.

Richard, son of Robert More above mentioned, on the death of his father's cousin-german, Jasper More, in 1613, reunited the ancient estates of the family, being styled of More, Linley, and Larden; he *m.* a sister of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Boreatton, and represented the town of Bishops Castle in the long or fatal parliament of Charles I. The part that he took was decidedly antimonarchical, and he appears early among the most active partisans of the parliament within the county, but, dying in 1643, was succeeded by his son, Colonel Samuel More, who, influenced by his father's principles, was a prominent actor in the civil commotions of Shropshire. While yet but heir-apparent he was a member of what was called the Committee of the Parliament of Shropshire, to serve the cause. He had scarcely paid the last rites to his father when he was called upon to assume the command of Hopton Castle, one of the fortresses in Shropshire which were at that time in the interest of parliament, the owner being one of the fiercest of the republican faction. The situation of this castle, in a singularly sequestered valley, entirely commanded by the surrounding hills, seemed to render the defence of it hopeless, yet such was the spirit and vigilance, and so great were the resources of Mr. More's military talent, that with but a handful of men he was able to hold out this little fastness for more than a month against all the forces which the garrison of Ludlow could bring against it, though there were sometimes not fewer than five hundred men, horse and foot, and it was only surrendered seeing that their last hold in an hour would have been blown into the air. For this stubborn resistance, however, the men paid the forfeit of their lives, with the exception of their commander, who was sent as prisoner to Ludlow Castle. Colonel More was released from his dungeon in Ludlow Castle, his party subsequently having possession of the county. He then engaged in the subjugation of Montgomery Castle, of which he was made governor. He was afterwards governor of Clun and Hereford Castles, and twice received the thanks of the House of Commons for his military services. Subsequent events crowned with success the party espoused by Colonel More, and he was actively engaged throughout the interregnum in the internal regulations of Shropshire, of which he was returned one of the four representatives in the parliament summoned by Cromwell for September, 1656. Usurpers are invariably found to infringe that liberty which they were raised to guard, and the Protector upon this occasion adopted the extraordinary expedient of excluding by force all those who were disapproved by him. Colonel More had the honour of being one of this number, and having witnessed the tyranny of unlawful sway, he was disposed the better to acquiesce in the restoration of the monarchy, which he survived two years. Colonel More was twice married. One of his daughters, Anne, married Sir John Turton, a puisne judge of the King's Bench. Of the sons, Richard, the eldest, was born 1627, and admitted of Gray's Inn in 1646. He was M.P. for Bishops Castle from 1688 to his death, which occurred ten years afterwards. He *m.*, in 1659, Anne, dau. of Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of London, 1643, without issue. His second wife, Dorcas Owen, brought him Thomas More, of More and Larden, who died 1731, and Richard More, slain in battle, 1709. On the death of the former of these, his estates passed to his cousin-german, Robert, only son of Robert More, of Linley, by Sarah, dau. of John Walcot, of Walcot.

Robert More, who thus became seated at Linley, was a person of considerable attain-

ments, and a character far above the common level. He was born in May, 1703, and in his youth visited many parts of the continent with great improvement and profit. In the parliaments of 1727 and 1734, he sat in the House of Commons for Bishops Castle, and in 1754 he was elected member for the town of Shrewsbury. On returning into private life, he again visited the continent, traversed Sweden and Denmark, having previously explored the interior of Spain, of which country he saw the capabilities and lamented the destiny. From conversation on these subjects he attracted the notice of the Spanish ministry, who offered him a guard, as a protection in his researches in natural history.* He had the satisfaction of laying the foundation of some of the most valuable improvements introduced into that country previous to the French revolution, which again threw everything into its ancient discord. The obligations of Spain to Mr. More are distinctly acknowledged by Baron Dillon. Mr. More was the personal friend of Linnæus, with whom he spent two years to gain his valuable information on matters which were of the same interest to each.

He married, first, Ellen, dau. of Thomas Wilson, of Trevallyn, by whom he had two sons, Robert More, of Linley, who *d.* 1818, and Thomas More, of Larden, who *d.* 1804. He *m.* secondly Catherine, dau. of Thomas More, of Millichope. Of his two sons, the latter, Thomas More, *m.* Harriet, dau. of Thomas Mytton, of Shipton, by whom he had two children, Robert Henry Gayer, in holy orders, the present possessor of Larden Hall, in the county of Shropshire, and Harriet Mary. The former, Robert More, *m.* Eliza, dau. of James Taylor, of Much-Hadham, Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue Robert Bridgman, late possessor of the Linley estates; Henry, of the 95th Rifles, who found an honourable grave in the Peninsular war; Thomas Frederick, in holy orders, into whose possession the family estates came on the death of his unmarried brother in 1851. He *m.* his cousin, Harriet Mary More, by whom he has a son, Robert Jasper, and a daughter, Harriet Louisa.

* The musk rose, with many other Spanish flowers, was introduced into this country by Mr. More. In honour of the same gentleman, the class of plants called *Morea* were so named by Miller.

Arms.—Sa. a swan close arg. within a bordure engr. or.
Crests.—1st, an eagle arg. preying on a hare sa.; and 2nd, out of a ducal coronet or, a swan's head and neck ppr.

GARLAND.

Garland, of Michaelstowe Hall, Essex, and Woodcote Grove, Surrey, has for a long succession of years held possessions in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and Lincolnshire: branches are also established in the counties of Dorset and York.

Nathaniel Garland, Esq., of Michaelstowe Hall, and Woodcote Grove, was father of three sons, viz.:—

I. James, *b.* in 1768, who *m.* Dorothy, dau. and coheir of Thomas Allan, Esq., of Allan's Flatts, and left an only dau. and heir,
   Anne Susanna, *m.* to Arthur Blake, brother of Sir Patrick Blake, Bart., of Langham. She had as her dowry a property at Penhurst, Sussex, which was granted to the family by King John, and of which the original grant is the only title deed.
II. Nathaniel, *d. unm.*
III. Lewes Peake, of whom we treat.

The third son,

Lewes Peake Garland, Esq., of Michaelstowe, *m.*, 1772, Indiana, dau. of Major-General Sherrington Talbot, niece of Lord Chancellor Talbot, and sister of Sir Charles Talbot, Bart., by whom he left two sons, Nathaniel (of whom presently) and Lewes-Peake, who *m.* Miss Phillips, and *d.* leaving issue Arthur and others.

The elder son,

Nathaniel Garland, Esq., also of Michaelstowe, *m.*, 3rd March, 1814, Anna, sister and heiress of Arthur Walter Cope, Esq., of Drummilly, co. Armagh, and had issue,

I. Edgar Walter, now of Michaelstowe Hall, and Woodcote Grove, *b.* 26th December, 1814, *m.*, 19th February, 1844, Amelia, second dau. of Robert Robertson, Esq., of Auchleeks, co. Perth, and Membland, Devon.
II. Nathaniel Arthur, in holy orders, Rector of Upper Deal, *m.* Mary, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Faithful, and has issue Arthur Nathaniel and others.
III. Trevor Lawrance.
I. Arabella, *m.* to Rev. George Burmester, Rector of Little Oakley, Essex, and has issue.
II. Indiana Elinor.
III. Georgina Catherine, *m.* to John Pinniger, Esq., and has issue.
IV. Anna Eliza, *m.* to Captain J. De Butts, and has issue.

Nathaniel Garland *d.* in 1845.

Arms.—Paly of six or and gu., a chief per pale of the second and sa.; in the dexter chief a chaplet ppr.; in the sinister a demi-lion rampant of the field.
Crest.—On a mural crown or, a lion sejant reguardant arg., his dexter paw resting on an escutcheon of the second charged with a garland ppr.

O'FLANAGAN.

James Roderick O'Flanagan, Esq., barrister-at-law, M.R.I.A., is eldest son of the late Captain John Fitch O'Flanagan, of Grange Cottage, Fermoy, co. Cork, forty-one years barrack-master of Fermoy.

There are several families of this name in Ireland. In a valuable MS. in Irish, which was compiled in 1740 from the old books of the O'Clerys of Donegal, by James Maguire, and printed in the Annals of the Four Masters by Connellan, is an account of the O'Flanagans of Tura, from whence the present family have sprung. When describing the nomination of an O'Flanagan as chief of the clan by the chief Prince of Fermanagh, the work in question traces their pedigree thus:—"He then took the golden goblet from the hand of Giolla Iosa, and drank to the heir-apparent of O'Flanagan, and nominated him the O'Flanagan; and the Christian name of that O'Flanagan, who was nominated on that day, was Dermod, the son of Hugh Meith, son of Donal of the Wine, son of Bryan-na-Mndhan, son of Gilpatrick, son of Leighnine, who was son of Artioghail, son of Lachlin, son of Malachy of the Hunting, son of Donal Dunn, son of Cormac Caoch, son of Tuathal Maolgarbh, son of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom the Hy Niall of Ireland are named." This family held large possessions in the north of Ireland. O'Dugan, in his "Topography," refers to them in these words:—"O'Flanagan, chief of Tuath Ratha, that is, the district of the fortress, a territory which extended from Belmore to Belleek, and from Lough Melvin to Lough Erne, comprising the present barony of Maheroboy." It contained the ancient districts of Iarthar Maighe and Magh Niad, and its name is still retained by the mountain Tura.

The Annals of the Four Masters contain various entries, commencing in the remote time of the Crusades, respecting the marriages, deaths, pilgrimages, and strifes of this race, which, however, are much too long and numerous for extract. We begin to lose trace of them after the advent of James I. to the throne of England, when his favourite scheme, the plantation of Ulster, aided by their fondness for resisting the English authority, then for the first time imposed upon Ulster, deprived them of their possessions. Sir John Davis, in his "Historical Tracts," gives a very circumstantial account of the taking the inquisition of Fermanagh, and of the commissioners sojourning near the island of Devenish. This island, beautifully situated in Lough Erne, contains some monastic ruins. Over the altar of the church is a richly-carved and ornamented window, and near it, upon a tablet in the wall, is the following in raised letters of a very rude character:—"Matthæus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit Bartholomeo O'Flannagan, Priori de Devenis, 1449." In the ruins of this abbey sat John Davis and the other commissioners appointed to entitle the King "to such landes and hereditaments as ought to escheate by any attainders, dissolution of monasteries, or such like, and cause the same to be putt into survey and chardge." The inquisition sat the 7th day of Jnly, 1603, and on the jury we find "O'Flanagan, chief of his name." The Crown made short work of the Fermanagh landholders. In 1610, the commissioners for conducting the plantation transferred the territories of the Irish chiefs and clans to British colonists, some of whom were English, but most of them Scotch adventurers. The Patent Rolls show the encroachments made on the barony of the O'Flanagans, until the portion left them, growing small by degrees, if not beautifully less, dwindles into nothing. Now appears a grant of their lands to a Hamilton, then to a Chichester, until at last, in 1658, we find the remnant disposed of to Sir John Cole, ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen. Debarred by their creed from military rank in their native land, the descendants of the chieftains of Tura entered the armies of Anstria and France, where they reached distinction. In 1690 James O'Flanagan was Lieutenant-Colonel in France, and his brother, John O'Flanagan, colonel in the Austrian army.

Roderick O'Flanagan, M.D., descended from the house of Tura, was born in Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan, about the year 1750. He was educated at the college of Lonvain, and on his return to the land of his ancestors was very much distinguished as a physician. He *m.*, in 1780, Mary Ann Curtis, nearly related to the Most Reverend Dr. Curtis, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, also to Sir Roger Curtis, Knt., who was thanked by a resolution of the House of Commons, die Jovis 12th December, 1782, for his services in the defence of Gibraltar during its memorable siege. He had issue,

John Fitch O'Flanagan, *b.* 1783. He early devoted himself to a military career, and during the turbulent period following the rebellion of 1798, and Emmett's insurrectionary attempt in 1803, was engaged in contributing to maintain discipline in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Through the interest of the late Earl of Fingal, and Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, he was appointed by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, then Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland, to the important post of barrack-master of Fermoy, co. Cork, one of the largest garrisons in Ireland. He discharged the duties of this office for forty-one years, from 1807 to 1848, and from this station most of the regiments went to reap laurels in the Peninsula. He *d.* 6th April, 1848. He *m.*, in 1812, Eliza, dau. of William Glissan, Esq., of Mount Glissan, co. Cork. She *d.* 1st March, 1837. By her he had issue six children, viz.,

i. Helena Maria } twins.
ii. James Roderick }
iii. Mary Anne Elizabeth.
iv. William Augustine.
v. John, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 3rd West India Regiment. *m.* Julia Eliza, dau. of Dr. Bancroft, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
vi. Eliza Mary.

James Roderick O'Flanagan, eldest son of John Fitch and Eliza, was educated chiefly at Fermoy College,—Rev. Francis Jones, Rector of Middleton, Principal—and matriculated in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832. He studied law for some years in the Temple, and was called to the Irish bar Easter Term 1838. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and a careful student of Irish topography and antiquities. On completing an interesting tour through the most beautiful scenery on the continent, he published his travels, under the title of "Impressions at Home and Abroad," 2 vols. 8vo., Smith and Elder, London; and having read a valuable paper on the statistics of the "Irish Rhine" (as the Blackwater in Munster has been justly designated) before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cork in 1843, was requested to enlarge and publish the essay, which produced the beautiful illustrated handbook to the river scenery, called "The Historical and Picturesque Guide to the River Blackwater in Munster" (How, London, 1844).

Grange Cottage, the family residence, is a sweet abode, designed principally by the present head of the house, and built on a property purchased by his father, and held in fee farm. The lands of Grange were appurtenant to the abbey of Fermoy, a religious foundation of the Roches, Lords Fermoy, and which was confiscated on the suppression of monasteries, *temp.* Hen. VIII. The lawn surrounding the house is bounded on the south by the Blackwater, and westward by the grand old woods of Castle Hyde. There is much to attract the author of "The History of the Blackwater" to this spot. The dwelling is on his paternal lands. The river he had loved in childhood, and for the scenery of which admiration had grown with his growth, which his pen and pencil combined to depict, flows by the demesne in rapid whirl, or lingers in its depths. The house shows a picturesque, low-lying cottage home, with a porch and clustering creepers, a pleasant, well-arranged grass garden in front. Evergreens shelter it on the east, and an expanse of upland, dotted with clumps of trees, spreads northward. To the south and west wood and water combine to form the landscape. Within the dwelling are numerous works of art, A well-chosen library contains many works illustrative of Irish history and antiquities, collections of shells, specimens of natural history in birds of foreign climes, and reptiles of strange aspects. Here, also, are weapons of ancient fabric, all forming an interesting study for the antiquary, the conchologist, and the naturalist.

Arms.—Arg. out of a mount an oak tree proper.
Crest.—A dexter cubit arm in armour ppr., garnished or and gu., holding a flaming sword az., pommel and hilt or.
Motto.—Certavi et vici.

DYKES,

Of Dykesfield and Wardhall, and now of Dovenby, &c.

The name of Dykes, anciently Del Dykes, is derived from the Roman wall of Hadrian, in Cumberland. Dykesfield, where the family was anciently located, is situated directly upon the line of the wall. Mr. Bruce, in his "Roman Wall" (*ride* "Dykesfield"), considers the place "to derive its name from the works of the barrier, and to have been the site of a station." This no doubt is so (and the one circumstance only, of course, tallies with and goes to confirm the other), in as far as it is derived from the name of the family, which was itself, in the first instance, derived from the works of the barrier. The family would certainly take their name from, or give it to, the locality where they were seated, as it corresponds with their own. In the latter case they would have been De Dykesfield, but as Del Dykes instead, it is evident they, in the first instance, received the name from their occupation of the castellum, or station, on the barrier, and the adjoining locality, and gave it to the place. This is completely the tradition of the place, and Mr. Bruce since coincides in the same. The Saxon appellation of "the Dyke" was given to the wall here, as to that of Lollius Urbicus (Graham's Dyke), and the Teutonic appellation of Dyke (Deich)

was as appropriate for the wall as its Pelasgic congener τειχ(ος) would have been. Hence Del Dyke, but actually Del Dykes, as may be considered, in the plural number, the locality of Dykesfield being the precise termination of the one and so the junction of the two works (or "dykes" as then denominated), the *vallum* and *murus*, the former terminating at this point as it did at the corresponding one on the east, near Newcastle—the Pons Ælii.

Kimber's "Baronetage," (vol. ii. p. 408.) in its account of the Sussex and Kentish branches of this family, says:—"The family of Dyke, or Dykes, was seated at Dykesfield, in Cumberland, before the Norman conquest, but by several intermarriages removed their seat to Wardhall, in that county, of which was Leonard Dykes, Esquire, chief heir male. A branch of this family very early removed into Sussex, where they were seated at Henfield and other places, and one was seated at Cranbrook, in Kent, of which was Reginald de Dyke, Sheriff of Kent, 29th Edward III." The elder of these junior branches is represented by Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone; another by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Holincote and Killerton, and his son, Mr. Dyke Groyte, the arms borne being the same.

The first written records of the family in existence, and the pedigree recorded in the Heralds' College, commence about the time of Henry III. or Edward I. As Cumberland up to about the time of Henry III. was so much a part of Scotland, and the arms borne are of the ancient class in the College that are without date, it is possible there may have been previous records of the family in the heraldic archives of that kingdom, which unfortunately about the time of Charles I. were destroyed by fire.* Robert del Dykes, in a deed without date, conveys lands at Burgh (close to Dykesfield and also on the line of the wall) to William del Monkys. The name of the Lord Hugh de Multon occurring in the deed fixes the date about the end of Henry III. or beginning of Edward I.

The recorded pedigree in the Heralds' College commences at the same time with

William del Dykes. In a deed without date, supposed by the writing to be of the period of the reigns of Hen. III. and Ed. I., Symon de Crosseby, clerk of Carlisle, conveys lands at Waverton to William del Dykes—witnesses, the Lord Richd. Benton, then sheriff; Henry de Malton, Knt., and others. He was father of

William del Dykes, who, *temp.* Edw. II. (1326), *m.* Agnes or Agneta, heiress of Sir Hugh de Waverton, of Waverton. 5th of Edward III. is a conveyance of lands at Waverton to "John de Ormeby and Agnet del Dykes, and their heirs." With this daughter Agnes, *m.* to John de Ormeby, as it appears, they had a son

William del Dykes, living *temp.* Edw. III. In a deed 12th Edward III., the witnesses are William de Boyvill, Robert de Quinhow, William del Dykes, and others. He was father of

William del Dykes, who, *temp.* Rich. II., *m.* Jane, coheiress of Sir Hugh de Dystyngton, of Dystyngton. In a deed, 6th Richard II. (cited in the Le Fleming pedigree, and *vide* Burn, vol. i., "Westmoreland," p. 157), William del Dykes is grantee of lands at Dystyngton from Nicholas de Boweness; witnesses, Sir Richard le Fleming, Kt.,* and others. Their son,

William del Dykes *m.*, *temp.* Henry IV., Catharine, dau. of William Thwayts, of Thwayts;† and 9th Henry IV. is witness to a deed with William de Legh and others. He had issue, with two daughters, one married to Nicholas Irton, of Irton, and another, Isabel, married to Robert Brisco, of Crofton, a son and successor.

William del Dykes, *temp.* Henry VI. This gentleman represented the county of Cumberland in Parliament. By deeds 11th and 13th Henry VI., Robert Whitehede conveys to him and his heirs the manor and lands of Wardhall; 16th Henry VI., he is witness to deeds with Chr. de Culwen, Henry Fenwyke, Kts., and Hugh Lowther. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of William de Legh, of Isel, the descendant of Sir William de Legh, who, *temp.* Edward II., *m.* Margaret, daughter and heir of Hubert de Multon, of Isel, younger son of Thomas de Multon and Matilda de Vaux, of Gilsland. Sir William de Legh was a younger son of John de Leigh, of Booths, who assumed the name of Leigh, as son of William Venables, of Bradwell, and Agnes de Leigh, heiress of High Leigh and West Hall; he was grandson of William Venables, Baron of Kinderton. In a deed dated 9th Henry VI., Henry, Earl of Northumberland, grants to "our well-beloved William Dykes, Esq.," lands at Wyggeton, Ulton, and Waverton. From this and other subsequent circumstances the politics of the family were evidently Lancastrian—of the Red Rose,—like most of those of any station in the northern counties. In a French genealogical publication, this William del Dykes is mentioned as being wounded on the Lancastrian side at the battle of Wakefield:—"Sous le règne de Henri VI. William del Dykes

* In an old family pedigree, stated to be "made by Thos. Proctor, gentn., 25th Elizabeth, at the request of Thos. Dykes, Esq., out of such evidences as Leond. Dykes, Esq., had then in his possession," four generations of "William" are given prior to the 16th Edward II. inclusive.

* In a deed, also 20th Richard II., Adam Gibson conveys lands at Waverton to William del Dykes and his heirs.

† By deed, 11th Henry IV., William del Dykes and Alice, his wife, have conveyed to them fourteen tenements at Waverton; same year he purchased lands at Wardhall. This seems to be the same person with another wife.

représenta le comté de Cumberland au parlement Anglais. Il combattit pour la cause de Lancastre, et fut blessé à la bataille de Wakefield. De lui descendait Thomas Dykes, un des partisans les plus dévoués à la cause de Charles Ire." &c. In "Fuller's Worthies," also, his name is given as returned amongst the gentry of the county, 12th Henry VI., by the commissioners appointed at that time for the purpose. His son and successor,

William Dykes, *m.*, *temp.* Edward IV., Christiana, dau. and co-heir of Sir Richard Salkeld, of Corby, by his wife, Jane Vaux, dau. and heir of Roland Vaux, of Tryermain. Marriage settlement dated 21st Edward IV.; witnesses, Sir William Leigh, Kt., William Musgrave, and others. Their son and successor,

Thomas Dykes, of Wardhall, *m.*, *temp.* Henry VII., Isabel, daughter and heiress of John Pennington, of Muncaster Castle, the descendants of which marriage, therefore, represent the elder line of Pennington, of Muncaster. This was also a Lancastrian connection. The Pennington family were zealous supporters of that party. Henry VI. is reported to have taken refuge at Muncaster Castle, and to have left in return a valuable relic still preserved there—a drinking cup—called "the luck of Muncaster." Thomas Dykes is recorded in the histories of Cumberland as furnishing horse in the border services of this period and subsequently, and having the command of the "watch and ward" of the district in which he resided, termed "between Ellen and Derwent." The family seat at that time, and since, Wardhall, and property (still possessed by them), had reference to this, no doubt. In a curious old deed of this date (14th Henry VII.), Elizabeth Dykes, wife of Alexander Dykes, and Robert Leigh prefer a complaint before "Richard Readman, Bishop of Excestre; Master Christopher Urswycke, Archdeacon of Richmonde; and Sir Thomas Dykes, clerk," against Thomas de Culwen, Christopher de Culwen, of Warkington, and others, for the murder of her husband, Alexander Dykes. Thomas and Christopher de Culwen and others are adjudged "to pay a fine of fourscore pounds," &c., and "to find one honest priest to say masses for the repose of the soul of the said Alexander Dykes during the space of one whole year, in the parish church of Isel." Elizabeth, a near relative no doubt, probably sister of the Robert Leigh mentioned, and of Isel, is a second connection, through marriage with a younger son, between the two families, in addition to the Elizabeth Leigh of a previous generation. Thos. Dykes and Isabel Pennington had issue, with a daughter Jane, *m.* to Richard Orfeur, of High Close, their son and successor,

Leonard Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, who *m.*, *temp.* Henry VIII., Anne, dau. of John Layton, Esq., of Dalemayne. He is recorded as presenting, *temp.* Philip and Mary, to the rectory of Dystyngton, at which time that and the manor acquired, *temp.* Richard II., on the marriage of William del Dykes with the heiress of Sir Hugh de Dystyngton, were still in the family; they were afterwards alienated. The manor and lordship of Gilcrux (a valuable coalfield) was acquired about this period also (*temp.* Edward VI. or Elizabeth), in exchange for that of Waverton, which came into the family by the marriage with Agnes de Waverton, *temp.* Edward II. It and the adjoining lordship and estate of Wardhall, acquired in the time of Henry IV. and Henry VI., are still in possession of the family. There is, however, a well-known tradition and rhyme in the county, and mentioned in the histories of Cumberland, that this had very nearly been otherwise on one occasion. One of its possessors, like many of his period probably, indulged too much in dice and cards. Matters coming to a crisis he risked his estates on the turn of them; as the rhyme goes:—

"Up now deuce and down with the trey,
Or Wardhall's gone for ever and aye."

The deuce did come up, and to perpetuate the happy turn he had it cut in stone in the front of his house; part of it is still in existence. Leonard Dykes had issue, with a dau. Catharine, *m.* to Gawen Eaglesfield, Esq. (settlement dated 19th Elizabeth), his son and successor,

Thomas Dykes, who was Escheator of Westmoreland *temp.* Elizabeth. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Lancelot Lancaster, of Sockbridge, of the same county, descended from Sir Roger de Lancaster, half-brother, as some say, or natural brother, of William de Lancaster, the third Baron of Kendal, and descended from Ivo de Tailbois, first Baron of Kendal, brother of Fulk, Earl of Anjou, and uncle of Geoffrey Plantagenet, husband of the Empress Maud. He had a brother Oswald Dykes; both brothers are stated in the "History of Cumberland" to have been mentioned by Camden in regard to some Roman antiquities—altars, &c., and the inscriptions on them—as follows:—"This, also, among others, was copied for me (1587) by Oswald Dykes, a very learned divine, and is now at Wardhall, the seat of his brother, T. Dykes, a gentleman of great note." In the Cotton MSS. of the British Museum, Julius, c. iii., pp. 162, 164, are preserved two curious letters from Oswald Dykes to that learned antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, partly on social, partly on matters of antiquity and curiosity. He commends himself "right heartilie unto good Mr. Wm. Camden," whom he is anxious to serve in any way he can in

their mutual pursuit. He mentions "an inscript stone not farre from Applebie, Westmorel^d, of w^h I willed mine honest friend Mr. Bainbrigge to sett down the letters for Mr. Camden." In the Cotton MSS. are preserved some communications from this Mr. Bainbrigge to Mr. Camden on antiquities; various other circumstances are mentioned by him peculiarly in regard to Westmoreland, though a Cumberland man, his brother being connected by marriage and office with it. He had been travelling also in Derbyshire, and sends Sir Robert and Mr. Camden a description of its natural curiosities and beauties. Chatsworth of the time is also mentioned; along with these a good deal of quaint, descriptive Latin poetry. There is a striking illustration mentioned of social matters as they then existed in a border county (Cumberland). He says:—"My soden depture from you was for this cause. I was one w^t Mr. Egglanbye that had taken up ye peele betweene widow Kerkbryd and my cosyn Warwyke, y^t had slaine her husband. I feared some rough dealings by the Kirkbryds at y^t time, w^h maide me hast away with sped, since w^h time Mr. Egglanbye and his brother ar both slaine in that quarell; he was rune through w^t a spear one evening as he returned home from Corby, and died on Christonmas day." One of the family, in county tradition, is stated to have escorted Mary Queen of Scots from Workington to Carlisle Castle; this will no doubt have been Thomas Dykes or one of his sons. In a list in the Cottonian library of "The naymes of all the gentelmen w^t in the schyer of Cumberland," "Thom^s. Dykes, ar^r." is mentioned, *temp.* Elizabeth. Thomas Dykes was succeeded by his son,

Leonard Dykes, who was Sheriff of Cumberland, and in the 19th Charles I. was appointed treasurer of the king's forces there. He *m.*, first, 1601,* Anne, only dau. and heir of Thomas Radclyffe, Esq., of Cockerton and Bishopton, in the county of Durham, and had *inter alios* Thomas, his successor, Pennington, and William; he *m.*, secondly, Margaret, dau. and coheir of John Frescheville, uncle of John, Lord Frescheville, of Stavely, and had a daughter Elizabeth, *m.* to Lawson Irton, Esq., of Threlkeld; he was arraigned on a charge of high treason after his marriage with Miss Radclyffe, who was under age and in ward to the crown, but received "a general pardon for that and all other offences," &c.,† (Charles I.) preserved at present amongst the family documents. In 1605 is a deed between "Leonard Dykes, Esquire, of Wardhall, and Richard Fletcher, *chapman*, of Cockermouth." Richard Fletcher became a rich man, was sheriff, knighted, and was the immediate progenitor of the Fletchers, baronets, of Hutton. (*Vide* "History of Cumberland," and Burke's "Extinct Baronetage.") He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Thomas Dykes, who was distinguished for his devotion to the cause of Charles I. After the final overthrow of the Royalists he concealed himself for some time in a large mulberry tree in front of his house, food being secretly conveyed to him by his wife and daughter. He eventually fell into the hands of the republicans, and was imprisoned in Cockermouth Castle, where he is stated to have died. When offered his liberty and the restitution of the property of which he had been deprived, on condition of recanting, his answer was "Priùs frangitur quam flectitur;" since adopted as the family motto. The above is a curious coincidence with the refuge sought by the son of his unfortunate master himself in the oak. The country tradition was at one time adopted in the sign of a small inn near the place, as "The Man in the Mulberry Tree." Like so many others his sufferings and losses were in no way requited or acknowledged to his family. There is a curious old paper amongst the family documents drawn up by him in his own handwriting, detailing the depredations committed on his property by the Scottish troops under Lord Montgomery and others, then quartered at Caldbeck; and a summons, couched in very disloyal terms and addressed by the parliamentary commissioners to him and Mr. Aglionby jointly, to deliver up all property held by them under the crown. This gallant cavalier *m.* in 1628, first, Joyce Frescheville, dau. and coheir of John Frescheville, uncle of John Lord Frescheville, of Stavely.* By this alliance the family claim royal descent; this lady, as duly recorded in the Heralds' College, being tenth in descent only from Eleanor Plantagenet, dau. of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and eleventh from the Princess Elizabeth, dau. of Edward I., through the families of Bohun, Fitzalan, Stanley, Savage (afterwards Earls of Rivers), and Leke (afterwards Lords Deincourt). Also, equally by heraldic record, from the Conqueror, through the Warrens, Earls of Surrey; the elder branch of Fitzwilliam, now extinct in the male line; Wentworth, of Bretton; and Kaye, of Woodsome, also extinct in the male line, She was eleventh in descent, also, through the families of De Hilary and Leke, from Philip, Lord Marmyon, of Scrivelsby, the Champion; and this descent is from the son of the first marriage of his daughter, Joan de Marmyon, with Sir Henry de Hillary; that of the family of Dymoke and others being from the daughters of her second marriage

* Articles of marriage of that date between him and his father Thomas.

† Under the Great Seal "by virtue of the King's warrant."

* Settlement in tail male of the estates, presentation to vicarage of Gilcrux, &c., 1639. between Leonard, Thomas, and Joyce Dykes, John Frescheville, son and heir of Sir Peter (after Lord F.), Gervaise Eyre, and John Pennington.

with Sir Thomas Ludlow. The Frescheviles represented the ancient baronial families of Fitz-Ralph, of Cryche; Musard, of Stavely; Nuthill, of Nuthill, and Beaufoy. Ralph, Lord Frescheville, of whom Joyce Frescheville (Mrs. Dykes) was a direct lineal descendant and co-representative, was summoned to parliament as a baron *temp.* Edward I. The barony has been since twice claimed by his descendants. The issue of Thomas Dykes's first marriage with Joyce Frescheville was, *inter alios*, with Leonard, his heir, Frescheville, and Joyce, *m.* to Thomas Curwen, Esq., of Workington. He *m.*, secondly, Jane, only dau. and heiress of Ralph Delavale, Esq., trustees for whom, 1677, are stated to have been "Sir Patricius Curwen and William Pennington, Esquire." He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Leonard Dykes, Esq., who, *temp.* Charles II., *m.* Grace, dau. of John Salkeld, Esq., of Threapland, descended from John, younger brother of Lancelot Salkeld, Esq., of Whitehall, *temp.* Elizabeth. The Salkelds, of Whitehall, descend from Lancelot, a younger son of the Corby line, who *m.*, *temp.* Edward IV., Margaret, dau. and coheiress of Sir Richard Hudleston, of Millum, by Margaret, his wife, natural dau. of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the king-maker. Sir Richard Hudleston's mother was Joan, elder dau. and coheir of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, *temp.* Henry VI., whose ancestor, Sir Miles, *m.* Sibilla de Bell'acqua, a coheiress of the line of Lancaster, Barons of Kendal, and of the line of Anjou, from whom Mrs. Dykes, therefore, thus descended, as well as from William the Conqueror, by the marriage of William de Lancaster the first with Gundred, Countess of Warwick, and daughter of that monarch. Mr. Dykes was twice Sheriff of Cumberland in this reign. He pulled down the old castle, and built a mansion with an ornamented stone front from a design by Inigo Jones. 1677, a commission from the Ecclesiastical Court to William Musgrave and Leonard Dykes, Esquires, Justices, to enforce its sentence. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Frescheville Dykes, Esq., who *m.*, 1697,* Jane, eldest sister of Sir Gilfred Lawson, Bart., of Brayton. His brother Osward, a non-juring clergyman of Oxford, was the author of a book of moral essays called "Lemuel's Lessons," a copy of which is in the library of Queen's College. Frescheville Dykes and his wife had issue, with two other sons, Frescheville, a captain in the navy, lost at sea, Gilfrid Lawson, and a daughter, Jane, *m.* to John Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdake, their son and successor,

Leonard Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, who *m.*, 1728, Susannah, only surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Capstack, vicar of Newburn, near Newcastle, by Hester, his wife, granddaughter of Sir John Lowther, first baronet of Lowther. He had with other issue two sons, Frescheville and Lawson. His eldest son and successor,

Frescheville Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, a captain in the 67th Foot, and a companion in arms of the brave General Wolfe, *m.*, 1763, Mary, only surviving daughter and eventual heiress of her father, John Brougham, Esq., of Cockermouth, and her brother, Peter, who took the name of Lamplugh. John Brougham, Esq., her father, was grandson of John, sixth son of Thomas Brougham, Esq., of Scales Hall, and Mary le Fleming of Rydal, and grandson maternally of Elizabeth Lamplugh, wife of Henry Brougham, Esq., of Scales, and dau. of Colonel John Lamplugh of Lamplugh (*vide* Burke's "Peerage"—"Brougham.") Mr. Brougham *m.* Miss Frances Woodhall, dau. of John Woodhall, Esq.,* and Elizabeth Lamplugh, dau. of Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton Hall, and Mary Molyne, of Dovenby Hall. Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton Hall, *temp.* Charles I., father of Richard, was second son of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Little Riston, or Ruston (Ruston parva), in Yorkshire, by Jane, dau. of Robert Fairfax, Esq., of Pockthorpe, and uncle of Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, 1688, who in his will names his cousin Richard of Ribton. Thomas Lamplugh of Little Ruston was great grandson, by a younger son, of John de Lamplugh of Lamplugh (of the main line), and Isabel, dau. of Sir John Pennington of Muncaster. Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton, a representative then of these lines of Lamplugh, *m.* Miss Molyne of Dovenby, descendant and representative of William Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby, and eventual representative of his elder brother, Sir Thomas Lamplugh of Dovenby, founder of the Free Grammar School and Hospital there, who died without issue. Francis Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby, *temp.* Elizabeth, father of Sir Thomas and William Lamplugh, *m.* Jane Salkeld, dau. of Thomas Salkeld, Esq., of Whitehall, and Marie Vaux of Catterlen, and granddaughter of Lancelot Salkeld and Margaret Hudleston, coheir of Sir Richard Hudleston, by Margaret, natural dau. of

* Settlement dated subsequently Aug. 16, 1698.

* There seems much reason to suppose that this family, though not yet so traced, may have been a branch of the ancient baronial family of "de Wahul," afterwards changed to "Wodhal" and "Woodhall," as appears by pedigrees in the British Museum. In Burke's "Extinct Peerage" one of them, "Sir Nicholas *Woodhall*," is stated to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord William Parr, of Horton. The apparent termination of one of the branches in its locality, as shown by the documents in the British Museum, about the middle of the 17th century, a disturbed period, when many removals of families took place, tallies much with the appearance of the name in Cumberland shortly before the end of it, and the perpetuation in the Cumberland family of names which occur in the main line—John, Nicholas, and Anthony, the two latter peculiar ones—gives additional reason for the supposition.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the kingmaker. Sir Richard Hudleston's mother was Joan Stapleton, elder coheir of Sir Miles of Ingham—the descent the same as stated in the case of Grace Salkeld, from the Barons of Kendal, and Gundred, dau. of the Conqueror. Lamplugh of Dovenby was also a branch of the main line of Lamplugh of Lamplugh, separating from it and settling at Dovenby, *temp.* Richard II., on the marriage of a younger son of Sir Thomas de Lamplugh with the sister and heir of Richard Kirkbride, the then possessor, a descendant of Odard, Baron of Wigton (*vide* Burn's and Hutchinson's "Histories of Cumberland.") On the failure of the male issue of Richard Lamplugh of Dovenby, and his wife, Mary Molyne, the descendants of their daughter, Elizabeth—Mrs. Woodhall—viz., Peter and Mary Brougham, became the representatives of the Dovenby and Ribton branches of the "ancient and knightly family of Lamplugh" (as termed by the Cumberland historians). They descended also directly from the main line through Elizabeth Lamplugh of Lamplugh, who *m.* Henry Brougham of Scales, and was the last of the main line leaving issue. Peter Brougham on succeeding to the estates took the name and arms of Lamplugh; he died unmarried. His only sister, Mary, marrying, as in the text, Frescheville Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, they had an only dau., Mary Dykes, who succeeded to the estates of her father, uncle, and grandfather, and *m.* her cousin, Joseph Dykes Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdake Hall, Scales, and Ireby.

Lawson Dykes, second son of Leonard Dykes and Susanna Capstack, *m.*, 1764, Jane Ballantine, dau. and heir of John Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdake Hall, Scales demesne, and Ireby, and took the name and arms of Ballantine* in addition. This lady represented the Crookdake and Ireby branch of the family of Musgrave of Edenhall, of which the heiress, Anne, *m.* Sir John Ballantine, of Corehouse in Scotland, in 1663. This branch descends from William Musgrave, younger son of Thomas Musgrave and Joan Stapleton of Edenhall, *temp.* Edward IV. William Musgrave *m.* Felicia Tiliol, co-heiress of the ancient family of Tiliol (descended from Richard the Rider, *temp.* Henry I.), receiving for her portion Crookdake and Ireby. He (William Musgrave) and his descendants — Lancastrians, like most of the northern proprietors—are stated in the histories of Cumberland to have been "officers under the Earls of Northumberland, and to have had land granted to them for good services"† (Burn, ii. p. 135). Miss Ballantine, as representative of her ancestor, William Musgrave, claimed descent, through the families of Fitzwilliam, Plantagenet, and Warren, from William the Conqueror, as also by the Musgrave alliance with Isabella de Berkeley, through de Ferrars, from Ranulph de Meschiens, Earl of Cumberland, and by that with Joan, dau. of William, Lord Dacre, from the Multons, Morvilles, Engaynes, d'Estrivers, d'Abrincis, and Vaux of Gilsland. William Musgrave—and through him Miss Ballantine—was a co-representative of Sir William de Ros of Yelton and Hamlake, whose coheir, Margaret, had married his ancestor, Sir Thomas Musgrave. Margaret de Ros descended from William the Lion of Scotland, by the marriage of his daughter, Isabel, with her ancestor, Robert de Ros of Hamlake.

The issue of Lawson Dykes and Jane Ballantine were—Joseph; Frescheville, a Major-General E.I.C.S., *o. c.*; Thomas, an officer in the Indian navy, *o. c.*; and Mary, *m.* to James Spedding, Esq., of Summer Grove, Cumberland, formerly captain 1st Grenadier Guards, now major Westmoreland Militia. Their eldest son and successor,

Joseph Dykes Ballantine, of Crookdake Hall, Scales, and Ireby, *m.* (as above), 1800, his cousin, Mary Dykes, only dau. and heir of Frescheville Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, and heir of her uncle, Peter (Brougham) Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, taking the name and arms of Dykes in addition. He was Sheriff of Cumberland, 1806. Mr. Dykes *d.* December, 1830. Their issue are,

I. Frecheville Lawson, M.P. for Cockermouth, 1832; Sheriff for Cumberland, 1842; *m.*, 1844, Ann Eliza, eldest surviving dau. and coheir of Joseph Gunson, Esq., of Ingwell. Their issue are,
   1. Frecheville Brougham.
   2. Lamplugh Frescheville.
   1. Mary Frances.
   2. Adeliza.
   3. Eveline Joyce.
   4. Ida Isabel.

II. Joseph, late Fellow of Queen's, Oxford, rector of Headley, Hants, unmarried.

III. Lamplugh Brougham, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, unmarried.

IV. Lawson Peter, Fellow of Queen's, Oxford, unmarried.

V. Leonard John, *d.* unmarried, 1844.

VI. James William, E.I.C. civil service, unm.

I. Mary, *m.* first, 1828, John Marshall, jun., Esq., of Headingley, Leeds, and Derwentwater, Cumberland, and has issue,

* In the "History of Cumberland" the family of Ballantine is stated to have been "one of note in Scotland," also that "a member of it, under the Latinized name of Bellendenus, wrote a learned treatise—'De Statu Reipum,' &c., to which Dr. Parr wrote a preface." Sir John Ballantine's marriage settlement with Miss Musgrave, in 1663, is witnessed by Sir William Lockhart and Sir William Ballantine. Some derive the name from "Baal-tinan," priest of Baal or Bel, or "Baaltin," the Midsummer fires on St. John's Eve, still observed in the highlands.

† Philip and Mary granted an annuity to Cuthbert Musgrave. (Rymer, vol. xx. p. 368).

1. Reginald Dykes.
2. Herbert John, R.N.
3. Julian.
1. Janet Mary.
2. Catherine Alice.

She *m.* secondly, P. O'Callaghan, Esq. (late 11th Hussars), and has issue,

4. Desmond Dykes Tynte.

II. Jane Christiana, *m.*, 1833, Thomas Donnelly, Esq., now lieut.-colonel E.I.C.S., and has issue an only son, John Frecheville Dykes, Lieutenant, R.E., at present in the Crimea.

III. Ellen, *m.*, 1849, James Walker, Esq., of Dalry House, N.B., and has issue,

1. William Frecheville.
2. Francis Dykes.
1. Mary Ellen.

IV. Frances, *m.*, 1854, Edward Ormerod, Esq., of Seymour House, Old Trafford, Lancashire.

V. Susan, unmarried.

Arms.—Or three cinquefoils sable,* quartering Waverton, Dystyngton, Salkeld of Corby, Vaux of Tryermain, Pennington of Muncaster, Lancaster, Radclyffe, Frescheville, Musard, Musard, Nuthill of Nuthill, Beaufoy, Brougham, Lamplugh, Ballantine, Musgrave, Stapleton, Vipont, De Ros, &c.

Crests.—On a wreath a lobster* vert, for DYKES; on a wreath a griffin couped, &c., for BALLANTINE.

Mottoes.—Prius frangitur quàm flectitur, for DYKES; Nec citò nec tardè, for BALLANTINE.

* Crest and Arms.—The lobster, denoting most probably, as such bearings of fish usually did, some right of fishery, has reference, no doubt, also to the former state of the locality, the sea flowing then over the long line of level plain (on which now the pillar to Edward I. marks his encampment at a subsequent period) to the foot of the more elevated ridge, or, as Mr. Bruce, in his "Roman Wall," describes it, "the more than primæval beach on which Dykesfield stands." Though given in Moule's "Heraldry of Fish" as a crayfish, it is undoubtedly—as it has always been blazoned from time immemorial, and similarly recorded in the Heralds' College (where the armorial bearings are without date of grant)—a lobster vert. The bearing of the dark-flowered cinquefoil, "comarum palustre," may refer to the prevalence of the plant in the lower and more or less submerged districts, a similar adjoining part to which gave the name of "de Feritate" to the Norman family of Le Brun, who were lords of it.

DYKES,

Of Ingwell, Cumberland. Same as, and refer to, DYKES of Dykesfield and Wardhall, and now of Dovenby, &c.

FRECHEVILLE LAWSON BALLANTINE DYKES, Esq., eldest son of the late Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq., and Mary Dykes, his wife, of Dovenby Hall, *m.*, April, 1844, Ann Eliza, eldest surviving dau. and coheir of the late Joseph Gunson, Esq., of Ingwell, and has issue.

KENNEY OF KILCLOGHER.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER FITZGERALD KENNEY, Esq., J.P., of Kilclogher, co. Galway, and Merrion Square, Dublin, is representative of the ancient family of Kenney, transplanted into Ireland by Nicholas Kenne, Esq., of the family of Kenne Court, co. Somerset, and established in the manor of Edermine, co. Wexford, by his great grandson, Nicholas Kenney, Esq., Escheator and Feodary General of all Ireland to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., by patent, dated 18th Feb., 1610: he bears, by right of descent, a shield of seven quarterings (besides others), being the arms of the families whose pedigrees follow the present summary, viz.,

I. KENNEY (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry," Burke's "Peerage," tit. Westmeath, and Burke's "Royal Descents," vol. iii. p. 45).

II. KENNE (see Kenney).

III. TAYLOR of Swords and Dublin.

IV. O'KELLY of Kilclogher.

V. O'DALY of Dalybrook.

VI. FITZGERALD of Rathrone.

VII. FITZGERALD of Ticroghan.

VIII. as I.

Arms.—(Enrolled in Ulster's Office)—Per pale or and az. a fleur-de-lis between three cresceuts, all counterchanged—for KENNEY; quartering (with others, as above mentioned) erm. three crescents gu., in chief a fleur-de-lis az.—for KENNE.

Crest.—Out of an earl's coronet a cubit arm erect, vested gu., cuffed arg., the hand ppr. grasping a truncheon or.

Motto.—Teneat, luceat, floreat.

TAYLOR,

Of Swords, co. Dublin.

EDWARD TAILER, Esq., of Beverley, "chiefe faulkner" to King Henry III., *m.*, and had issue two sons, James and Nicholas.

NICHOLAS TAILER, the second son, settled in Ireland "ye 2d yeare of Edw. the first, Ano 1273," and had issue,

JOHN TAILOR, father of

WILLIAM TAILOR, who married, and was father of

ALEXANDER TAILOR, Esq., "who gitting

land at Swords, built a house, and *m.* Agnes, dau. of William Swinock, by whom came lands and tenements in Drogheda." They had issue,

John Tailor, Esq., of Swords, who *m.* "Margrett, dau. of Thomas Brailes, by whome came severall freeholds in Meath and Dublin counties." Their son,

John Tailor, Esq., of Swords, *m.* Katherine, dau. of — Hamlin, Esq., of Smithstown, and had issue,

James Tailor, Esq., of Swords, who *m.*, first, Ame, dau. of William Sedgrave, Esq., of Killeglan, co. Meath, and secondly, Agnes, dau. of — Warren, Esq., by whom he had issue,

Henry Tailor, Esq., father of

i. John Tailor.

ii. Peter Tailor.

By Ame Sedgrave, first wife, James Tailor had issue,

i. Richard Tailor, Esq., who continued the distinguished line of Swords, of which abundant notices remain in the state records of Ireland. He *m.* Elizabeth Barnewall, dau. of Robert of Roestown, brother of Lord Trimleston.

ii. Robert, whom we follow.

Robert Tailor, Esq., of Dublin, second son, *m.* Elizabeth Golding, dau. of Walter Golding, Esq., and the Hon. Anne St. Lawrence, dau. of Sir Robert, fifteenth Lord Howth, and the Lady Joan Beaufort, dau. of Edmund, Duke of Somerset, great grandson of Edward III., King of England. They had issue,

i. Thomas, of Dublin, who had issue James and John.

ii. Walter, a priest in Paris.

iii. Francis, of whom presently.

iv. Henry, of Dublin.

v. James, "sometime Sheriff of Dublin."

Francis Taylor, Esq., of Dublin, alderman and mayor, in 1594, *m.* "Jennett, dau. of Thomas Shelton, of Dublin, gentleman." They had issue,

i. Thomas Tailor, merchant of Dublin, *d.* 30th Dec., 1635, *m.* Mary, dau. of Robert FitzSimons, Esq., of Dublin, and had issue. (besides John Walter, and Patrick, Alice, *m.* to James Devonishe, Esq., of Dublin; Anne, wife of Oliver Fray, of Ballamoney, co. Kildare; and Elizabeth,) an eldest son and heir,

Francis Tailor, of Dublin, merchant, who *m.* Joan, dau. of Alderman Edward Ians, of Dublin, and had issue, (with Nicholas, a priest,)

Edward Tailor, Esq., of Dublin, who *m.* Clare, dau. of — Humfries, Esq., and relict of Patrick Mapas, gent., and had issue,

1. Nicholas Tailor, Esq., *d. s.p.*

2. Clare Tailor, heiress to her brother, second wife of Sir John Bellew, Bart., of Bellewstown, ancestor of Sir Patrick, now Lord Bellew.

ii. George Tailor.

iii. Walter Tailor, of the order of Saint Andrew.

iv. Robert, who follows.

Robert Tailor, Esq., of Dublin, *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Sedgrave, Esq., of Dublin, by Mary, his wife, dau. of Nicholas Ball, gent., of Dublin, which Henry Sedgrave was son of Christopher, grandson of Richard Sedgrave, of Killeglan, Esq., and Gennet Eustace, and had issue,

i. Robert, of whom presently.

ii. Francis, *d. s.p.*

iii. Edward, *d. s.p.*

iv. Richard, *d. s.p.*

Robert Taylor, Esq., of Dublin, *m.* Mary, dau. of John Fay, gent., of Dublin, and had an only child,

Alice Taylor, who *m.* Captain James Kenney, of Grange, co. Wexford (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"), bringing to that family the descent from King Edward III., through Elizabeth Golding, and the arms of Taylor, with their quarterings (see Burke's "Royal Descents," vol. iii. ped. 45). They had issue, with others,

James Kenney, Esq., of Wexford, who, by his wife, Ellen, dau. of Edward Whitmore, Esq., of Ballyteignie, was great-great-grandfather of the present

James C. F. Kenney, Esq., J.P., of Kilclogher, co. Galway, and Merrion Square, Dublin, who thus quarters the arms of Taylor, bringing in Sedgrave, Brailes, and Swinock.

Arms.—Az. a lion rampant arg., debruised by a bend gu. charged with three escallops or, in chief a crescent of the last, quartering Sedgrave, Brailes, and Swinock.

Crest.—An eagle with wings displayed arg., legged and langued gu., grasping in his talons a serpent vert, with fangs extended or.

Motto.—Prudent comme le serpent.

O'KELLY,

Of Kilclogher Castle, in the co. of Galway.

Between the years 327 and 357, Maine Mor *the Great*, of the clan Colla of Orgialla or Oriel (now the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh), descended from Colla da Crich, or, "of the two territories," grandson of Carbre Lifeacher, King of Ireland, conquered Magh Seachnaile, a territory in Connaught held by the Firbolgs, and from him called Maineach, or Hy-Many, *i.e.*

the land of Maine's descendants, containing about two hundred square miles, portions of the present counties of Galway, Roscommon, and King's County. From Dallan, second son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor, descended in the fourteenth generation Cellach, Prince of the Hy-many, from whom the leading and many-branched family of the district took the name of O'Kelly He probably died in 874: twelfth in descent from him was

Conor Mor O'Kelly, Prince of the Hy-Many, *d.* 1268. He had issue, with three other sons,

1. Domhnall, of whom presently.
2. Domnchadh Muimhneach, Prince of the Hy-Many, *d.* 1307, ancestor of the families of Cargins, Lisdalon, Castle Kelly, Mullaghmore, Gallagh, Counts of the empire, Aughrim, Callow, Clogher (now Castleffrench), and Doone.

Domhnal O'Kelly, Prince of the Hy-Many for twenty-one years, *d.* 1295, having become a religious in the abbey of Knockmoy, where he was interred. He had issue,

1. Gilbert, of whom presently.
2. David.
3. Tadhg. or Teige mor, Prince of the Hy-Many, killed 1316, at the battle of Athenry, had issue three sons.
4. Conor, Prince of the Hy-Many, slain at Fassa-caville, in 1318.
5. Aedh, or Hugh.

Gilbert O'Kelly, Prince of the Hy-Many, succeeded his younger brother, Teige, of the battle of Athenry. He *d.* 1322, having had issue,

1. David, seems to have *d. s.p.*
2. Diarmid, of whom presently.
3. Thomas, Bishop of Clonfer, A.D. 1377.
4. Domhnall Tuathach.
5. Murchadh.
6. Cormac, of whom in the sequel.
7. Brian.

Diarmid O'Kelly, Prince of the Hy-Many, seized the castle of Clogher, or Kilclogher (see "Seats," p. 162), about the year 1352, from O'Mannin, chief of the six Sodhans, or Soghans, whose clans are thus described by O'Dugan:—

"Brave are their predatory hosts,
To whom belonged the spear-armed Sodhans."

The celebrated MS., the "Book of Lecan," contradicting O'Farrel's "Linea Antiqua," says he *m.*, with two other wives, Mor, dau. of Hugh O'Conor. He had issue,

1. Tadhg.
2. Conor Cearbhach, slain with eleven princes of his family in 1343, by the Berminghams and Burkes of Clanricarde. He had issue one son,
   Conor, believed to have been the last descendant of Diarmid.
3. John.
4. Maine.

Cormac O'Kelly, sixth son of Gilbert, Prince of the Hy-many, to whom we now revert, had issue,

1. Teige O'Kelly of Belagallda, father of Teige, father of Donogh, father of Wm. Roe, father of Melaghlin, father of Edmond and Owen, father of 1. Donogh, 2. Teige, father of William, last of Belagallda, 3. Melaghlin, father of Donogh, 4. Hugh, father of Teige. The senior descendant of this family, if still existing, is head of all the O'Kellys of the Hy-Many.
2. Cormac oge, who follows.

Cormac oge O'Kelly, of Kilclogher, or Clogher, apparently succeeded, on extinction of issue of his uncle, Diarmid, its captor. From him our limits cause us to pass on to

Ferdaragh (or Ferdinand) O'Kelly, of Kilclogher, who, engaging in hostility to the British government, made his submission; and, surrendering his estates, received a regrant of those lands by patent dated 12th Sept., 15th James I. He was father or grandfather of

1. Colonel Richard, of whom presently.
2. William O'Kelly, of Wexford, of whom later.
3. Teige O'Kelly.

Colonel Richard O'Kelly, of Kilclogher, forfeited the estate, which was granted to Lord Trimleston. The Colonel went to France and died *s. p.* The representation of the family devolved on his brother,

William O'Kelly, Esq., of Wexford, traditionally stated to have been driven thither by bad weather on his intended voyage to France. He died there, leaving by his wife, a Browne or a French (or daughter of a Browne and a French), who died young, one son, father of

Thomas O'Kelly, Esq., of Wexford, who served in King James's army as Captain; he *m.* Catherine Masterson, of the ancient family of Fernes, and had issue,

1. Thomas O'Kelly, drowned with his two brothers and some fishermen.
2. William O'Kelly, *d. s. p.*
3. Teige O'Kelly, *d. s. p.*
4. Richard O'Kelly, *d.* young.
5. Catherine, who follows.

Catherine O'Kelly died in 1782, having married James Kenney, Esq., of Wexford (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"), and had issue, with other children,

William Kenney, Esq., of Ballytarusney, co. Wexford, &c., who purchased back the Kilclogher estates from Lord Trimleston, and, marrying Bridget Fitzgerald Daly, daughter and heiress of John Daly, Esq., of Dalybrook, had issue, with other children,

James Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, &c., who married Jane Nugent, dau. of Wm. Thomas, styled Lord Rivers-

ton, and by her had issue, with other children.

James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., now of Kilclogher, &c.

Arms.—Az. a castle-keep triple-towered between two lions rampant, combatant, arg., chained or.
Crest.—An enfield vert, his tail reflexed over his back, langued gules.
Motto.—Fortis turris mihi Deus.

O'DALY OF DALYBROOK.

Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A.D. 379, was father of Eoghan (ancestor of the O'Neills, Princes of Tyrone, and Kings of Ulster) and of Conall Gulban, from whom Tyrconnel, of which the co. Donegal is now a part, took its name, being the territory of Conall's descendants, the O'Dalys, O'Donnells, Princes of Tyrconnal, and others. The posterity of Eoghan and Conall Gulban formed the northern Hy-Nialls, the southern being descended from other sons of King Niall. The general name assumed in the tenth century of Conall Gulban's race, was the Clauna Dalaigh, described in O'Dugan's celebrated poem as *na n-doinn sgiath*—"of the brown shields." They took the name of Daly from one of their chiefs, Dalach, who died A.D. 868. The tradition of the family of Dalybrook is, that the O'Dalys refused to join the Ulster king in an attack on the King of Munster, and quitted their country (about which time also it is probable that the Connaught O'Dalys settled in that province), leaving it to a younger brother, whose descendants took the name of O'Donnell from Donnall, another chief living in the beginning of the tenth century. Retaining their name of O'Daly, the seceders removed from Ulster, which formerly extended to the river Boyne, and established themselves in Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, founding the race of the Princes of Carbery and Corca Adhaimh (their territory being given in O'Conor's edition of Ortelius' map as in or near the barony of Clonlolan, co. Westmeath), sires of the families of Carlinstown, Kilcleagh, Dalybrook, &c. The Irish annals record the death of Maoilisa O'Daly, Prince of Corca Adhaimh, A.D. 1185, and of O'Daly, chief of Carbery, in Meath, in 1474. We pass on to

John O'Daly, Esq., of Ballinderry, Westmeath, who *m.* Ismay FitzSimons, of the old Anglo-Norman family of that name, and had issue,

I. John, of whom presently.
II. A dau., wife of Luke Pettit, of Irishtown, Palatine Baron of Mullingar.*

John O'Daly, Esq., *b.* 1598, *m.* Jane, dau. and coheir (with her sister, second wife of Major Thomas or John Bird, uncle of Lord Netterville) of John or Walter Hope, Esq.,* of Hopestown, Westmeath, styled "the great Hope," and had issue,

Edmund O'Daly, Esq., of Ballinderry, *m.* Rose, dau. and coheir (with her sisters, Mary, wife of James O'Muldarry, Esq.—also descended from Conall Gulban before mentioned;—and Alice, wife of Lawrence Geoghegan, Esq., of Newtown) of Edmund Ledwidge, Esq., of Carrick (by his wife, Elizabeth Walsh, of Ballyvade), son of Christopher of Carrick (by his wife, Sarah Tuite), son of Sir Adam Ledwidge, or Ledwich, of Carrick, whose dau., Mary, was wife of Lord Dillon. Edmund O'Daly had issue,

I. James, of whom presently.
II. John, who *m.* his cousin, Jane Hope, of the Hopestown family.
III. Patrick, who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Captain James Kenney, of Grange, and had issue James, Thomas, and John Daly.
IV. Mary, *m.* her cousin, John Hope, Esq., and had issue.
V. A dau., *m.* — Dalton, Esq., and *d. s.p.*

James Daly, Esq., of Ballinderry, *b.* 1686, *d.* 21st Jan. 1759, *m.*, secondly, his cousin, — Ledwidge, who survived him. By his first wife, Joanna, dau. of John McNally, Esq., and Joanna Connell, of the St. Johnstown family, he had issue, with one dau., *m.* to Adam Ledwidge, Esq., a son,

John Daly, Esq., of Dalybrook and Kilmore, *b.* 1715, *d.* May 2nd, 1780, having *m.*, in 1757, Julia, who *d.* 1765, dau. and ultimate heiress of Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone, by Clare, his wife, dau. of Sir John Bellew, of Bellewstown, Bart., and had issue,

* This family, potent in Kent, Cornwall, and Herefordshire, was established in Ireland by William Pettit, Lord Justice in 1191, and palatine baron of Mullingar, whose lordships he received from Hugh de Lacy.

* A brief sketch of this ancient family will embrace the successive names of John Hope, Esq., of Mullingar, in 1381, a Justice in 1401; John Hope, of Mullingar, Esq., 1423; Francis of Mullingar, whose dau., Anne, *m.* Hon. Alexander Plunket, of Cartown, co. Louth, son of the first Lord Louth; John of Hopestown, who received pardon from the Crown, 1533; Walter of Hopestown, Constable of Mullingar Castle, whose dau., Margaret, *m.* Edward Tuite, of Tuitestown, and whose son, Thomas, of Hopestown, *d.* 1612, having a dau., Eliz., wife of Ed. Nugent, of Portloman, and a son, Walter, or John, of Hopestown, *d.* 24th June, 1616, whose daughters *m.* as in the text, and who had brothers, Alexander of Clonmore, Constable of Mullingar Castle; Garret Hope, *m.* to Jane Bellew, of Drogheda (having daus., Anne, wife of Anthony O'More, Esq., of Ballyna, and Bridget, wife of Roger O'Ferrall, of Ardamragh); and Richard Hope, of Ledistown, who, by his wife, — Barnewall, of Crickstown, or Mary Plunket (remarried to James Nugent, Esq.), had Garret Hope, Esq., of Hopestown, who apparently forfeited the estates. Thos. Hope and Dominick Daly, officers in the Duke of Gloucester's Regiment, petition for restoration to their estates about the year 1660.

i. Clare Fitzgerald Daly, *b.* 22nd Nov., 1760, *d.* young, *unm.*

ii. Bridget, who follows.

Bridget Fitzgerald Daly, heiress to her father, and eventually to the representation of the united houses of Fitzgerald of Rathrone and Ticroghan, *b.* 22nd August, 1763, *d.* 28th August, 1842, *m.*, in Feb., 1789, William Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, co. Galway (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"). Issue,

James Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, eldest son, *m.* Hon. Jane Olivia Nugent, only dau. of William Thomas, Lord Riverston, and had issue, with others,

James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenny, Esq., now of Kilclogher.

Arms.—Per fesse arg. and or a lion rampant, per fesse gu. and sable in chief two dexter hands of the third, couped at the wrist.

Crest.—On a wreath a tree ppr., traversed by a deer-hound courant arg., langued gules.

Motto.—Deo et regi fidelis.

FITZGERALD,

Of Ticroghan and Rathrone, co. Meath. The earlier descents of the illustrious house of Fitzgerald given in all genealogies is here, for brevity, omitted, and we begin with

Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare, who, in the year 1424, while still Lord Offaley, married Dorothy, daughter of Anthony O'More, the Prince of Leix, who brought him in dower the castles of Rheban and Woodstock, taken by them from the de St. Michaels, the founders. This lady being of Irish race, the marriage, however valid *jure ecclesiæ*, was an infraction of the English law, and consequently then irregular; and Kildare listened to the advice of his kinsman James, Earl of Desmond, who, having usurped the title and estates of his nephew, the rightful Earl, found himself much in need of strong supporters, and wished to secure Kildare by a marriage with his own daughter, the Lady Joan Fitzgerald, of Desmond. This union was effected, and from it descends the present Ducal house of Leinster. A fierce but natural animosity instantly arose between the O'More clan and the house of Kildare; and, seizing an opportunity, the former murdered Gerald the 8th and Great Earl of Kildare, son of the Lady Joan of Desmond, to revenge the slight put on their kinswoman and her children, as also, probably, the baffled policy of O'More, who had hoped to detach Kildare from the interests of all but himself. The children of Dorothy O'More, Countess of Kildare (whose death is recorded in the Office of Arms as having occurred in 1478), though dispossessed of the titles and estates, were nobly endowed with lands by their father and half-brother, and, as will be seen, at once took their place among the most powerful of the many branches of the Geraldine. The Earl Thomas is said in the Rathrone tradition to have built the abbey of Adare in expiation, or to propitiate the clergy, and the "Annals of the Four Masters," apparently always adhering to the Irish interest, say the monastery was founded, A.D. 1464, by "Thomas Earl of Kildare and the daughter of the Earl of Desmond," not styling her Countess of Kildare. Lodge, in his genealogy of the Fitzgeralds, since followed *verbatim* by Archdall, seems to have been but imperfectly acquainted with this history. Collins (Peerage of England, Supplement, edit. 1750, vol. vi. p. 321) mentions his "good authority," when speaking of Sir *John* and *William*, sons (by the Lady Dorothy) of Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare, who died 25th March, 1477. The issue of Earl Thomas and Dorothy were

i. Sir John (Shane), of whom presently.

ii. Richard.

iii. William, who had issue.

iv. James, who had issue.

Sir John Fitzgerald, eldest son, the dispossessed, married Finola or Penelope, dau. of Con O'Conor, Prince of Offaley, whose descendant the government is shown, in the "State papers," to have been desirous of creating Baron of Offaley on forfeiture of "Silken Thomas" *temp.* Henry VIII. By her Sir John had issue,

1. Sir Gerald, MacShane, or Fitz-John, Fitzgerald, of whom presently.
2. Richard Fitzgerald, who left issue, and finally became a crutched or "crosse fryar," and vicar of Kilsaran.

Sir Gerald Fitz-John Fitzgerald, of Blackwood, Cloncurry, Courtduffe, Ballysonan, &c., died 26 Henry VIII., as found in the Communia Rolls of the Irish Exchequer, and, 10th Nov. 24 Henry VIII., received "pardon of intrusion" with Margaret his wife, widow, first of Simon Pettit, styled Baron of Mullingar, and secondly of Edmond Tuite, Esq., of Monilea. Sir Gerald had also been twice previously married, his first wife being Catherine, dau. of Oliver Plunket, Esq., of Ballylogher (son of John Plunket, Esq., of Loughcrew), and his second, Grace Kavanagh, dau. of Gerald Kavanagh, Esq., of Garahil, co. Carlow, by whom he had issue, with other children,

James Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ballysonan, who married the Hon. Catherine Eustace, dau. of the Viscount Baltinglass, and by her was ancestor of the long and knightly line of Ballysonan.

Sir Gerald had issue by his first wife,

1. Gerald, of whom presently.
2. John, of Larohyes, co. Westmeath, who, by his wife Elizabeth or Eveline, dau. of Hugh O'Coffey, was father of Gerald Fitzgerald, married to Imeene M'Aoderay, by whom he had issue, James, married to Elizabeth or Margaret, dau. of Redmond oge (the young) Fitzgerald, of Rathangan and Timoquin.
3. Rose or Rex, first wife of William Bermingham, Lord Carberry, by whom, who *d.* 17th July, 1548, she had no issue.
4. Anne, *m.* More O'Melaghlin, and *d. s. p.*

Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., of Blackwood, son and heir, *m.* first, Margaret Delahyde, widow of Peter Nangle, Esq., of Bolies, and secondly, Marian, dau. of Nicholas, Lord Howth, by whom he had

Gerald oge, of Rathrone, of whom in the sequel.

By his first wife he had issue, together with a son Maurice (father of Gerald and Richard), and a daughter Margaret, wife of William Tuite, of Killern, a son and successor,

George Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ticroghan Castle, co. Meath, who *m.* Hon. Alisona St. Lawrence, dau. of Christopher, Lord Howth, and also niece of his step-mother; and had issue by her,

1. Sir Edward, of whom presently.
2. Gerald.
3. James.
4. Ruben or Richard.
5. Anna.

Sir Edward Fitzgerald, of Ticroghan, *d.*, as found by the inquisition *post mortem*, on 10th July, 1625. His will, in the Prerogative Office, Dublin, is dated in that year. He *m.* Alison, daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall, of Crickstown, otherwise Creekstown, widow of John Plunket, Esq., of Bewley, and had issue,

Sir Luke Fitzgerald, of Ticroghan, born apparently in 1586; his will, in office aforesaid, was made in the year 1661. He sat in the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1642, and when finally obliged to surrender his castle of Ticroghan to Cromwell, by whom, in the ordinance of 1652, he was excepted from pardon, marched out at the head of his garrison of fifteen hundred gentlemen and retainers of the Fitzgeralds who followed his banner, upon honourable terms. Some seventy years ago the castle and rampart walls of Ticroghan were still an imposing ruin, surviving the forfeiture of this gallant race; but time and the plunder of successive generations of farmers for repairs of their cottages have since made havoc among its remains. Sir Luke married the Hon. Mary Netterville, dau. of Nicholas, Viscount Netterville, and sister of Lady Jane Trimleston, by whom he had issue,

1. George, of whom presently.
2. Eleanor, *d.* 1693, *m.* Theobald Viscount Mayo. Issue Captain Luke Bourke, *d.* 10th March, 1684.
3. Jane, *m.* 1664, Mathew, Lord Louth.

George Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ticroghan, who received the high honour of being thanked by the King in the Act of Parliament 14 and 15 Charles II., having, "for reasons known to us, in an especial manner merited our grace and favour, and shall be restored to his estates without being put to any further proof as having served faithfully beyond the seas." The will of this brave soldier, dated 1669, is also preserved in the Prerogative Office, Dublin. He *m.* Jane, dau. and heiress of Sir Thomas Carey, of Portlester, and left one only daughter and heiress,

Mary Fitzgerald, *m.* to her cousin Henry Fitzgerald, of Rathrone, to whose great-great-grandfather, Gerald oge Fitzgerald, we now return.

Gerald oge (the young) Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone, Castletown-Moylagh, Ballycorran, &c., son of Gerald Fitzgerald by the Hon. Marian St. Lawrance, his second wife, *d.* apparently about the 6th James I. He *m.* Anne, dau. of Patrick Barnewall, Esq., of Shankhill, Kilmaloe, and Killeen, by Genet Golding, his wife, and had issue,

1. James, of whom presently.
2. George.
3. Catherine, first wife of Edmund Bermingham, of Ballyvolen, co. Westmeath, who *d.* there 2nd Nov., 1646, having issue by her, John, aged 35 in 1636, William, Thomas, and Anne Bermingham.

James Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone and Castletown-Moylagh, had special livery of his estate 15th March 6 James I. He *d.* 31st March, 1634, (his will, dated in that year, is on record in the Prerogative Office,) having had issue by his wife, Anne, dau. of — Bathe, Esq., of Drumcondragh, co. Dublin,

1. William, of whom presently.
2. Gerald.
3. Christopher.

William Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone and Moylagh, found by inquisition to be 40 years old at his father's death. He *m.* Maria, dau. of Sir Richard Barnewall of Crickstown, and had issue,

Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone, whose will is dated 1670, attainted in 1642. He *m.* Ellen, dau. of John Fitzgerald, Esq., of Osberstown and Scullogstown, and had issue,

1. Gerald, of Rathrone, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of John O'Connor, Esq., and *d.* without issue surviving.
2. Henry, who follows.

Henry Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone and Ticroghan, *m.* his cousin, Mary, dau. and heiress of George Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ticro-

ghan, thus uniting the two lines of the family, and combining in Gerald, their son, a sevenfold descent from Edward I., King of England. They had issue,

Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone, who *m.* in 1720 (articles dated 26th March that year) Clare, only dau. of Sir John Bellew, Bart., of Bellewstown, ancestor of Sir Patrick, present Lord Bellew. By her (who remarried Hyacinth Cheevers, Esq., of St. Brendan's, co. Galway, brother of Cheevers, of Killyan, having issue by him, who *d.* 4th Nov., 1758, Clare Cheevers, wife of John Fallon, Esq., of Cloonah, co. Roscommon, by whom she had, with other issue, Patrick Fallon, Esq., of Cloonagh, who *d. s. p.*; Clarinda, wife of John Lawson, of York, Esq., mother of the present Lady Lawson; Celia, *unm.;* and Maria, wife of Mathew Donellan, Esq., of Ballydonellan. Gerald Fitzgerald, who *d.* in 1729 (his will preserved in the Prerogative Office, Dublin), had issue,

1. John Fitzgerald, *d. s. p.*
2. Gerald, of whom presently.
3. Christopher, Ensign in the Regiment of Wolfenbuttel, *d. s. p.* young.
4. Mary, *d.* 1761, having *m.* in 1740, Martin Dillon, Esq., of Huntstown, who *d.* in 1768, having issue, Martin Dillon, Esq., of Huntstown, an officer in the Austrian army, *d. s. p.* 1791.
5. Julia, *d.* 1765, having *m.* in 1757, John Daly, Esq., of Dalybrook, co. Kildare, and by him, who *d.* May 2, 1780, had issue two daughters,
   1. Clare Fitzgerald Daly, *b.* 22nd Nov., 1760, *d.* aged 18, *unm.*
   2. Bridget Fitzgerald Daly, eventual representative and heiress, of whom later.

Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., of Rathrone, who embraced the established faith, was M.P. for Kildare in 1761, and for Harristowne in 1768. He *d. unm.* in 1775, of which year his will bears date. He was the last male of his ancient family, the representation of which and rightful succession to the estates devolved on his niece,

Bridget Fitzgerald Daly, of Dalybrook, *b.* 22nd Aug., 1763, and *d.* August 28th, 1842, having *m.* in Feb., 1789, William Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, co. Galway (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry"), and by him, who *d.* 22nd Jan., 1830, had issue, with other children,

James Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, and Merrion Square, J.P., who was *b.* 21st April, 1790, *d.* 29th Feb., 1852, having *m.* 24th Jan., 1814, Jane Olivia Nugent, only dau. of William Thomas, Lord Riverston (*See* Burke's "Peerage" — title Westmeath), and by her, who was *b.* 24th Oct., 1797, and *d.* 27th Dec., 1842, had (with other issue—viz., William Nugent Kenney, Captain 11th Regt., *d. s p.;* Nugent T. F. Kenney, Esq., of Correndoo, co. Galway, and Merrion Square; and Julia Mary F. Kenney) a son and successor, the present

James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., J.P., of Kilclogher, &c., co. Galway, and Merrion Square, Dublin, who quarters the arms of Daly, of Dalybrook, quarterly with those of Fitzgerald, of Ticroghan and Rathrone, and Carey, of Portlester.

Arms.—Arg. a saltire gu.
Crest.—A monkey statant ppr., collared and chained or.
Motto.—Crom a boo.

HURLY OF TRALEE

The Milesian sept of Hurly, or, more properly speaking, O'Hurly, is descended from a common ancestor with the O'Briens of Thomond, namely, Cas, seventh in descent from Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, lineally descended from Milesius, about the year 230. O'Flaherty, in his "Ogygia," says, the O'Hurlys are of the Dalcassian race, and of the tribe of Hy Bloid, who possessed the territory called Triocha Hy Bloid which comprised a great part of the baronies of Lower Ormond and Owney, in Tipperary. Their tribe was also designated Clan Tail, a term applied to the Dalcassians. The O'Hurlys are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The territory of Hy Bloid of the silken standards,
Chiefs of conflicts, leaders of the battle hosts;
The tribe of Clan Tail as far as the limpid streams,
Along the extensive plain of the yews;
O'Hurly of the tribe of Tail, near to Killaloe of Saint Flannan.
Delightful are its woods, and productive its plains,
From thence westward to the Shannon."

The O'Hurlys are one of the oldest, and were at one time one of the most powerful and widely-diffused, families in Munster, as is attested by the numberless ruins which still remain of fortresses and religious edifices erected by them in former times throughout the counties of Limerick, Clare, Cork, and Tipperary; but, included in Desmond's attainder, and faithful to the house of Stuart, even in its despair, they were ruined by their fidelity, and the vast and ancient estates of the various members of the family having been wrested from them by a succession of confiscations, and they themselves scattered, only one solitary branch which diverged from the parent stock, and settled, several generations back, in Kerry, now remains to bear the name of and represent this once powerful sept. Druim Dabhaire, in the county of Limerick, now Knocklong, where the family is placed by Ortelius in his

map of Ireland, was the principal residence of the chief. He was designated chief of Brennan Bawn, the clan being called after their progenitor, Brennan the fair, brother to Fionn, the ancestor of the O'Briens, and both sons of Cas. At Knocklong are still to be seen the ruins of a castle of considerable strength. Camden, in his "Britannia," says, "Of great note and name above the rest in this tract, Limerick, besides the Bourkes and Fitzgeralds, are the De Laceys and Brownes of English, also the O'Briens, *O'Hurlys*, and Macmahons, of Irish breed." According to Bruodin's "History of Ireland," the illustrious families of the county of Limerick were O'Brien, *O'Hurly*, De Burgo, and the house of Desmond.

The following genealogy of the chiefs is extracted from the Book of Ballymote, at folio 102, page B. It is given under the head of the Dal Cas race, and is corroborated by several authors, both ancient and modern, as, for instance, the Book of Leacan, folio 214, page B.; O'Flaherty, in his "Ogygia," published 1685, chap. lxxxii., p. 387; Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish-English dictionary, &c., &c.

The Genealogy of O'Hurly, chief of Druim Dabhaire:—

Orlioll Olum, King of Munster, died A.D. 234.
Cormac Cas, King of Munster.
Mogha Corb, King of Munster.
Fearcorbe, reigned eleven years, monarch of Ireland.
Aengus Tereach, Prince of Munster.
Luighdeach Meand, Prince of Munster.
Conall of the swift steeds, King of Munster.
Cas.
Blod.
Brennan the fair.
Dungail.
Eohee.
Congal.
Torchlosaigh.
Flam.
Hurly, the progenitor of the family.
Mahon, the son of Hurly.
Murtagh, the first who assumed the "*O*."
Malachy O'Hurly.
Eugenius O'Hurly.
Teige O'Hurly.
Dermod O'Hurly of the oaks.
Donough O'Hurly of the port.
Donnell Oge O'Hurly.
Murtagh, the sprightly O'Hurly.
John, the great O'Hurly.
Connor O'Hurly of the lake.
Thomas O'Hurly.
Randal O'Hurly.
Philip O'Hurly.
Maurice O'Hurly.
William O'Hurly.
Heber O'Hurly.
Hurly O'Hurly.
Teighe O'Hurly.
Donough O'Hurly of the sharp sword.
Cormac O'Hurly.
Teighe O'Hurly.
William, the good-humoured O'Hurly.
Cormac O'Hurly.
Danniell O'Hurly, who died A.D. 1660.

After this the genealogy of the chiefs was not kept, and we go to the baronets, which was a younger branch of the family.

Thomas Hurly, of Knocklong, represented the borough of Kilmallock in 1585, and during the greater part of Elizabeth's reign, and was succeeded by his son,

Maurice Hurly, who *m.*, first, Gursell Hogan, and, secondly, Grace Thornton. By his first wife he had a son John, and

Sir Thomas Hurly, Bart., who *m.* Joan, second dau. of John Browne, of Knockmanihy and Camus, commonly called the Master of Awney, by Catherine O'Ryan, dau. of Master Dermod O'Ryan, called Master, for being Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and by her he had two sons, Maurice and John, and four daughters, of whom Katherine *m.* Lord Dunboyne, and Ellinor *m.* David Barry Rathaniskie. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Maurice Hurly, who, by his wife Catherine, the dau. of O'Dyer, had two sons, William and John, and one dau., Lettice. He forfeited his great and ancient estates in Limerick in 1641, and being removed by Cromwell, according to a favourite expression of his, to Connaught or to hell, to the county of Galway, he *d.* at his mansion of Doone in 1683, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Hurly, Bart., who represented the borough of Kilmallock in 1689, and being zealously attached to the interests of King James II., he forfeited the estates granted to his father in Galway by Cromwell. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Colonel Blount, and by her had one son,

Sir John Hurly, Bart., who, whilst a minor, by Bryan Mac O'Brien, his guardian, as son and heir of Sir William Hurly, Bart., laid claim to the estate of Meinalibeg, Shanballytyne, and Corlack, in *fee tail* special after the death of claimant's mother, Dame Mary O'Brien, *alias* Hurly, in virtue of marriage articles dated June 19, 1682, and witnessed by James Lord Dunboyne, Thomas Butler, and John Hurly (List of Claims as they were entered with the trustees at Chichester House in Dublin, on or before August 10th, A.D. 1700—No. 931). This claim was not allowed, and Sir John Hurley was arrested in Dublin about the year 1714, for raising men for the Pretender, but made his escape to France and was never more heard of.

John Hurly, second son of Sir Thomas, had issue John, the father of the late Colonel

John Hurly, and three daughters. Grace Hurly, eldest dau., *m.* Captain John Purdon, of Tallagh, co. Limerick; Anne Hurly, second daughter, *m.* John Bourke, Esq., of Cahermoyhill; Ellinor Hurly, third daughter, *m.* John de Lacy, Esq., of Ballenlughane.

Dennis Hurly, Esq., of Knocklong, co. Limerick, descended from John, only brother to Sir Thomas Hurly, first Bart., removed to Kerry, and *m.*, 1723, Anne, fifth dau. of Robert Blennerhassett, second son of John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, co. Kerry, and Avice Conway, second dau. and coheiress of Edmund Conway, of Castle Conway, Killorglin, and by her had issue five sons, Thomas, Charles, John, Dennis, and William. The three last *d.* young.

Thomas Hurly, the eldest son, *m.* Alice, dau. of his uncle, Thomas Blennerhassett, by Jane Darby, and by her had issue three daughters. Anne Hurly, eldest dau., *d. unm.;* Alice Hurly, second dau., *m.* Arthur Browne, Esq., of Ventry; Jane Hurly, third dau., *m.* John Mason, Esq., of Ballydowney. Thomas Hurly was succeeded by his brother,

Charles Hurly, who *m.* Alice Fitzgerald, sole dau. and heiress of Edmond Fitzgerald, of Morriregane, and by her had two sons, Thomas and John, and one daughter. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas Hurly, who *m.* his cousin Letitia Browne, second dau. of Arthur Browne and Alice Hurly, and had one son Charles, who *d.* without issue.

John Hurly, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and J.P. for Kerry, succeeded his brother Thomas, and *m.*, 18th May, 1784, Mary Conway, only surviving child of Edmond Conway, Esq., and Christian Rice, she dying July 15, 1825, and he Nov. 26, 1829. They left issue two sons, Robert Conway and John, and six daughters. Letitia Hurly, first daughter, *m.* Rowland Blennerhassett, Esq., fourth son of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.; Alice Hurly, second daughter, *m.* Alexander Elliott, Esq.; Christian Hurly, third daughter, *m.* James Magill, Esq.; Lucy Hurly, fourth daughter, *d. unm.*; Arabella Hurly, fifth daughter, *d.* young; Mary Hurly, sixth daughter, *m.* Barry Collins, Esq.

The Reverend Robert Conway Hurly, first son of John Hurly and Mary Conway, Vicar-General and Surrogate of the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, *d. unm.*, and was succeeded by his only brother,

John Hurly, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and J.P. for Kerry, who *m.*, 19th May, 1814, Anna Maria Theresa, only dau. of Colonel Hugh Hill, of Mount Hill, co. Armagh, by Elizabeth Kirwan, eldest daughter of the celebrated Richard Kirwan, of Cregg Castle, co. Galway, President of the Royal Irish Academy, &c., and had issue three sons, Robert Conway, Hugh Richard Kirwan, and John, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Maria Theresa, Alice, and Letitia. John Hurly, Esq., *d.* 19th June, 1854, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Conway Hurly, Esq., B.L., the present head of the family, who was *b.* June 2, 1815, and *m.* May 27, 1845, Dorcas, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., of Ballyseedy, M.P. for Kerry. Alice, third daughter of John Hurly and Anna Maria Theresa Hill, is *m.* to the Rev. John Scott, eldest son of the Rev. William Scott, Rector of Pallas Green, co. Limerick.

Arms.—Az. on a fesse between three cross crosslets or, a dexter hand couped between two mullets gu., quartering Fitzgerald and Conway.

Crest.—Out of an antique Irish crown or, a naked arm embowed ppr., holding a cross crosslet gold.

Motto.—Dextrâ cruce vincit.

SAYER.

Arms.—Gules on a chevron or between three sea-gulls argent, an anchor erect sable, a chief wavy ermine thereon, two chaplets of oak proper (for distinction), a cross crosslet of the second.

Crest.—Out of a naval crown or a dexter arm embowed, vested azure, and encircled by a wreath of oak gold, the hand grasping a dragon, head erased proper, the crown charged (for distinction) with a cross crosslet gold.

NEVILLE.

Thomas Neville, Esq., of Borrismore House, co. Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., son of the late Robert Neville, Esq., High Sheriff of the co. of Kilkenny in 1842, by Catherine his wife, daughter of John Langley, Esq., of Lickfin, co. Tipperary, is a scion of the Nevilles of Annamult, who sprang from the great and illustrious house of Neville.

Arms.—Gu. a saltire arg. charged with a rose of the field.

Crest.—A bull statant, of a brindled colour, plain-collared and lined with a staple at the end reflexed over the back or.

Motto.—Ne vile velis.

BRYAN,

Of Jenkinstown, co. Kilkenny.

GEORGE LEOPOLD BRYAN, Esq., of Jenkinstown, is son and heir of the late George Bryan, Esq., of the same place, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, and grandson of George Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, who claimed the Barony of Slane as heir general of the marriage of Sir Gregory Byrne, Bart., with Alice, only daughter of Randal, Lord Slane. The Bryans of Jenkinstown are a branch of the family of Bryan of Bawnmore.

Arms.—Gu. three lions passant, two and one, or.
Crest.—Two lions' gambs gu., supporting between them a sword erect arg., pommel and hilt or.
Motto.—Fortis et fidelis.

WATKINS.

Of Badby House, co. Northampton.

CHARLES WILLIAM WATKINS, Esq., of Badby House, recently a Lieutenant in the 38th Regiment, and now Captain in the Northamptonshire Militia, traces founders' kin to William of Wykeham through the families of Rushworth and D'Anvers.

Arms.—Az. a fesse vaire between three leopards' faces jessant delys: *impaling* (in right of his wife, Mary Mitchell, daughter of Richard John Uniacke, Esq.) az. a fesse between six cross crosslets fitchee arg.

Crest.—A griffin's head erased.

Motto.—In portu quies.

DAYMAN,

Of Mambury, Devon.

JOHN DAYMAN, Esq., of Mambury, son and heir of John Dayman, Esq., of Maer and Flexbury, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and eventual coheir of the Rev. J. Phillipps, M.A., of Mambury, descends paternally from the Deymans of Flexbury, who claimed to have sprung from the Dynans, an old baronial family; and maternally from heiresses of the Barnfields, Coryndons, and Langfords.

Arms.—Gu. four fusils in fesse erm.
Crest.—A demi-lion rampant sa., ducally gorged and chained or.
Motto.—Toujours prest.

D'ARCY,

Of New Forest, co. Galway.

RICHARD D'ARCY, Esq., of New Forest, J.P., son and heir of the late James D'Arcy, Esq., of New Forest, J.P., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Hyacinth Cheevers, Esq., of Killyan, descends from a scion of the great house of D'Arcy of Platten.

Arms.—Az. semée of cross crosslets and three cinquefoils arg.
Crest.—On a chapeau gu. turned up erm., a bull sa., armed or.
Motto.—Un Dieu un roi.

COTTON,

Of Etwall, co. Derby.

The Rev. CHARLES EVELYN COTTON, of Etwall Hall, patron and rector of Dalbury in that shire, and Lord of the Manors of Etwall, Burnaston, and Dalbury, who succeeded his brother, the late Major-General Edwin Rowland Cotton, of Etwall Hall, represents one of the oldest families in England, which can be authentically traced from the reign of King HENRY II., and which was successively seated at Cotton, Alkington, and Bellaport, co. Salop, and Etwall, co. Derby.

Arms.—Az., a chevron between three hanks of cotton arg., with many quarterings.
Crest.—A falcon ppr. beaked and belled or, the dexter claw supporting a belt also ppr., buckle gold.
Motto.—In utrâque fortunâ paratus.

TOOTH.

ROBERT TOOTH, Esq., of Swifts, in the parish of Cranbrook, co. Kent, and of the city of London, Merchant, bears for

Arms.—Gules a demi-gryphon segreant gules between three feathers argent.
Crest.—A gryphon segreant gules, semée of mullets, in the sinister claw a feather argent.
Motto.—Perseverantia palmam obtinebit.

GASKELL.

HENRY LOMAX-GASKELL, Esq., of Kiddington Hall, co. Oxford, and of Beaumont Hall, co. Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., son of the late Henry Gaskell, Esq., of Southworth House, near Wigan, by Jane Lomax, his wife, bears for

Arms.—Erm. three bars vert, IMPALING gu. on a chief arg. a lion passant guardant of the first.

Crest.—Out of waves of the sea, a dexter arm issuant, holding an anchor cabled, and over the crest "Spes."

Motto.—Spes mea in Deo.

HENRY GASKELL, Esq., of Southworth House, near Wigan, eldest son of John Gaskell, of Skelmersdale Hall, co. Lancaster, by Hannah, his wife, *b.* 29th Oct., 1778, *d.* June 3, 1849. = Jane Lomax, *m.* June, 1807; *d.* Feb. 19, 1841.

1. Henrietta Hannah, *m.* James Close, Esq., of Naples, and *d.* in 1837, leaving one child, Henry.
2. John, *d. s. p.*, July 30, 1837.
3. HENRY LOMAX-GASKELL, Esq., of Kiddington Hall, co. Oxford, *b.* 18th Sept., 1813, *m.* Sept. 10, 1845. = Alice, dau. of Samuel Brooks, Esq., of Whalley Range, co. Lancaster.
4. Caroline Margaret, *m.* John Fowden Hodges, Esq., of Bolney Court, co. Oxford, and has issue.

1. Henry Brooks, *b.* Aug. 26, 1846.
2. Charles Edward, *b.* Dec. 10, 1847.
3. James, *b.* Aug. 23, 1849.
4. Walter Edgar, *b.* Oct. 13, 1850.

1. Alice Jane.
2. Margaret Caroline.

WOOSNAM.

CHARLES THOMAS WOOSNAM, Esq., of Newtown, co. Montgomery, is eldest son of Bowen Woosnam, Esq., of Glandwr, in the parish of Llanidloes, and grandson of Richard Woosnam, Esq., late of Tymawr, in the parish of Trefeglwys, also in Montgomeryshire. The following arms have been confirmed, to be borne by Charles Thomas Woosnam and the other descendants of his father Bowen Woosnam, and by his cousin Evan Woosnam, of Bodaioch, in the parish of Trefeglwys aforesaid, Gent., only son of his uncle Evan Woosnam, late of Bodaioch and Tymawr aforesaid, Gent., deceased.

Arms.—Per pale sable and azure a lion passant argent between three pheons in chief, and one in base or.

Crest.—In a fern brake proper, a snake nowed or, thereon preying an eagle also proper, gutté de larmes.

JACKSON.

WILLIAM JACKSON, of Birkenhead, co. Palatine Chester, and of Hyde Park Gardens, co. Middlesex, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Birkenhead, J.P. for said county, is son of Peter Jackson, Esq., late of Warrington, county Palatine of Lancaster.

Arms.—Azure a fesse between two goats' heads, couped in chief sa., a fleur-de-lis in base argent, two flaunches of the last.

Crest.—Upon a ragged staff fessewise sable, a goat's head couped argent, semée of trefoils vert.

Motto.—Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.

SPARROW.

JOHN SPARROW, Esq., of Blackburn, co. Palatine of Lancaster, J. P. for said county.

Arms.—Ermine a unicorn's head erased gules between three roses of the last, barbed and seeded ppr., a chief indented of the second.

Crest.—A unicorn's head argent erased, and semée of cinquefoils gules.

Motto.—Spero.

CHAPPLE.

FREDERICK CHAPPLE, of Liverpool, co. Palatine of Lancaster, Merchant, bears for

Arms.—Per fesse argent and vert, a chaplet between three escallops counterchanged.

Crest.—Upon the stump of a tree, surmounted by two branches of oak in saltire, a falcon proper hooded argent.

Motto.—In Deo fides.

HUDDLESTON.

John Folliott Huddleston, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, Dublin, eldest son of the late Captain Francis Huddleston, and grandson (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart., of Normanton) of Thomas Huddleston, second son of Richard Huddleston, Esq., of Sawston, co. Cambridge, descends in a direct line from Sir William Hodleston, Knt., who acquired Sawston in marriage with the Lady Isabel Nevill, dau. and eventual coheir of John, Marquess of Montacute. Through this alliance, Mr. J. F. Huddleston derives his right to quarter the Plantagenet arms.

Arms.—1. Huddleston. Gu. fretty arg.
2. Nevill. Gu. a saltire arg., a label gobonny, arg. and az.
3. Montacute. Arg. three fusils in fesse gu.
4. Holland. Az. semée de lis, a lion rampant guardant or.
5. Plantagenet. England, three lions within a border arg.
Crest.—Two arms holding up a bloody scalp.
Motto.—Soli Deo honor et gloria.

DUCKWORTH.

William Duckworth, Esq., of Beechwood, Hants, bears for

Arms.—Arg. a cross pointed sa., surmounted by a like cross or, in chief two griffins' heads erased, each surmounting four spear-heads conjoined in saltire ppr.

Crest.—A griffin's head, &c., as arms.

GIBBS.

In the time of Richard II., two brothers of this family (whose name was spelt variously Gibbe, Gibbes, or Gibbs) were settled, one at Honington, in the county of Warwick, whose descendants continued there through many generations; and the other, John Gibbe, on an estate called Venton, or Fenton, in the parish of Dartington, co. Devon, which passed, in the time of Elizabeth, to the families of Drewe, of Hayne, and Wootton, of Inglebourne, in the same county, by the marriages of Elizabeth and Silvestra, only children and coheirs of William Gibbs, of Fenton, a descendant of the above-named John Gibbe.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century, a junior branch of the Venton family had planted itself in Exeter, and, early in the reign of Henry VIII., members of it are found in the neighbouring parishes of Woodbury and Clyst St. George, in which latter village, John Gibbs, on the 1st of May, 1560, purchased from Thomas Lord Wentworth a small estate called Pytt (now Carsefield), which remained in the family till 1790.

William Gybbes was Rector of the adjoining parish of Clyst St. Mary in 1543, and *d.* in 1571, Rector of Clyst St. George. Cotemporary with him were Henry Gybbes, of Woodbury (*d.* 1549), George Gybbe, of Clyst St. George (*d.* 1562), and John Gibbe, of Clyst St. George, who *d.* 1573.

Another George Gybbes, of Clyst St. George, *m.*, 1st July, 1569, Welthiana (Gwenllian), and by her had John Gibbe the elder, with two other sons and two daughters.

John Gibbe (*b.* 1570), *m.* Anstitia, and *d.* July, 1652, leaving (besides five other sons and two daughters) his eldest son,

George Gibbs, of Clyst St. George, who was *b.* 1604, and died leaving, by Alice, his wife, three daughters and five sons, of whom

George Gibbs, of Clyst St. George, his second son and heir, *b.* 1641, and buried at Clyst St. George, August 9, 1723, dying *s. p. r.*, was succeeded in the estate of Pytt by his great nephew, George Abraham Gibbs, grandson of his brother,

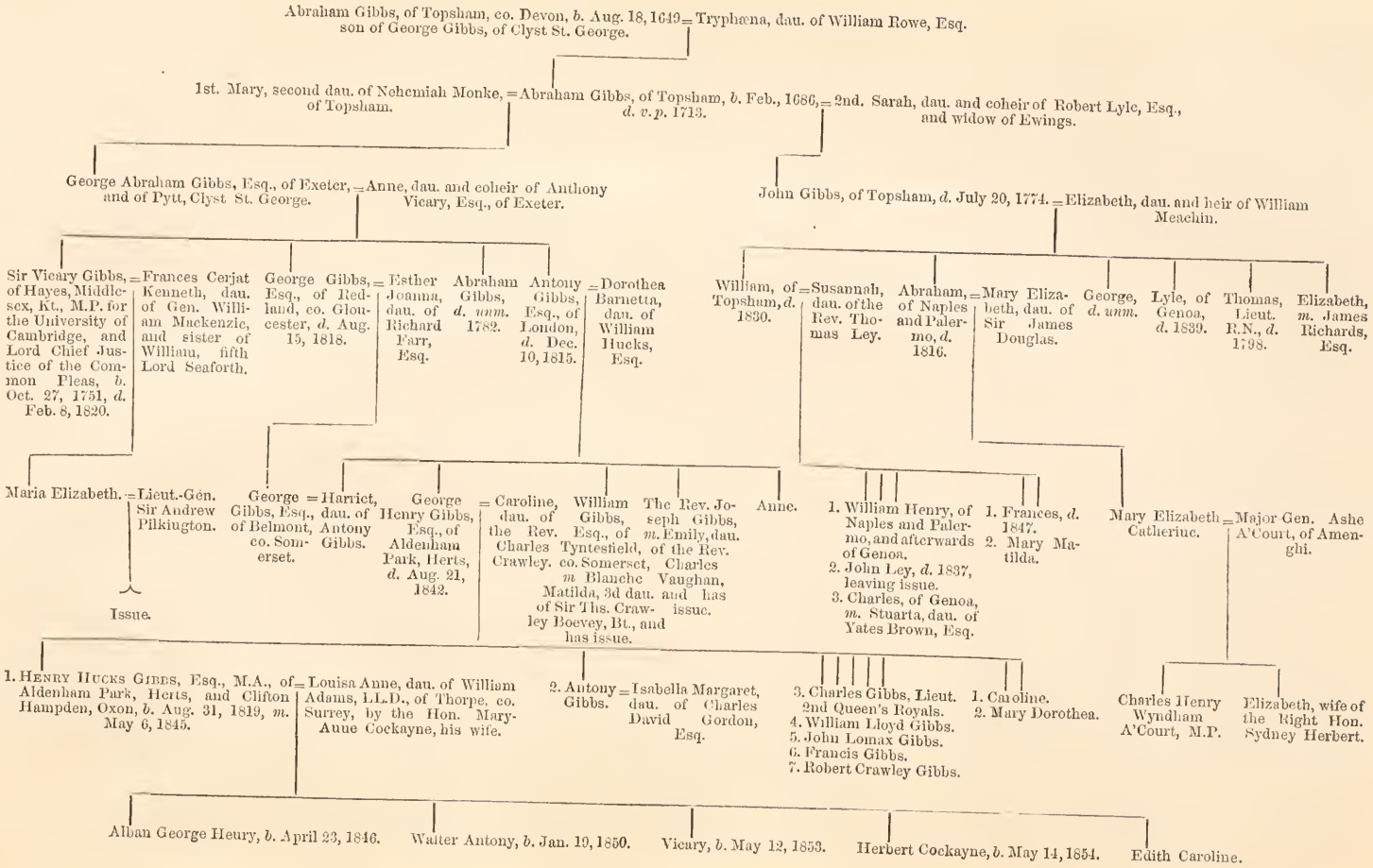
Abraham Gibbs, of Topsham, fourth but second surviving son of George Gibbs, *b.* Aug. 18, 1649; he *m.* Tryphæna, daughter of William Rowe of Shobrooke, co. Devon, by Tryphæna Whiteham, his wife, and was ancestor of the present families of Gibbs.

Arms.—I. and IV. Argent, three battleaxes sable—Gibbs.
II. Sable, on a chief argent two cinquefoils gules—Vicary.
III. Argent, a chevron between three owls azure—Hucks.

Impaling

I. Quarterly—1st and 4th, Argent, on a cross gules, five mullets or, for Paterchurch alias Adams.; 2nd and 3rd, Sable, a martlet argent—for Adams (ancient).
II. Gules, a pelican vulning itself or—for Carne.
III. Gules, a chevron between three pears, pendant or—Abbott.
IV. Gules, a horse's head couped argent—Marsh.
V. Argent, three cocks gules—Cockayne Viscount Cullen.
VI. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale, party per pale or and argent—O'Brien Earls of Thomond.
Crest.—An arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a battleaxe arg.
Motto.—Tenax propositi.

(For pedigree see next page, and for further details of the genealogy see Burke's "Landed Gentry.")


Abraham Gibbs, of Topsham, co. Devon, b. Aug. 18, 1649, son of George Gibbs, of Clyst St. George.
Tryphæna, dau. of William Rowe, Esq.
1st. Mary, second dau. of Nehemiah Monke, of Topsham.
Abraham Gibbs, of Topsham, b. Feb., 1686, d. v. p. 1713.
2nd. Sarah, dau. and coheir of Robert Lyle, Esq., and widow of Ewings.
George Abraham Gibbs, Esq., of Exeter, and of Pytt, Clyst St. George.
Anne, dau. and coheir of Anthony Vicary, Esq., of Exeter.
John Gibbs, of Topsham, d. July 20, 1774.
Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Meachin.
Sir Vicary Gibbs, of Hayes, Middlesex, Kt., M.P. for the University of Cambridge, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, b. Oct. 27, 1751, d. Feb. 8, 1820.
Frances Cerjat Kenneth, dau. of Gen. William Mackenzie, and sister of William, fifth Lord Seaforth.
George Gibbs, Esq., of Redland, co. Gloucester, d. Aug. 15, 1818.
Esther Joanna, dau. of Richard Farr, Esq.
Abraham Gibbs, d. unm. 1782.
Antony Gibbs, Esq., of London, d. Dec. 10, 1815.
Dorothea Barnetta, dau. of William Hucks, Esq.
William, of Topsham, d. 1830.
Susannah, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ley.
Abraham, of Naples and Palermo, d. 1816.
Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Sir James Douglas.
George, d. unm.
Lyle, of Genoa, d. 1839.
Thomas, Lieut. R.N., d. 1798.
Elizabeth, m. James Richards, Esq.
Maria Elizabeth.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Pilkington.
Issue.
George Gibbs, Esq., of Belmont, co. Somerset.
Harriet, dau. of Antony Gibbs.
George Henry Gibbs, Esq., of Aldenham Park, Herts, d. Aug. 21, 1842.
Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Charles Crawley.
William Gibbs, Esq., of Tyntesfield, co. Somerset, m Blanche Matilda, 3d dau. of Sir Ths. Crawley Boevey, Bt., and has issue.
The Rev. Joseph Gibbs, m. Emily, dau. and Coheir of the Rev. Charles Vaughan, has issue.
Anne.
1. William Henry, of Naples and Palermo, and afterwards of Genoa.
2. John Ley, d. 1837, leaving issue.
3. Charles, of Genoa, m. Stuarta, dau. of Yates Brown, Esq.
1. Frances, d. 1847.
2. Mary Matilda.
Mary Elizabeth Catherine.
Major Gen. Ashe A'Court, of Amenghi.
1. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., M.A., of Aldenham Park, Herts, and Clifton Hampden, Oxon, b. Aug. 31, 1819, m. May 6, 1845.
Louisa Anne, dau. of William Adams, LL.D., of Thorpe, co. Surrey, by the Hon. Mary-Anne Cockayne, his wife.
2. Antony Gibbs.
Isabella Margaret, dau. of Charles David Gordon, Esq.
3. Charles Gibbs, Lieut. 2nd Queen's Royals.
4. William Lloyd Gibbs.
5. John Lomax Gibbs.
6. Francis Gibbs.
7. Robert Crawley Gibbs.
1. Caroline.
2. Mary Dorothea.
Charles Henry Wyndham A'Court, M.P.
Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert.
Alban George Henry, b. April 23, 1846.
Walter Antony, b. Jan. 19, 1850.
Vicary, b. May 12, 1853.
Herbert Cockayne, b. May 14, 1854.
Edith Caroline.

MURRAY.

James Murray, Esq., of Clooney, co. Londonderry, J.P., High Sheriff of the city and county of Londonderry in 1853, represents a junior branch of the ancient and distinguished family of Murray, of Philiphaugh, co. Selkirk, being descended from William, second son of John Murray, of Philiphaugh, by Lady Margaret Hepburn, his wife. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Arg. a hunting horn sa., stringed and garnished gu.; on a chief az. three stars of the first, a crescent on a crescent for difference.

Crest.—A demi-naked man winding his horn proper.

Motto.—Hinc usque superna venabor.

PRYCE.

John Edward Harryman Pryce, Esq., late a Captain in the 2nd Queen's Royals, and now Major in the Royal Montgomery Rifles, is second son of the late Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, co. Montgomery, High Sheriff in 1817, by Eliza Constantia, his wife, youngest dau. of the Rev. Samuel D'Elbœuf Edwards, of Pentre; and descends from Einion ap Scessyllt, Lord of Merioneth. Major Pryce *m.* June 5, 1850, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late F. Burton, Esq., 12th Lancers, of 10 Norfolk Street, Park Lane.

Arms.—Arg. a lion passant sa. between three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, gu., the lion armed and langued of the last.

ENGLAND.

Thomas Hutchings England, Esq., son of Edward England, late of East Lambrook and Levington, co. Somerset, Esq., bears for

Arms.—Gu. three bars erm. charged with a lion passant of the field.

Crest.—Two arms embowed in armour ppr., garnished or, the hands also ppr., holding a lion's head erased erm.

Motto.—Semper vigilans.

EDWARDS OF NESS STRANGE.

George Rowland Edwards, Esq., of Ness Strange, co. Salop, Major H.E.I. Company's 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, Madras Presidency, and eldest surviving son and heir of the late John Edwards, Esq., of Ness Strange, J.P. and D.L., by Charlotte Margaret, his wife, dau. of the Rev. George Martin and the Lady Mary, his wife, youngest dau. of John 3rd Duke of Athol, derives in a direct descent from Einian Efell, Lord of Cynllaeth (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry"); and is entitled to many quarterings.

Arms.—Per fesse sa. and arg. a lion rampant counterchanged.

Crest.—Within a wreath, a lion rampant, as in the arms.

LUCAS.

The Rev. Thomas Burton Lucas, of Hasland, co. Derby, is elder son of the late Bernard Lucas, of Hasland, Esq., by Esther, his wife, dau. of the late John Lax, Esq., of Eryholme; grandson of Thomas Lucas, of Chesterfield and Hasland, Esq., J.P. and D.L., by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of John Burton, Esq., and great-great-grandson of Thomas Lucas, who bought the Hasland estate.

Arms.—Arg. a chev. gu. between three ogresses, on a chief az. a moorcock of the field between two cross-crosslets or.

Crest.—An arm, embowed, vested sa., bezantée, cuff arg., holding in the hand ppr. a cross crosslet gu.

Motto.—Virtute arduâ vici.

LEPPINGTON.

The Rev. John Crosby Leppington, of Haverstock Hill, Middlesex, son of the late Rev. John Crosby Leppington, of Louth, co. Lincoln, by Mary Anne, his wife, dau. and coheir of Hildyard Marshall, Esq., of Great Grimsby, whose mother, Jane, was dau. and coheir of Christopher Hildyard, Esq., of Kelsterne, descended from the Barons d'Eyncourt, bears for

Arms.—Per chevron or and azure, in chief two annulets, and in base a billet counterchanged.

Crest.—Upon a mount vert, a garb or, banded azure, within a chain in arch gold.

Motto.—Avito non sine honore.

Quarterings.—Marshall, Hildyard, Leke, Marmion &c. &c.

LEPPINGTON.

Henry Hildyard, of Winestead, co. York, and East Horsley, co. Surrey, eldest son of Sir Christopher Hildyard, Kt., *d.* 8th Jan., 1674, *æt.* 66, buried at East Horsley, MI., will dated 1st July, 1673, proved 15th Jan. following. = Lady Anne Leeke, eldest dau. of Francis, first Earl of Scarsdale, and Baron D'Eyncourt, of Sutton.

Henry Hildyard, of Winestead aforesaid, afterwards of Kelstern, co. Lincoln, son and heir, sold Winestead to his uncle, Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart., in 1677. = Dorothy, dau. of Vincent Grantham, of Goltho, co. Lincoln, buried at Winestead, Nov. 1st, 1667.

John Savage, Earl Rivers, *d.* 10th Oct., 1654, buried at Macclesfield. = Catherine, eldest dau. and coheir of William, Lord Morley and Montcagle, and elder coheir of the baronies of Morley, Monteagle, and Marshall; she was lineally descended from the Barons D'Eyncourt, of Blankney.

George Pitt, of Streatfieldsaye, co. Hants, *b.* 9th May, 1625, *m.* 1657, *d.* 27th July, 1694, will dated 28th Dec., 1693, proved 18th Aug., 1694. = Lady Jane Savage, second daughter of John, Viscount Savage and Earl Rivers, widow of George Bridges, Lord Chandos, and of Sir William Sidley, Bart., *d.* 6th June, 1676.
Both buried at Streatfieldsaye with MI.

Christopher Hildyard, of Kelstern aforesaid, eldest son and heir, *d.* Aug. 28, and buried 1st Sept., 1719, *æt.* 54, in Kelstern Church, MI. = Jane, third dau. of George Pitt, of Streatfieldsaye aforesaid.

Anne, eldest dau. and coheir. *b.* 19th Feb., 1696-7, *m.* 8th Sept., 1715, Adrian Birch, of Cockerington, co. Lincoln, she *d.* 8th July, 1732; he *m.* secondly Mrs. Platt, 28th Nov., 1732, and died 18th Sept., 1738.

John Marshall, of Louth, co. Lincoln. Surgeon in the R. Navy, eldest son of Rev. John Marshall, of Sledburn, co. York, and of Mumby, co. Lincoln, the descendant and representative of an ancient family of Marshall, *d.* 17th April, 1759, *æt.* 69, buried at Louth, MI. = Jane, first wife, second dau. and coheir, *b.* 23rd Jan., 1698-9, *m.* 21st Dec., 1715, and was buried at Louth.

Dorothy, third dau. and coheir, *b.* 19th April, 1700, *m.* first, 30th Jan., 1719, George Clayton, of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, who was bapt. there 30th Jan., 1694, and *d.* 2nd Oct., 1734, and was buried at St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell; she *m.* secondly Ralph Tennyson, of Grimsby, and *d.* 5th March, 1781, *æt.* 80. She was great grandmother of the present Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor.

Elizabeth, fourth dau. and coheir, *b.* 17th April, 1701, *d. unm.*

1. Jane, *b.* 1716.
2. John, *b.* 1717.
3. Anne, *b.* 1718.
4. Christopher, *b.* 13th July, 1720, Surgeon in the R. Navy.
5. Dorothy, *b.* 15th Dec., 1721.
6. Hildyard Marshall, of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, Alderman, and Surgeon in R. Navy, *b.* 29th Feb., and bapt. 18 March, 1723, at Louth, buried at Great Grimsby, 13 March, 1797, *æt.* 74. = Mary Bowis, of Great Grimsby, buried there 18 June, 1812, *æt.* 73.
7. Henry, *b.* 5 March, 1724, officer in the R. Navy, *d.* at Gibraltar, Aug. 2, 1756.
8. George, *b.* 1st Dec., 1726.

Rev. John Crosby Leppington, of Louth, co. Lincoln, son of Charles Leppington, of Halifax, co. York, *d.* 3 April, 1833, *æt.* 67, buried at Great Grimsby. = Mary Anne, second dau. and coheir, *b.* 4th July, and bapt. 10th Aug., 1769, at Great Grimsby, *m.* there 10th June, 1800, *d.* 11th April, 1818, *æt.* 48, buried at Great Grimsby.

Jane, eldest dau. and coheir, *m.* William Wadhams, of Walsall, co. Stafford, *et ob. s.p.*

Mary, third dau. and coheir, *m.* Thomas Tomlinson, of Great Grimsby, formerly of Humberstone, co. Lincoln.

Samuel Lambert Leppington, *b.* 19 Sept., 1801, *d.* 20 Sept., 1802, buried at St. Paul's, Bedford.

Jabez Leppington, *b.* 17th Dec., 1805, *d.* Jan., 1807, buried at Wakefield.

Rev. John Crosby Leppington, of Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, co. Middlesex, third but eldest surviving son and heir, *b.* 21st Oct., 1807, bapt. 29th Nov., 1808, at Sunderland, co. Durham. = Caroline, dau. of Timothy Beutley, of Lockwood, in the parish of Almondbury, co. York, *b.* 11th July, 1812, bapt. there, *m.* there 10th Dec., 1840.

Hildyard Marshall Leppington, of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, Surgeon and Magistrate, *b.* 27th Oct., and bapt. 29 Nov., 1808, at Sunderland. = Jane, second dau. of the above Thomas Tomlinson, of Great Grimsby, *m.* there 3 July, 1839.

1. Mary Anne Tennyson, *m.* Rev. William Judd, *et ob. s.p.*
2. Elizabeth, *m.* Simpson Pape, and living *s.p.* 1854.
3. Jane Pitt, *m.* John Barley, both living 1854.

Hildyard, *b.* 21st Sept., 1841, bapt. 9th Jan. following, at Birmingham.

Dora, *b.* 9th Nov., 1842, bapt. 8th Jan., 1843, at Clifton, near Bristol.

Blanche, *b.* 22nd Feb., and bapt. 15th May, 1845, at Clifton, near Bristol.

Cyril Harry D'Eyncourt, *b.* 10th Sept., 1853, bapt. 14th March, 1854, at Kentish Town.

1. Mary Jane, *b.* 13 July, 1840.
2. Anne Elizabeth, *b.* 6th Nov., 1842.
4. Caroline Marshall, *b.* 21st April, 1845.
3. Hildyard Marshall, *b.* 22nd Feb., 1844, *d.* 2nd March following.

PYNE.

The family of Pyne, which possesses, by direct inheritance through the male line, property in Curry Mallett and Abbott's Isle, in Somersetshire, is of considerable antiquity.

In a document furnished from the Heralds' College, dated 1573, and signed by Cooke, *Clarenceux*, now in the possession of Major John Pyne, "John Pyne, of Merriott, in the county of Somerset," who died at his house at Curry Mallett, in the said county, in 1609, is styled, "of an ancient and honourable family long time bearing arms," and, in one of the last surveys of the county from the Heralds' Office, the family is traced from the time of Richard II. down to Colonel John Pyne, of Curry Mallett, who died there in 1679, being grandson of John Pyne, of Merriott, as may be seen by a reference to the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 1145, vol. ccxi.-ccxii.

John Pyne, of Merriott, in the county of Somerset, who *d.* at Curry Mallett Dec. 25, 1609, *m.* Juliana, daughter of John Towse, of Swill, by Agnes, daughter of Thomas Kewton. She *d.* May 22nd, 1628, having borne him ten children, of whom

Thomas Pyne, the eldest son and heir, *d.* before his father, having *m.*, in 1595, Amey, daughter of Thomas Hanham, Sergeant-at-Law, of Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire. She *d.* in 1640. Their only son,

John Pyne, succeeded his grandfather, and in the year 1629, "being seised in fee of divers manors and lands in several counties," and, amongst others, "of the manors of Crewkerne and Little Windsor," *m.* Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir John Hanham, of the city of London, and of Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, "with whom he had a good fortune, and who was seised in fee of divers manors and lands as heir to her father, then dead." She *d.* in the year 1662, aged fifty-three, leaving him with four sons and two daughters.

In 1643 his name appears as a colonel in the militia raised for the county of Somersetshire, a commissioner for levying taxes for the Parliament, and a member of the Long Parliament. (*Vide* Oldmixon's "History of England under the Stuarts," pp. 208, 226, 239, 336; also Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," Book viii.)

Though a strong republican and an opponent of the church and churchmen, he withdrew from taking any part as soon as he saw what he thought were the ultimate designs of Cromwell, and he strongly disapproved of the trial and death of the king. He refused also to join any of the subsequent plots and conspiracies from the death of the Protector to the restoration of the king. He seems, however, to have been very obnoxious to the royal party at the restoration, and was one of the twenty persons excepted out of the act of oblivion. He succeeded at last in obtaining the pardon of himself and eldest son (then twenty-seven years of age), which was signed at Breda in 1660. His circumstances appear to have been much embarrassed in consequence of the civil wars, and he seems to have sold and encumbered his property to liquidate debts, and perhaps to meet fines and penalties, the consequence of his part in it. In 1668 he *m.*, secondly, Amey, daughter of John White, of Marnhull, who *d.* in 1692, leaving no children.

Colonel Pyne *d.* at a very advanced age in 1679, and was succeeded by his son Charles, having disinherited his eldest son John Pyne, who died at Pitney *unm.* in the year 1696, aged sixty-three. At his death he was in possession of an estate at Pitney inherited from his mother; this he devised by will to Francis, third son of his brother Charles Pyne, to whom it passed upon the death, in 1698, of the said Francis, aged eight years.

Charles Pyne, third son of Colonel John Pyne, upon the death of his father in 1679, succeeded to all his property, the second son Arthur having been lost at Aleppo. In 1680 he *m.* Frances, daughter of Robert Hussey, of Dorsetshire, and *d.* in 1715. She *d.* in 1734. They had four sons and one daughter, of whom their eldest son John alone survived his father. This

John Pyne was *b.* May 3, 1685, and *m.* Anne, daughter of William Mowrie, of Low Ham, in the county of Somerset. He *d.* in May, 1764, aged seventy-nine. His youngest daughter Jane Pyne *d. unm.* at Exeter in 1810, aged eighty.

John Pyne, son of John and Anne Pyne, was *b.* Jan. 6, 1718, and *m.* Mary, daughter and heiress of John Collins, of Stoke St. Gregory, who *d.* in 1768, aged thirty-six. He *d.* at his residence at West Charlton House, in 1791, aged seventy-three, leaving, with four daughters, three sons, viz.:—

I. John Pyne, who *d.* at Langport *unm.* in 1826, aged seventy-four.

II. William Pyne, who was twice married, and had no children. He *d.* at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, in September, 1839, aged eighty.

III. Rev. Anthony Pyne, M.A., Rector of Pitney and Kingsweston, who *d.* at Pitney in 1819, aged 52. He left, with daughters, two surviving sons,

1. John Pyne, an officer in the Bengal army, *b.* Jan. 18, 1795.
2. William Pyne, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, *b.* March 31, 1800.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, PYNE, Az. a fesse between three escallops or; 2nd, BATHE, Or a chev. engr. between three wolves' heads erased sa.; 3rd, RUDER, Arg. on a canton az. five martlets or; 4th, SHILSTON, Arg. a saltire between four cross crosslets fitchée az.

Crest.—An antelope's head couped or, horned and maned sa.

STEWART OF ARDS.

ALEXANDER JOHN ROBERT STEWART, Esq., of Ards, co. Donegal, and Lawrencetown House, co. Down, is only son of the late Alexander Robert Stewart, Esq., of Ards, by Lady Caroline Anne, his wife, daughter of the first Marquess Camden, and grandson of Alexander Stewart, Esq., by Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of Charles Marquess of Drogheda, which Alexander Stewart was younger brother of Robert, first Marquess of Londonderry. He bears the quartered coat of STEWART. and impales the arms of TOLER, in right of his wife, Lady Isabella Rebecca Graham Toler, sixth daughter of the second Earl of Norbury.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Or, a bend compony arg. and az. between two lions rampant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, Gu. a saltire arg. IMPALING Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Arg. a cross fleury gu., charged with a plain cross couped of the field between four leaves vert—for TOLER; 2nd and 3rd, Arg. a trefoil slipped vert, on a chief sa. three escallop shells or—for GRAHAM.

Crest.—A dragon statant or.

Motto.—Metuenda corolla draconis.

BRAILSFORD.

THOMAS BRAILSFORD, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Toft Hill, and Toft Grange, co. Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., descended from the Brailsfords of Senior, bears for

Arms.—Or, a cinquefoil sa., on a chief indented ermine two pommes, each charged with a cross arg.

Crest.—A unicorn's head arg. erased gu., armed and maned or, entwined by a serpent ppr., and charged in the neck with a pomme, and thereon a cross, as in the arms.

Motto.—In Jehovah fides mea.

FARDELL.

The REV. JOHN GEORGE FARDELL, Rector of Sprotborough, co. York, son and heir of John Fardell, Esq., of Holbeck Lodge, co. Lincoln, F.S.A., F.A.S., Barrister-at-Law, M.P. for Lincoln in 1830, by Mary, his wife, youngest dau. of John Tunnard, Esq., of Frampton House, descends from a family settled in Lincolnshire for considerably more than a century, and previously located in the county of Northampton.

Arms.—Az. on a bend erm., between a unicorn's head erased and a lion rampant erminois, an open book ppr., between two roses gu., barbed and seeded vert.

Crest.—On a mount vert, a demi-lion erminois, charged on the shoulder with a rose, and holding between the paws an open book, as in the arms.

Motto.—Non nobis solum.

SHUTTLEWORTH.

JOHN JOSEPH SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., of Hodsack Park, Notts, bears on his paternal shield an escutcheon of pretence, for DALE, in right of his wife, Helen Katharine, daughter and coheir of the late Thurstan Dale, Esq., of Ashborne, co. Derby.

Arms.—Arg. three weavers' shuttles sa., tipped and furnished with quills of yarn, the threads pendent or; an ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE—Paly of six gu. and arg., a bend erm., on a chief az. three garbs or.

Crest.—A cubit arm in armour ppr. grasping in the hand a weaver's shuttle sa.

Motto.—Utile dulce.

ANDERSON, OF JESMOND HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Esq., of Jesmond House, eldest son of the late John Anderson, Esq., of Jesmond House, J.P., descends from a family settled at Newcastle since the time of Elizabeth (*see* Burke's "Landed Gentry"), and bears for

Arms.—Per nebulée azure and vert, a bugle-horn stringed, between three stags conchant or.

Crest.—Upon a mount vert a stag conchant, wounded in the breast by an arrow, and holding in his month an ear of wheat, all proper, charged on his side with a bugle-horn or.

Motto.—Nil desperandum auspice Deo.

KEOGH.

The family of Keogh, or more properly MacEochaid, derives its descent from Fergus, King of Ulster, grandson of Roderick the Great, monarch of all Ireland, and Mea, daughter of Eochaid Feidlioch, King of Connaught, A.M. 3850.

A branch of this family were chiefs of Owney Tire, now the baronies of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary, and Owney beg, in Limerick, thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"Over Owney Tire, of rich produce,
Rules MacKeogh, as his chosen place."*

Mahony MacKeogh, Esq., of Clooncliеve, co. of Limerick, was father of

John MacKeogh, Esq., of Castle Troy, co. of Limerick, father of

Denis MacKeogh, Esq., of Castle Troy, who *m.* Mrs. Eyre, by whom he had

The Rev. John Keogh, D.D., of Strokestown, co. of Roscommon, author of several scientific works; he *m.* Miss Clopton, daughter of the Rev. Rous Clopton, D.D., of Clopton Hall, Warwickshire, and had (1) the Rev. Michael Keogh, of Strokestown, co. of Roscommon, and (2) the Rev. John Keogh, D.D., of Mitchellstown, co. of Cork, author of the "Antiquities of Ireland," &c., *m.* Miss Jennings, cousin german of Sarah the great Duchess of Marlborough. The eldest son,

The Rev. Michael Keogh, *m.* Miss Dodd, of Clearly Hall, Hampshire, and had

John Keogh, Esq., of Loughlinstown, co. of Kildare, by whose exertions the right of renewal for ever was obtained for the tenantry of Ireland; he *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Christophilus Clynch, Esq., of Peamount House, co. of Dublin, and, dying in 1803, left

1. George Rous.
2. Henry Clopton, in holy orders, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Aylward, Esq., of Shankhill Castle, co. of Kilkenny, and has issue.
3. Annie, *m.* to Lieut.-Colonel Hamlet Obins, and has issue.

The eldest son,

George Rous Keogh, Esq., of Kilbride, co. of Carlow, *m.* Marianne, dau. of General Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., of Castledillon, co. of Armagh, and, dying in 1850, left

1. John Henry, of Kilbride, co. Carlow, Lieut.-Colonel Carlow Rifles, *b.* June 10, 1820.
2. Thomas Molyneux, Captain 78th Highlanders, *m.* Henrietta, dau. of Charles Butler, Esq.
3. William Somerset.
4. Elizabeth Margaret.
5. Georgiana Mary, *m.* Shapland Swiney, Esq., of Clohamon House, Wexford.
6. Emily Blanche.
7. Adelaide Maria.

Arms.—Argent a lion rampant gules between a dexter hand apaumée in the sinister, and a crescent in the dexter chief point, both gules—for Keogh, quarterly with Clopton and Clynch.
Crest.—A boar passant.
Motto.—Resistite usque ad sanguinem.

* *See* Dean Keogh's "Antiquities of Ireland," "Annals of the Four Masters," &c.

CUNYNGHAME

The present Sir David Thurlow Cunynghame, Bart., of Milncraig, co. Ayr, represents a distinguished branch of the noble house of Glencairn.

Arms.—Arg. a shakefork between three fleurs-de-lis sa.
Crest.—A unicorn's head, armed and crined or.
Supporters.—*Dexter*, A knight in armour holding in his exterior hand a spear; *Sinister*, A countryman, in his exterior hand a hayfork.
Motto.—Over fork over.

KITTERMASTER.

William Kittermaster, who, prior to 1550, possessed lands in Coleshill, co. Warwick, and Romsley, co. Salop, left, with other children, a son

Richard Kittermaster, who was father of one daughter Elizabeth, and one son

Thomas Kittermaster, who had issue, by his wife Elizabeth, Richard, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

Richard Kittermaster, the eldest son, *m.* and had issue Thomas, John, and Richard. The eldest,

Thomas Kittermaster, had issue, by Sarah his wife, Richard, John, William, Mary, and Sarah. The eldest,

Richard Kittermaster, had issue, by Elizabeth his wife, James, Richard, Henry, and George, of whom the eldest,

James Kittermaster, Esq., was father, by Margaret his wife, of

James Kittermaster, M.D., the present representative, who also, in 1838, inherited by will the estate of the late Rev. Anthony Bliss, Vicar of Meriden, and of Castle Bromwich, both in the county of Warwick. Dr. Kittermaster was *b.* March 5, 1792; he *m.*

Jan. 6, 1813, Mary, dau. of William Zachary, of Meriden, and has surviving issue—
1. The Rev. Frederick Wilson Kittermaster, M.A., *b.* May 18, 1820.
2. Anthony Bliss, C.E.
3. Albert Reuben.
1. Anna Maria, *m.* to C. Marshall, Esq.
2. Edith Harriet.

Arms (confirmed by Sir William Segar, Garter, to Thomas Kittermaster, of Coleshill, co. Warwick, and of the Society of Lincoln's-Inn, London).—Az. two chevs. erminois between three bezants.

Crest.—On a chapeau az. turned up erm., an eagle rising erminois. (This crest was confirmed to Sir John Kydermaster, of Langley Marsh, Bucks, and was borne by Richard Kiddermaster, Lord Abbott of Winchcombe, who *d.* 1530.)

WILLIAMS OF ABERCAMLAIS.

In tracing the descent of this ancient family recourse is had, in the first instance, to the "History of the County of Brecknockshire," by Mr. Theophilus Jones, whose researches into the antiquities of the county, its general history, and particularly the origin of the principal families resident, or who have been ancient proprietors of lands, therein, were indefatigable.

The first of this family of whom we have any account, appears by the author above mentioned to have been Sir Thomas, or, according to some, Sir Richard Bullen, one of the knights of Bernard Newmarch, or Bernardus de Novo Mercatu, a Norman chieftain, who, as several Welsh pedigrees state, was uterine brother of William the Conqueror. Newmarch, allured by the success of Robert Fitzhammon, a Norman adventurer, and his accomplices, who had overrun Glamorganshire, was tempted, with a determined band of followers, to enter Brecknockshire, which he conquered from Rhys ap Tewdwr, the last of the princes of South Wales who exercised anything like sovereign power over the land of Brecknock.

To the knights and principal gentlemen who accompanied Newmarch in his expedition, he distributed the domain he had acquired by his conquest, agreeably to the feudal system then prevailing, reserving to himself the principal parts, with the seignory of the whole.

Amongst others, he gave to Sir Thomas, or, as some say, Sir Richard de Bullen, or de Boulogne, the manor of Wern Fawr, a lordship in Talgarth.

This Sir Thomas, or Sir Richard Bullen, or de Boulogne, and his immediate descendants, connected themselves so well in Herefordshire that they must have greatly improved their property. From one of these marriages, it is believed, sprang the Bullens, of Blickling, in Norfolk; but English genealogists have been silent as to this line prior to Sir Thomas Bullen in 1411, from whom Anna Bullen, Queen of England, was the fourth in descent, and of whom there is a very good portrait at Penpont, she being always considered of the same family.

Sir Thos., or Sir Richard, Bullen *m.* Alice, dau. of Walter de Bredwardine, and had issue,

Sir Lawrence Bullen, who *m.* Blanch, dau. of Sir Robert Whitney, and had issue,

Sir Thomas Bullen, who *m.* Joice, dau. of John Britt, and was father of

William Bullen, who *m.* Elen, dau. of John Pye, and had a son,

Lawrence Bullen, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Philip Vaughan, of Tyle Glâs, and was father of

John Lawrence, who *m.* a daughter of John Gunter, and had issue:—1, Richard; 2, Philip; 3, Thomas.

Richard Lawrence, the eldest son, who became of Talgarth, *m.* a daughter of Philip Havard, of Trevithel, by whom he had issue,

Philip ap Richard, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Lewis Havard, of Tredoman, and was father of

William Philip, of Llanspyddid, who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Richard ap Ieuan Meredith. Of this marriage there were issue,

I. Thomas Williams, who follows.

II. John Williams, of Bolgoed.

Thomas Williams, Clerk, Vicar of Llanspyddid, to whom is attributed the restoration of the eldest branch of this family, and who, proud of his descent from the same ancestor as the mother of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by an inscription upon his grave-stone in Llanspyddid Church, exerted himself strenuously in support of the reformed religion, and, from his having been the first who introduced the use of the surplice in the church service, was called "Vicar gwyn Llanspyddid," or the white vicar of Llanspyddid. He was a Master of Arts. He *m.* Anne, dau. of Thomas Stonies, of Even-jobb, Radnorshire, and *d.* in 1613.

It may be observed that the gentry of Wales bore no hereditary surnames until the time of Henry VIII. That monarch, who paid great attention to heraldic matters, strongly recommended the heads of Welch families to conform to the usage long before adopted by the English, as more consistent with their rank and dignity; which may account for this Thomas having adopted the first name of his father as a surname, which

has been continued by the family to the present time.

Thomas Williams, by his wife Anne, had issue,

I. Joan, *m.* David Williams, of Myddfo.
II. Daniel.
III. Maud, who *m.* Rosser Richard.
IV. Sarah, who *m.* Morgan William.
V. Lucy, who *m.* John Watkin.

The Rev. Daniel Williams, the only son, was Vicar of Myddfo and Llanspyddid. He *m.* Sarah, dau. of John Lewis, of Ffrwdgrech, and had issue,

I. Thomas, of Abercamlais.
II. John, in holy orders, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Hugh Penry of Devynock, of which marriage descended Williams of Penpont.
III. Edward, from whom descended Williams of Blannant.
IV. Richard, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Thomas Morgan, of Llannerch-Bledrie; of which marriage descended Williams of Aberbran.

The eldest son,

The Rev. Thomas Williams, of Abercamlais, LL.B., *m.* Anne, dau. of Jeffrey Jeffreys, of Abercynrig, and had issue,

I. Thomas.
II. Anne, *m.* to Richard Jenkins, of Tyle.
III. A daughter.

Thomas Williams, of Abercamlais, Esq., the only son, *m.* Esther, dau. and coheiress of the Rev. Elias Owen, Vicar of Beguildy, *d.* 1700, had issue,

I. Sarah, *m.* James Powel, of Cefngwiesion.
II. John, *d. s. p.*
III. Thomas, Clerk, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Penry, of Llwyncintefin.
IV. Edward, *d. s. p.*
V. Susan, *d. s. p.*
VI. William.
VII. Daniel, *m.*, and had a daughter Elizabeth.

Of the marriage of the above-mentioned Sarah there were four children,

I. John Williams, Canon of St. David's.
II. Richard, *d. s. p.*
III. Thomas, *d. s. p.*
IV. Sarah, *m.* Llew. Williams, of Bolgoed, *d.* 1798.

The Rev. John Williams, Canon of St. David's, the eldest son, had by his marriage with Sarah, dau. of Penry Williams, of Penpont, two sons and three daughters, viz.:

I. John.
II. Philip, *m.* Letitia, dau. of James Powel, of Church Lawford.
III. Anne Jane, *m.* Mr. Carless.
IV. Sarah, *m.* the Rev. John Jordan.
V. Rebecca.

The Venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan, the eldest son, *m.* Anne, dau. of Penry Williams, of Penpont, and had issue,

I. John, Canon of St. Davids, *d. unm.*
II. Anne, *d. unm.*
III. Sarah, *d. unm.*
IV. Martha, by her marriage with Mr. Richard Davies, had a daughter Martha, who *m.* Rev. Thomas Williams, of Llanvapley, now Archdeacon of Llandaff.
V. Penry, *m.* Georgina Dames, of the Havanah, and had a son,

John Penry Williams, *b.* June 27, 1824.

VI. Anna Jane, *m.* Rev. Charles Griffiths, and has issue,

1. Hannah.
2. Hannah Jane, *m.* to Capel Miers, Esq.

Arms.—Argent a chevron gules between three bulls' heads sable.

Crest.—A helmet surmounted by a bull's head sable.

ASHTON.

Thomas Ashton, M.D., of Manchester, bears for

Arms.—Erm. a mullet between three heraldic tigers' heads erased sa.

Crest.—Upon a mount vert, an heraldic tiger rampant or, gorged with a collar dancettée, and holding between the paws a mullet sa.

Motto.—Agere pro aliis.

BIGSBY OF SUFFOLK AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Abraham Bigsby, Esq., of Stowmarket, co. Suffolk, *b. circa* 1580, *m.* in 1604, Katherine, dau. and heir of Bernard Porte, Esq., of Hortyard Howme, in the woodlands of Suffolk, and had issue Jeremiah and Thomas. The elder,

Jeremiah Bigsby, Esq., also of Stowmarket, *m.*, in 1669, Margaret, dau. of Ralph Sheldrick, Esq., of Stowmarket, and had an elder son and heir,

Jeremiah Bigsby, Esq., also of Stowmarket, *b.* there in 1674, and *d.* in 1735. He *m.* first, in 1699, Frances Wheeler, of Stowmarket, widow, and by her had several children, who all *d. s.p.* He *m.* secondly, in 1706, Martha, dau. and coheiress of Colonel

Marsh, of Mildenhall, co. Suffolk, and by her had, to survive infancy,

I. THOMAS, A.M. and M.D., *b.* in 1713, *d.* in 1802. He *m.* first, in 173 , Philippa, dau. of William Sulyard, Esq., descended of the very ancient, knightly, and honourable family of that name, seated at Haughley and Wetherden, co. Suffolk. By this lady Dr. Bigsby had issue three children, who *d.* in infancy. She *d.* in 1743, and was interred in the family vault at Wetherden. He *m.* secondly, in 1758, Bridget, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bence, A.M., Rector of Kelsale, and of Carlton, co. Suffolk, by whom he had no issue. She *d.* in 1772. He *m.* thirdly, Margaret, dau. of John Bronwyn, Esq., of Eye, co. Suffolk, by whom also he had no issue. She *d.* in 1809.

II. JAMES, of Nottingham, *b.* at Stowmarket in 1718, *d.* at Nottingham, in 1782. He *m.* Sarah, dau. and coheiress of Thomas Herrott, Esq., of Thorp-in-Baln, in Yorkshire, and by this lady, who *d.* at Nottingham in 1793, he had issue as follows,

1. Jeremiah (the Rev.), A.M., Rector of Mundasley, co. Norfolk, and of St. Peter's, Nottingham, *b.* in 1748, *d.* in 1797. He *m.*, in 1776, Anne, dau. of John Smith, Esq., of Nottingham, niece of Sir George Smith, Bart., and first cousin of the Right Hon. Robert Smith, first Lord Carrington. She *d.* in 1799, leaving, with other children, who *d.* unmarried, Thomas, writer in the Hon. E.I.C.'s service, *b.* in 1779, *d.* at sea, on his passage home from Madras; and Harriett, *m.* in 1818 to Stephen Major, Esq., of H.M. 13th Regiment of Foot.
2. James, Captain Royal Wagon-train, *b.* in 1753, and *d.* in 1816. He *m.* Agnes, dau. of — Wallace, Esq., of Aberdeen, and had issue,
   1. John, *b.* in 1788.
   2. James, *b.* in 1790.
   1. Elizabeth, *m.* to Godfrey Heathcote, Esq., son of the Rev. Edward Heathcote, of East Bridgford, co. Nottingham, by Catherine, eldest dau. and coheiress of Robert Hacker, Esq., of the same place.
   2. Agnes, *m.* to James Collyngrege, Esq., M.D., of the island of Jamaica.
   3. Mary, *d.* in 1787, *unm.*
   4. Charlotte, *b.* in 1790, *m.* to — Mann, afterwards to — Cooke.
3. Thomas (the Rev.), A.M. (author of "Marathon and Yaratilda," "Sermons," &c.), sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Vicar of Beeston, and of Burton Joyce, and perpetual Curate of Shelford, co. Nottingham, also *(jure uxoris)* lord of the manors of Newhall and Stanton, co. Derby, *b.* in 1757, *d.* at his residence, Arno Vale, near Nottingham, in 1821. He *m.* first, in 1782, Frances, widow of Arthur Charles Stanhope, Esq., of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, father to the Right Hon. Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., Master of the Horse to his Majesty King George III. She *d.* in 1811, without leaving issue. He *m.* secondly, Margaret Fairbairn, of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by whom also he had no issue. The latter *d.* in 1840.
4. John, M.D., Coll. Reg. Med. Ed. S., *b.* in 1760, *d.* in 1844. He *m.*, in 1791, Mary, only dau. of John Chamberlin, Esq., of Red Hill, co. Nottingham, high sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1787. By this lady, who *d.* in 1821, he had issue as follows,
   1. John Jeremiah, M.D., F.L.S., F.G.S., of 89, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London (author of "The Shoe and Canoe," and of various scientific memoirs), honorary and corresponding member of numerous English and foreign literary and scientific societies, late a magistrate for the borough of Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and mayor thereof in 1831, *b.* in 1792. He *m.* first, in 1826, Sarah, dau. of William Jamson, Esq., of Burton-Joyce, co. Nottingham, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. She *d.* in 1835. He *m.* secondly, in 1838, Caroline, dau. of the Rev. John Beevor, M.A., Rector of Claypole, Lincolnshire, and has no issue.
   2. Thomas, of 22, Lewes Crescent, Brighton, late of West Retford Hall, Nottinghamshire, a Justice of the Peace for that county, *b.* in 1800. He *m.* Harriet, dau. of Colonel William Kirke, of Markham Hall, co. Nottingham, J.P., sometime colonel of the Nottinghamshire Militia, by Harriet, his wife, dau. of Sir William Richardson, Bart., M.P. He has issue Thomas Chamberlin, John Kirke, William Richardson, Harriet Eliza, and Mary, *m.* in 1852 to A. Wrench, Esq., Captain 5th Bengal Light Cavalry. Mr. Thomas Bigsby lately assumed the name of Chamberlin, as an addition to his own patronymic, on the decease and at the request of his maternal uncle, Thomas Chamberlin, Esq.
   3. Charles (the Rev.), A.M., Rector of Bidborough, co. Kent, *b.* in 1804. He *m.* Jane Christina, dau. of — Watson, Esq., of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet. He has had issue Charles John, deceased, Henry Julian, Edward Elliott, deceased, and George Gordon Chamberlin.
   1. Ann, *b.* in 1795, *unm.*
   2. Mary, *b.* in 1797, *unm.*
5. Robert, registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, *b.* in 1764, *d.* in 1825. He *m.* first, his first cousin, Dorothy, dau. of

Robert Spencer, Esq., of Hodsack Priory, co. Nottingham, by Dorothy, his wife, dau. and coheiress of Thomas Herrot, Esq., of Thorp-in-Baln, in Yorkshire, and had issue a dau., Dorothy, *b.* in 1797, *d.* in 1852. He *m.* secondly, Sophia, dau. of John Bray, gent., of Barrington, co. Gloucester, and by this wife, who *d.* in 1832, had issue,

Robert, LL.D., late F.R.S. and F.S.A., (author of "Visions of the Times of Old," "Ombo," "The History of Repton," "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays," &c.), honorary and corresponding member of numerous English and foreign literary and scientific societies, and late an officer of the Royal Sherwood Foresters, *b.* in 1806. He *m.*, in 1827, Elizabeth, dau. of William Kinder Swift, Esq., of Derby, and by her (who *d.* in 1847) has issue Robert Henry, *b.* in 1828, and Bernard Edward Sulyard Drake, *b.* in 1835.

Sophia Mary, *b.* in 1809 (authoress of "Imilda de Lambertazzi," "The Eastern Princess," and other poems), *m.* to Samuel, son of — Smith, Esq., of Ducie Court, Kent.

VI. Mary, *b.* in 1746, *m.* Thomas Smith, Esq., of Gedling House, co. Nottingham, and Foellallt Park, co. Cardigan, high sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1806, nephew of Sir George Smith, Bart., and first cousin of Robert, first Lord Carrington. She *d.* in 1827, leaving issue.

I. Alice, *b.* in 1711, *m.* to Chess Stedman, Esq., of the city of London.

II. Martha, *b.* in 1715, *m.* to George Harrington, Esq., of the city of Bath.

Arms.—Az., an eagle displayed or, armed gu.
Crest.—An eagle, as in the arms.
Mottoes.—Ad astra; Nitamur semper ad optima.

LESLIE OF BALQUHAIN.

Charles Leslie, K.H., (twenty-sixth Baron of Balquhain), of Fetternear, and Inch, in the county of Aberdeen, and of Hassop, in the county of Derby, a Knight of the Royal Guelphic order, colonel in the army, late of the Grenadier Guards, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Derby, and likewise of Aberdeenshire, succeeded his brother in 1849, and has a claim to the title of Count Leslie, as held by his elder brother, and his son, with others of their progenitors. Colonel Leslie served in the Peninsula with the 29th Regiment under the Duke of Wellington—was present in the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, Oporto, Talavera, lines of Torres Vedras, Badajoz, and Albuera, besides various other affairs and skirmishes, for which he received the war medal and four clasps. He was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera.

For Colonel Leslie's ancestry, the long descended and eminently distinguished line of Leslie of Balquhain, refer to Burke's "Landed Gentry."

Arms.—Arg. on a fesse az. three round buckles or.
Crest.—A griffin's head erased ppr.
Supporters.—Two griffins.
Motto.—Grip fast.

GIBBS.

John Gibbs, Esq., son and heir of the late John Gibbs, Esq., of Ballinora, in the co. of the city of Cork, by Louisa Anne, his wife, dau. of the Rev. Edward Cary, of Wrunfen, co. Wexford, by Mary, his wife, dau. of Sir Edward Loftus, Bart., *m.* Jan. 20, 1849, Anne, eldest dau. and eventually sole heiress of Mark Skelton, Esq., of the Yews, Sheffield, co. York, and bears in consequence, on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Skelton.

Daniel Gibbs, Esq., of Cork, descended—it is presumed—from the family of Gibbs, of Devon; will dated Jan. 12, 1719, proved Dec. 5, 1724, mentions his relatives, Henry Wallis, Esq., of Drishane, Christopher Knight, Sen., his brother-in-law, and his "cousin Godfrey."

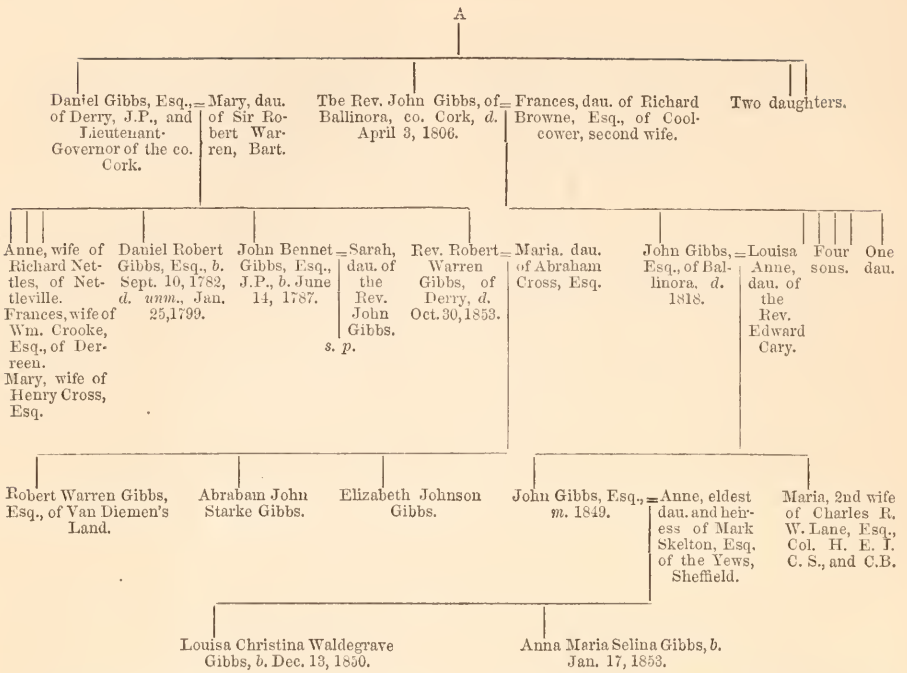
=

John Gibbes, Esq., of Derry, *d. s. p.*

Daniel Gibbes, Esq., of Derry, co. Cork; will dated Oct. 19, 1763, proved Jan. 4 following, =Frances, dau. and coheiress of George Bennett, Esq., Alderman of Cork, and half-sister of John Bennett, Esq., Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland.

Five daus.

A



Arms.—Arg. three battle-axes in profile sa. An escutcheon of pretence: Az. a fesse arg. between three fleurs-de-lis or—for SKELTON.

Crest.—A griffin's head erased arg. pierced through the back of the neck with an arrow or, barbed and feathered of the first.

Motto.—Frapper au but.

OSWALD OF DUNNIKIER.

JAMES TOWNSEND OSWALD, Esq., of Dunnikier, N.B., is son and heir of the late General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., by Charlotte, his wife, dau. of the Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, of Little Harle Tower, Northumberland. The family of Oswald has been for some time resident in the neighbourhood of Kirkcaldy. The most distinguished of its members was the Right Hon. JAMES OSWALD, who was *b.* 1715; he was for many years Member for the county and Kirkcaldy burghs; he proved himself an eminent statesman, filling some of the highest offices of the crown with distinction, and *d.* at an early age from disease brought on by too severe application to business. He was succeeded by JAMES TOWNSEND OSWALD, also M.P. for the district, whose son, General SIR JOHN OSWALD, greatly distinguished himself at the taking of the Ionian Islands from the French, of which islands he was afterwards made the governor. He afterwards joined the army in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, and proved himself a most able officer whilst in command of the fifth division.

Arms.—Az. the figure of Hercules, wreathed about the loins with laurel leaves vert, holding in the dexter hand a cross patée fitchée, pointing to a star in the dexter chief or, and in the sinister hand a club ppr.

Crest.—A star of six points waved arg

Motto.—Monstrant astra viam.

ADDERLEY.

Rosamond, widow of Ralph Adderley, Esq., of Coton Hall, co. Stafford, is eldest dau. and coheir (with her sister, Catherine Penelope, wife of Sir J. C. Browne-Cave, Bart.) of William Mills, Esq., of Barlaston Hall, co. Stafford, who was son of William Mills, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, dau. of William Cotton, Esq., of Etwall, co. Derby, and grandson of William Mills, Esq., by Hester, his wife, dau. and coheir of Samuel Bagnall, Esq., of Barlaston Hall.

Barlaston was an ancient possession of the Bagenhall or Bagnall family, of whom Erdeswick says, "That two brethren of that name, sons of John Bagenhall, born at Barlaston, the one Ralfe, the other Nicholas, were for their valour—Ralfe at Musselborough, and Nicholas in Ireland—both of them advanced to the honour of knighthood, the son of which Sir Nicholas, Henry by name, tracing his father's steps, is also advanced to the same dignity." Sir Ralph Bagenhall, or Bagnall, was M.P. and sheriff for the county of Stafford: Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Kt., and Marshal of Ireland, *m.* Eleanor, dau. and coheiress of Sir Edward Griffith, and was ancestor of the Marquess of Anglesey. He *d.* in 1575; his wife in 1573, Sir Samuel Bagnall, son of Sir Ralph, was knighted at Cadiz anno 1596, and advanced himself by his valour, as his father had done before.

John Bagnall, Esq., of London and Barlaston, *m.* Isabella, dau. of William Cotton, Esq., of Crakemarsh, co. of Stafford, and had four sons: Thomas, who succeeded him; John, a Doctor of Divinity; Richard; and Samuel, who *m.* Elizabeth, youngest dau. and coheiress of Marmaduke Rawdon, Esq., of Hoddesdon; and Sarah, *m.* to Robert Fenton, Esq.

Samuel Bagnall, Esq., on the death of his brothers, who *d. unm.*, went from Hoddesdon to live at Barlaston, and dying A.D. 1741, aged sixty-five, left his property to his two daughters, viz., Elizabeth, who *m.* John Townsend, Esq., and *d.* in 1765, *s.p.*; and Hester, who *m.* Thomas Mills, Esq.

Arms.—Arg. on a bend az. three mascles of the field. An Escutcheon of Pretence—Quarterly: 1st, Or a cross pattée between three mullets az.—for Mills; 2nd, Erm. two bars or, over all a lion rampant az.—for Bagnall; 3rd, Az. a chev. between three hanks of cotton arg.—for Cotton; 4th, Sa. an inescutcheon arg. charged with a leopard's face gu. within an orle of martlets or. There are numerous other quarterings.

AINSWORTH.

Peter Ainsworth, Esq., of Smithills Hall, co. Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Bolton from 1834 to 1847, son of the late Richard Ainsworth, Esq., of Moss Bank, Halliwell, D.L. for Lancashire, descends from a family resident in the township of Halliwell for two hundred years.

Arms.—Gu. three battle-axes arg.
Crest.—A man in armour holding a battle-axe ppr.
Motto.—Mea gloria fides.

SHRUBB.

The Rev. Henry Shrubb, B.D., youngest son of the late John Peyto Shrubb, Esq., of Merrest Wood and Stoke, co. Surrey, by Charlotte, his wife, dau. of George Elers, Esq., of Chelsea, bears for

Arms.—Az. on a chev. engr. between a lion passant guardant in chief, and an escallop in base arg., three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr.
Crest.—An eagle reguardant perched upon an oak branch fructed, all proper, charged on the breast with an escallop gu.
Motto.—Sub cruce semper viridis.

John Peyto Shrubb, Esq., of Merrest Wood and Stoke, co. Surrey, son and heir of James Shrubb, Esq., of Merrest Wood and Stoke, *d.* Feb. 3, 1845, aged 83. = Charlotte, dau. of George Elers, Esq., of Chelsea, *m.* 19th May, 1784.

1. John Peyto, *d.* 1807.
2. George James, of Merrest Wood and Stoke, *d.* 1846.
3. Charles, of Merrest Wood and Stoke, in holy orders. = Charlotte Aubry, dau. of Thomas G. Bayliff, Esq.
4. Henry, in holy orders, B.D. = Jane More, dau. of J. More Molyneux, Esq., of Losely, and widow of Major Arthur Wight, of Brabœuf Manor, Surrey.

FARRELL.

Charles Farrell, Esq., of Dalyston, co. Galway, who changed, by Royal licence bearing date at St. James's, Feb. 21, 1855, his patronymic Carroll for his maternal surname of Farrell, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Charles Farrell, Esq., J.P., including the fine seat and beautiful demesne of Dalyston, descends through his mother, Margaret, dau. of James Farrell, late of Minard, co. Longford, from a branch of the great house of O'Farrell, of Annaly. He bears for

Arms.—Per fesse or and vert, a lion rampant counterchanged; on a canton gu. an Irish harp of the first.

Crest.—On an eastern crown or, a greyhound courant, per pale arg. and sa., gorged with a collar gu., therefrom a broken chain of the last.

ARTHUR.

The Arthurs—one of the principal families in the county of Clare—were at a very early period settled in the county of Limerick, where their estates were confiscated for their devotion to the royal cause. The present representative is Thomas Arthur, Esq., of Glanomera, eldest son and heir of the late Thomas Arthur, Esq., of Glanomera, by Harriet, his wife, second dau. and coheir (with her only sister, Charlotte, wife of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland) of William Smith, Esq., of Cahirmoyle.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, Gu. a chev. between three clarions or—for Arthur; 2nd, Arg. a chief indented az.—for Butler; 3rd, Gu. three covered cups or—also for Butler; 4th, Az. two bars wavy erm., on a chief or a demi-lion rampant issuing gu.—for Smith.

Crest.—A falcon rising ppr., jessed and belled or.

Motto.—Impelle obstantia.

BARTON.

Nathaniel Barton, Esq., of Straffan House, co. Kildare, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1850, is eldest son and heir of the late Hugh Barton, Esq., of Straffan House, High Sheriff of the co. of Kildare in 1840, who was fourth son of William Barton, Esq., of Grove, co. Tipperary, descended from a family which passed over from England to Ireland *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, and obtained grants of land in the county of Fermanagh.

The late Hugh Barton, Esq., of Straffan, by his own energy, industry, and activity, acquired at Bordeaux a very large fortune, the greater part of which he invested in the purchase of land in Ireland, and also in the purchase of the Chateau de Langon and some of the most celebrated vineyards in the parish of St. Juliens Medoc, near Bordeaux. Mr. Hugh Barton was universally respected and beloved, and gained great esteem on account of his judicious employment of the wealth he had acquired and the vast amount of good he did to all who came within its influence. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Arg. a rose gu. seeded or, barbed vert, between three boars' heads erased ppr., duly registered in Ulster's Office.

Crest.—A boar's head erased ppr.

Motto.—Fide et fortitudine.

BUCK.

William Buck, Esq., of Denholme, co. York, and Glanarbeth, co. Cardigan, J.P. and D.L., claims descent from a branch of the extinct baronetical family of Buck.

Arms.—Paly bendy sinister of six or and az., a canton erm.

Crest.—A portcullis.

Motto.—Nosce te ipsum.

BETTS.

Edward Ladd Betts, Esq., of Preston Hall, Kent, son of William Betts, Esq., by Elizabeth Haywood Ladd, his wife, bears for

Arms.—Sa. on a bend between two bendlets indented arg. an annulet between two cinquefoils of the first.

Crest.—Out of battlements of a tower ppr., a stag's head arg. charged with a cinquefoil of the first.

Motto.—Ostendo non ostento.

BENNETT.

JOSEPH HENRY BENNETT, Esq., of Bennett's Court, co. Cork, eldest son of George Jackson, Esq., of Glanbeg, co. Waterford, by Susannah, his wife, dau. and sole heiress of Joseph Bennett, Esq., Recorder of Cork, assumed the name and arms of his maternal grandfather by royal licence.

Arms.—Gu. a bezant between three demi-lions or; an escutcheon of pretence for SMITH; in right of his wife Theodosia Ann, dau. and coheiress of John Smith, Esq., of Summer Castle, co. Lancaster.

Crest.—Out of a mural crown or a demi-lion rampant arg. holding a bezant.

Motto.—Serve the king.

CRANSTOUN.

MARIA EDMONDSTOUNE CRANSTOUN, of Corehouse, co. Lanark, dau. of William Cuninghame, Esq., of Lainshaw, co. Ayr, succeeded in 1850 to the estate of Corehouse, by deed of entail made by her maternal uncle George Cranstoun, Esq., of Corehouse, and assumed thereon the names of EDMONDSTOUNE CRANSTOUN. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Gu. three cranes close ppr.; 2nd and 3rd, Or, three crescents gu.

HOSKINS.

THOMAS ALISON HOSKINS, Esq., of Higham, co. Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that shire in 1854, is son of George Hoskins, Esq., by Mary Alison, of Liverpool, his wife, and grandson of Alexander Hoskins, Esq., born at Moor Park, Herts, Aug., 1722, who settled at Great Broughton, in Cumberland, in 1748, and was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He derives descent from the knightly family of Hoskins of Barrow Green, Oxted, Surrey. George Alexander Hoskins, Esq., of Gloucester Square, London, is only brother of Mr. Hoskins of Higham.

Arms.—Per pale gu. and az., a chev. engr. or between three lions rampant arg.

Crest.—A cock's head erased or, pellettée, combed and wattled gu., between two wings expanded of the first.

Motto.—Virtute non verbis.

GLASGOW.

ALEXANDER GLASGOW, Esq., formerly of Auchinraith, co. Lanark, Merchant in Glasgow, and now of Old Court, co. Cork, J.P. for that shire, eldest son of the late John Glasgow, Esq., of Glasgow, by Helen his wife, dau. of James Smith, Esq., of the same place, and grandson of Alexander Glasgow, also of Glasgow, merchant, by his wife, Agnes Monro, of Edinburgh, has had the following armorial bearings duly matriculated in the office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh:—

Arms.—Arg. an oak tree growing out of a mount in base vert; on a chief gu. a garb between two crescents or.

Crest.—An eagle reguardant rising from the top of a rock, all ppr., and in an escroll over the same for

Motto.—Dominus providebit.

FLETCHER OF DUNANS.

ANGUS FLETCHER, Esq., of Dunans, co. Argyll, J.P. and D.L., is son and heir of the late John Fletcher, Esq., of the same place, by Margaret his wife, dau. of McNab of Inchewan, and grandson of Angus Fletcher, Esq., of Dunans, by Helen his wife, dau. of Campbell of Glenlyon.

CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM OF GARTMORE.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAME CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM, Esq., of Gartmore, co. Perth, and Finlaystone, co. Renfrew, son and heir of William Cuninghame Cuninghame-Graham, Esq., of Gartmore and Finlaystone, by Anna his wife, dau. of the Venerable John Dickson, Archdeacon of Down, grandson of Robert Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, by Anne his wife, sister of Sir John Taylor, Bart., and great-grandson of Nicol Graham, Esq., of

Gartmore, by Lady Margaret Cunninghame his wife, sister and coheir of John, last Earl of Glencairn, descends from and represents the Grahams of Gartmore, a distinguished branch of the great house of Graham. Its immediate ancestor,

Sir John Graham, of Kilbride, "Sir John with the bright sword," was second son of Malise, Earl of Menteith, so created 6 Sept., 1427, who was son of Patrick, Earl of Stratherne (in right of his wife Euphemia, dau. and heiress of Prince David, son of King Robert II.), and nephew of Sir Robert Graham, executed in 1437 for the murder of King James I.

Arms.—Graham—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Or, a pale gu. charged with a mullet arg., on a chief sa. three escallops of the first; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a fesse chequy arg. and az., in chief a chev. gu.
Crest.—Graham—An eagle displayed, in the dexter talon a sword erect ppr.
Supporters.—Graham—Two lions guardant.
Motto.—Graham—For right and reason.

Arms.—Cunninghame—Arg. a shake fork sa.
Crest.—Cunninghame—A unicorn's head couped arg., maned and horned or.
Supporters.—Cunninghame—Two rabbits.
Motto.—Cunninghame—Over fork over.

LYONS.

Sir William Lyons, Kt., of Cork, was mayor of that city in 1849, when her Majesty paid her first visit to Ireland, and, "to commemorate the happy event, was graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood." In consequence of this circumstance the following armorial ensigns were confirmed in the year 1850 to Sir William Lyons and his descendants.

Sir William is second son of William Lyons, Esq., of Cork, merchant, by his wife, Eliza Flanagin: he was *b.* 28th Aug., 1794, and *m.*, 15th July, 1824, Harriet, dau. of Spencer Dyer, Esq., of Kinsale, by whom he has issue—William-Henry, *b.* 2nd August, 1825, and Robert-Dyer, M.B., T.C.D., *b.* 13th August, 1826.

Arms.—Arg. a royal crown ppr. between two lions passant guardant in chief sa., and in base an ancient ship of three masts ppr. between two towers gu., being part of the arms of the city of Cork.
Crest.—A demi-lion rampant sa.
Motto.—Virtute et fidelitate.

GREER.

The Greers of Tyrone claim descent through the Griers, or Griersons, of Lag, Co. Dumfries, from the clan MacGregor in Scotland, and this claim is sustained by the strongest traditional and corroborative evidence. Henry Greer, the first settler in Ireland, was son of James Greer, a scion of the Lag family, who left Scotland and fixed his abode in the border county of Cumberland. Henry married Mary Turner, and was direct ancestor (*see* Burke's "Landed Gentry") of the late

Thomas Greer, Esq., of Rhone Hill, co. Tyrone, *b.* 5th Sept., 1761, who died 26th Feb., 1840, leaving by Elizabeth Jackson, his wife (with several daughters), four sons, viz.:—

I. Thomas, of Tullylagan, co. Tyrone, J.P., *b.* 21st April, 1791, *m.* 27th April, 1826, William Mina, dau. of Arthur Ussher, Esq., of Camphire, co. Waterford, a direct descendant of Archbishop Ussher, and has issue.
II. William-Jackson, *b.* 8th June, 1797, *m.* Margaret, another dau. of Arthur Ussher, Esq., and *d.* 1841, leaving issue.
III. John-Robert, *b.* 11th Sept., 1800, *m.* Sarah D. Strangman, and has issue.
IV. Alfred, of Dripsey House, co. Cork, *b.* 2nd Sept., 1805, *m.* first, Helena Carroll, and secondly, Peggy, dau. of Major Colthurst of Dripsey Castle, co. Cork, and has issue by both.

Arms (Enrolled in Ulster's Office).—Az. a lion rampant or, armed and langued gu., between three antique crowns of the second; on a canton arg. an oak tree eradicated, surmounted by a sword in bend sinister, ensigned on the point with a royal crown, all ppr.

Crest.—An eagle displayed ppr., charged on the breast with a quadrangular lock arg.

Motto.—Memor esto.

DU BOIS DE FERRIERES.

Charles Conrad Adolphus Du Bois de Ferrieres, Esq., of Hardwick Hall, Chepstow, co. Monmouth, bears a quartered shield

Arms.—1st and 4th, the quartered coat of Du Bois of Holland, belonging to the Dutch title of Baron; 2nd and 3rd, Erm. three horse-shoes az. nailed or, on a chief indented gu. two swords in saltire ppr., pommels and hilts gold—for De Ferrieres.
Crest.—Of De Ferrieres: upon a rock a raven ppr. holding in the dexter claw a sword also ppr., pommel and hilt gold.
Motto.—Tout par et pour Dieu.

JESSON.

THOMAS JESSON, Esq., of Oakwood, West Bromwich, co. Stafford, bears for

Arms.—Azure on a fesse embattled, counter-embattled argent, between three cocks' heads erased of the last, beaked, combed, and wattled gules, two roses also gules.

Crest.—A cubit arm erect, vested azure, charged with a bend embattled, counter-embattled, and cuffed argent, in the hand a rose gules slipped proper.

Motto.—Consilii taciturnia nutrix.

HARRISON.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., of Galligreaves, Blackburn, bears for

Arms.—Azure a demi-lion rampant between three plicons or.

Crest.—Within a wreath or and azure, a talbot's head erased, also azure, collared gold.

Motto.—Not rashly nor with fear.

ROBERTS.

THOMAS LLOYD ROBERTS, Esq., of Langley Farm, Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, bears for

Arms.—Azure on a chevron, per pale ermine and erminois, three mullets pierced sable, a bordure wavy or.

Crest.—A demi-lion, per pale erminois and azure, in the dexter paw a mullet pierced sable, and charged with a bendlet wavy sinister or and azure.

Motto.—Deo adjuvante fortuna sequatur.

GAUSSEN.

ROBERT WILLIAM GAUSSEN, Esq., of Brookmans Park, Herts, J.P., High Sheriff 1841, son and heir of the late Samuel Robert Gaussen, Esq., of Brookmans Park, by Cecilia, his wife, dau. of William Franks, Esq., and grandson of Samuel Robert Gaussen, Esq., of Brookmans, by Eliza, his wife, dau. of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., of Broxbournbury, descends from an ancient French family, a branch of which migrated to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The last survivor of the French line, the Chevalier de Gaussen, for many years ambassador at the Court of Frederick the Great of Prussia, died at Paris about the year 1851. Another branch still exists at Geneva. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Az. on ground in base vert, a lamb passant arg., on a chief of the last three bees ppr.

Mr. Gaussen IMPALES, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Christian, third dau. of James A. Casamajor, Esq.—Quarterly arg. and sa. in the first and fourth quarters a lion rampant or, in the second and third a crescent, all counter-changed.

Crest.—A hive with bees volant, all ppr.

ELLIS.

CHARLES HEATON ELLIS, Esq., of Wyddial Hall, Herts, Barrister-at-Law, only surviving son of the late John Thomas Ellis, Esq., M.P., High Sheriff of Herts in 1784, by Mary-Anne, his wife, only dau. of John Heaton, Esq., of Bedfords, Essex, and grandson of Brabazon Ellis, Esq., who *d.* at Wyddial, 28th Nov. 1780, descends from the family of Ellis of Alhrey, co. Flint—one of great antiquity in North Wales, of which the direct ancestor was Tyngad (second son of Tudyr Trevor and Angharad, his wife, dau. of Howel Dha), who succeeded to the third part of his father's estate by the law of gavelkind. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Erm. a lion passant guardant gu.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head gu., crowned gold.

Motto.—Fort et fidèle.

MARTIN.

ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., of Ross House, co. Galway, descends from one of the officers who accompanied De Burgh in the first invasion of Ireland, *temp.* Henry II., and settled at Galway. That he was a returned Crusader is manifest from the arms, which

are stated (Book of Pedigrees, vol. x.) to have been granted to Oliver Martin by King Richard I. in the Holy Land. As early as 1590 an ancestor of the present Mr. Martin was in possession of the estate of Ross, and in the inquisition taken by the Earl of Strafford, in 1636, it was found that Jasper Martin of Ross *d.*, 12th April, 1629, seised of the lands of Ross and several other denominations in the west of the co. of Galway, all of which descended to Robert Martin, Esq., his son and heir. (*See* "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Az. a Calvary cross on five degrees arg. between the sun in splendour on the dexter limb, and the moon in crescent on the sinister or.

Crest.—An etoile wavy of six points.

Motto.—Sic itur ad astra.

DAVY.

John Davy, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; Inspector-General of Army Hospitals; J.P. for Westmoreland; brother of the late Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., President of the Royal Society, bears for

Arms.—Sable a chevron engrailed erminois between two annulets in chief or, and in base a flame proper encompassed by a chain sable issuant from a civic wreath gold.

Crest.—Out of a civic wreath or an elephant's head sable, ear gold, tusks argent, the proboscis attached by a line to a ducal coronet around the neck gold.

Motto.—Igne constricto vita secura.

The flame in the arms, the civic wreath in the crest, and the motto, are intended to commemorate the invention of the Safety-Lamp by Sir Humphrey Davy.

LITTLER, G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., has served with great distinction in India for more than half a century. In 1800 he sailed for the East in the *Kent* Indiaman, which was captured by the French privateer *La Confiance*, and, in 1804-5, was with his regiment in Lord Lake's campaigns. In 1811 he was attached to a battalion of Bengal volunteers in the expedition to the Island of Java, and was present at the assault and capture of Batavia and Fort Cornelius, which soon after resulted in the unconditional surrender of the whole island to the British, when Capt. Littler was appointed to the Staff by the Governor-General, Lord Minto. He served subsequently on the Staff of Lord Hastings until 1824, when he received promotion and the command of a regiment. More recently the gallant officer was highly distinguished in the operations before Gwalior, and commanded a division of the army at the battle of Moodkee. In 1847 he was appointed Provisional Member of Council in India, in 1849 became President of that Council and Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and in 1851 attained the rank of Lieut.-General. The Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred upon him in 1848.

Sir John Hunter Littler is eldest son of the late Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana, his wife, dau. of John Hunter, Esq., a Director of the H.E.I.C., and descends from a family of considerable antiquity in Cheshire, which derived its name from Little Over in that co., and which was resident in the neighbourhood of Vale Royal as early as the reign of King Edward I.

Arms.—Vert, two bars ermine between a griffin passant in chief and an eastern crown in base or, in the fesse-point a sword fesseways, the point to the dexter, ppr., pommel and hilt gold, all within a bordure engr. of the last.

Crests.—1st, Upon a mount vert, a field battery, showing two angles, the guns appearing through the embrasures, all proper; above, on an escroll, the word "CHOUNDA." 2nd, A mount vert, thereon in front of a palm-tree an elephant statant ppr., the trappings gu., fimbriated or, and charged with a sun in splendour, the girth az., also fimbriated gold, the trunk grasping a lotus flower slipped, also ppr., above, on an escroll, the word "MAHARAJPORE."

Motto.—Astra et castra.

Supporters.—On the dexter side a soldier of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, and on the sinister side a sepoy of the 56th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, both habited and accoutred, and each holding in his exterior hand a musket proper.

MacEVOY.

Edward MacEvoy, Esq., of Tobertinan, co. Meath, a Justice of the Peace for that co.; and Joshua MacEvoy, Esq., an officer in the Dublin Artillery; sons of the late James MacEvoy, Esq., of Tobertinan, by Theresa, his wife, youngest dau. and coheir of Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart., bear a shield quarterly: i. MacEvoy; ii. Meredyth; iii. Nugent; iv. Cheevers.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, Per fesse az. and per pale or and erm. a fesse gu., issuant therefrom a demi-lion arg., in the dexter base a dexter hand couped at the wrist, of the fourth; 2nd, Az. a lion rampant or; 3rd, Erm. two bars gu.; 4th, Gu. three goats, two and one, saliant, arg.

Crest.—A cubit arm erect, vested gu., cuffed erminois, in the hand a sword ppr.

Motto.—Bear and forbear.

BRIGHAM OF BRIGHAM.

William Brigham, Esq., of Foxley House, Lymm, co. Chester, heir male and representative of the ancient family of Brigham of Brigham, co. York, is son and heir of the late William Brigham, Esq., of Brigham and Abberford, by Sarah his wife, dau. of John Cresswell, Esq.; and grandson of John Brigham, Esq., of Brigham and Crathorne, who was third son of Roger Brigham, Esq., of Brigham and Wyton, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Edward Charlton, Esq., of Hesleyside. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry," p. 131.)

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Arg. a saltire engr. vert; 2nd, Gu. a fesse erm., in chief two water budgets arg.; 3rd, Arg. on a fesse az. three stars pierced or.
Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a plume of feathers.
Motto.—In cruce salus.

PEMBERTON.

The present Richard Laurence Pemberton, Esq., of Barnes, co. Durham, the descendant of a very ancient family (*see* Burke's "Landed Gentry"), bears a shield of several quarterings, as proved by the Visitations of Dugdale, and St. George, and other genealogical authorities.

Arms.— Quarterly:—1. Pemberton—Arg. a chev. ermines between three griffins' heads couped sa.
2. Hindmarsh—Gules, in a marsh proper a hind lodged argent.
3. Grey—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, a mullet for difference.
4. Comyn—Or, three garbs gules.
5. Heton—Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent.
6. Grey, of Horton—Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules a bezant.
7. Jackson—Or, three eagles' heads erased sable.
8. Thompson—Per fesse argent and sable, a fesse counter-battled between three falcons counter-charged, belled, and jessed, or.

Crest.—A griffin's head couped and gorged with a ducal coronet, all ppr.

Motto.—Labore et honore.

GLASCOTT.

William Madden Glascott, Esq., Aldertown, co. Wexford, High Sheriff 1833, the descendant of an old and leading family in that county, originally settled in Essex, bears a quartered shield. (*See* "Landed Gentry" for full pedigree.)

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Az. two eagles' claws erased barways arg., armed or—for Glascott; 2nd and 3rd, Gu. three pears or, on a chief arg. a demi-lion rampant sa.—for Perrott.

Crest.—An eagle displayed with two heads per pale arg. and az.

Motto.—Virtute decoratus.

BOLDERO.

John Boldero, Esq., of White House, Rattlesden, Suffolk, eldest son of the late Simon Boldero, Esq., of Drinkstone, by Mary Hazlewood, his wife, is the direct lineal descendant of Edmund Boldero, living at Fornham St. Martin, Suffolk, in 1501, whose grandfather, William Boldero, was resident at the same place. (*See* "Landed Gentry," p. 108.)

Arms.—Per pale or and az. a saltire counterchanged.
Crest.—A greyhound sejant.
Motto.—Audax ero.

COOPER.

The Rev. Edward Philip Cooper, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and now Vicar of Little Dalby, co. Leicester, son of the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware and of Yoxall, co. Stafford, by Caroline Isabella, his wife, only dau. of Philip Lybbe Powys, Esq., of Hardwick House, co. Oxford, and grandson of the Rev. Edward Cooper, D.C.L., of Phillis Court, Prebendary of Bath and Wells, and Rector of Watton, co. Somerset, by Jane Leigh, his wife, grand-dau. of Theophilus Leigh, Esq., of Adlestrop, co. Gloucester,* represents the eminent and well-known family of Whitlock, of Phillis Court. (See Pedigree on next page.)

Arms.—Or a bend az. between two lions' heads erased gu., quartering Whitlock and Noel.
Crest.—On a mount vert a unicorn sejant arg., armed and crined or, supporting a broken tilting spear of the last.
Motto.—Sapere aude.

* By the Hon. Mary Leigh, dau. of Lord Chandos, and sister of James, first Duke of Chandos.

Sir James Whitlock, Kt., son of Richard Whitlock, Esq., by Agnes Colt, his wife, and fourth in descent from John Whitlock and Agnes De la Beche, his wife, was Chief Justice of Chester, and subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; he *d.* at Phillis Court, 1632. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Bulstrode, Esq., of Bulstrode, co. Bucks.

Bulstrode Whitlock, of Phillis Court, of St. John's College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, some time Ambassador at the Court of Denmark. = Frances, dau. of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham, by Frances, his wife, dau. of John, fifth Earl of Rutland.

Sir William Whitlock, Kt., of Phillis Court, M.P. for the University of Oxford. = A dau. of Sir Giles Overbury, Kt., of Roughton-on-the-Hill.

William Whitlock, Esq., of the Inner Temple and of Phillis Court, M.P. for Oxfordshire for many years. = Ann Noel, one of the coheiresses of Edward Noel, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

Ann Whitlock, dau. and heiress. = G. Cooper, Esq.

Rev. Edward Cooper, D.C.L., of Phillis Court, Prebendary of Bath and Wells, Vicar of Sonning, &c., *m.* 1769. = Jane Leigh, granddau. of Theophilus Leigh, Esq., of Adlestrop, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Edward Cooper, late Fellow of All Souls, as founder's kin, Rector of Hamstall Ridware. = Caroline Isabella, only dau. of Philip Lybbe Powys, Esq., of Hardwick, co. Oxford.

Rev. EDWARD PHILIP COOPER, Vicar of Little Dalby, co. Leicester. = Caroline Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Philip Lybbe Powys, Esq., of Hardwick, *m.* 1825.

Edith Cassandra. — Sophia Mary Leigh.

FINDLAY.

ROBERT FINDLAY, Esq., of Easter-hill, co. Lanark, representative of the family of Findlay, of Waxford, co. Ayr, bears for

Arms.—Argent, on a chevron, between two roses in chief, and a double-headed eagle displayed in base gules, two swords chevronways, points downwards, of the first, hilted and pommelled or.

Crest.—A boar passant argent, and in an escroll over the same, this

Motto.—Fortis in arduis.

BROWNE.

The Rev. P. WILLIAM BROWNE, of Rathbane, co. Limerick, M.A., Incumbent of Blackrod, Bolton, Lancashire, only son and heir of the late John Browne, Esq., of Rathbane, co. Limerick, and of Mountjoy Square, Dublin, by Catherine, his wife, eldest dau. of Philip Walsh, Esq., of Fiddown, co. Kilkenny, IMPALES with his paternal shield the arms of MAHON, in right of his wife, Jane Alicia, dau. of Sir Ross Mahon, Bart., of Castlegar.

Arms.—Arg. three lions passant gu. between two bendlets sa., IMPALING per fesse sa. and arg. an ostrich counterchanged.

Crest.—Rising from a marquess' coronet ppr. an eagle displayed gu., winged and membered or.

Motto.—Suivez la raison.

DOLPHIN.

Oliver Dolphin, Esq., of Turoe, co. Galway, is eldest son and heir of the late Hubert Thomas Dolphin, Esq., who succeeded to the Turoe estate at the decease, without male issue, of his uncle John Dolphin, Esq.,* the senior male representative of the very ancient family of Dolphin, of Turoe, which can be shown to have resided in the immediate vicinity of their present seat of Turoe for nearly six hundred years.

Arms.—Az. three dolphins naiant ppr.
Crest.—A dolphin ppr.
Motto.—Firmum in vitâ nihil.

* This John Dolphin, Esq., of Turoe, chief of his house, left, by Eleanor, his wife, dau. of John Burke, Esq., of St. Clerans, seven daus. his co-heiresses, viz.:—

I. Jane, a nun at Loughrea.
II. Margaret, *m.*, 1790, John Browne, Esq., of Moyne, and had issue, Michael Joseph Browne, Esq., of Moyne; Anne; and Maria, *m.* to Lord Ffrench.
III. Anne, a nun at Loughrea.
IV. Celia, *m.* John MacDonnell, Esq., of Carnacon, and had issue, Joseph, deceased; Elenor, wife of John Cheevers, Esq., of Killyan, and Cecilia, wife of Roderic O'Conor, Esq., of Miltown, co. Roscommon.
V. Eleanor, *m.* Thomas Redington, Esq., of Rye Hill, and had issue, Mrs. Roche, of Rye Hill; Mrs. Bodkin, of Annagh; Miss Redington, a nun at Loughrea; and the late Mrs. Balfe, of South Park, co. Roscommon.
VI. Sarah, *m.* Michael Balfe, Esq., of South Park, co. Roscommon, and left an only child, the wife of J. J. Murphy, Esq., Q.C., a Master in Chancery.
VII. Elizabeth, *m.* Edmond Balfe, Esq., of Marlborough Street, Dublin, and had Nicholas Balfe, Esq.; Mrs. Netterville; and Mrs. Veitch.

GODING.

James Goding, Esq., of London, who is married to Lady Jane Emily Coventry, dau. of the seventh Earl of Coventry, bears for

Arms.—Gu. two bars or, over all on a bend arg. three lions' heads erased ppr.
Crest.—On a garb, fessewise, a bird close, in the beak an ear of wheat, all or.
Motto.—Dominus providebit.

HAWKESWORTH.

John Hawkesworth, Esq., of Forest, in the Queen's County, now resident at Bath, son and heir of the late John Hawkesworth, Esq., of Forest, a Magistrate and Deputy Governor of the Queen's County, by Ellen, his wife, dau. of Richard Steele, Esq., descends from a younger branch of the very ancient family of Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, co. York, on which a baronetcy, now extinct, was conferred in 1678. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Sa. three falcons close ppr.

ARMSTRONG.

The Rev. Charles Edward Armstrong, M.A., of Hemsworth, co. York, Master of Hemsworth Hospital, and Perpetual Curate of St. Frickley-cum-Clayton, son of Charles Edward Armstrong, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., by Dorothy, his wife, sister of Sir Francis Wood, Bart., descends from an old Dumfriesshire family. (*See* "Landed Gentry," p. 24.)

Arms.—Gu. three dexter arms in armour, vambraced in pale, hands ppr., impaling, in right of his wife, Mary Anne, dau. of John Clayton, Esq., of Enfield Old Park, co. Middlesex, the arms of Clayton, viz., arg. a saltire between four martlets gu.

Crest.—An arm vambraced in armour.

Motto.—Vi et armis.

JENKINS.

John Heyward Jenkins, Esq., of Kilbronne, Cardigan, bears for

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, the shield of his paternal ancestor Sir Griffith ap Elydyr, Knt. of Rhodes, viz., arg. on a cross sa. five crescents or, in the first quarter a spear head gu.; 2nd and 3rd, the arms of Sir Griffith ap Elydyr's paternal male ancestor Elystan Glodrydd, quartered with the coat of his son Cadwgan, viz., 1st and 4th gu. a lion rampant regardant or, 2nd and 3rd arg. three boars' heads erased sa.
Crest.—A naked cubit arm erect ppr. holding a bludgeon.
Motto.—Da Yu FFon Amddiffyniad.

WIGHT.

The family of Wight, of Brabœuf Manor, co. Surrey, is lineally descended from the marriage of John Wight, of Wimbledon, living *temp.* Elizabeth, with Agnes, dau. of Robert Kemp, and heiress of her mother in the Brabœuf estate. The late representative, Major Arthur Wight, of the 23rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (seventh in descent from the aforesaid John and Agnes), served in India for twenty-five years, and gained fame and distinction. He *m.* Jane More, dau. of J. More Molyneux, Esq., of Losely, co. Surrey, and *d.* 9th May, 1847, leaving by her (who *m.*, secondly, the Rev. Henry Shrubb, B.D.), two sons, Henry Arthur, an officer 6th Dragoon Guards, *b.* 29th April, 1836, *d.*, deeply lamented, of an attack of Crimean fever, in 1855; and Albert, *b.* 4th July, 1842.

Arms.—Gu. a chev. erm. between three bears' heads couped arg. and muzzled sa.

Crest.—Out of a mural crown a bear's head arg. muzzled sa.

HODGSON.

Nathaniel Thomas Lumley Hodgson, Esq., of Sand Hutton, co. York, son and heir of the late Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, Esq., of Brafferton Hall and Sand Hutton, co. York, by Jemima Eleanora, his wife, dau. and coheir of Lieutenant-General Sowerby, R.A., lineally descends from Dr. Phineas Hodgson, Chancellor of York, 1617, and Chaplain to King James I.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, per chev. embattled or and sa. three martlets counterchanged—for Hodgson; 2nd and 3rd, barry of six gu. and sa., on a chev. between three lions rampant arg. as many annulets of the second—for Sowerby. In right of his wife, Mary Holt, eldest dau. and coheiress of William Darley, Esq., of Muston, co. York, the present Mr. Hodgson, of Sand Hutton, bears an escutcheon of pretence. Gu. six fleurs-de-lis arg. three, two, and one, within a bordure erm.

Crest.—A dove close arg., in the beak an olive branch ppr.

SEMPILL OF DUN EDIN, CO. EDINBURGH.

Edward Candler, Esq., of Morton Pinkney, co. Northampton, and Dun Edin, co. Edinburgh, D.L., fourth son of Henry Candler, Esq., by Mary his wife, only child of William Ascough, Esq., of Kirby Malzart, co. York, and grandson of Capt. William Candler,* of Acomb, by Mary his wife, only daughter of William Vavasour, Esq., of Weston Hall, co. York, assumed by Royal Licence, in 1853, the surname of Sempill, as husband of the Right Honourable Baroness Sempill.

Arms.—Arg. a chev. chequy gu. and of the field between three bugle horns sa. garnished or, stringed of the second, a canton az.

Crest.—A stag's head couped, ducally gorged ppr., charged on the neck with a cross crosslet.

* Capt. William Candler, of Acomb, was son of the Venerable Henry Candler, D.D., Archdeacon of Ossory, by Anne his wife, sister of the Rt. Hon. Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and grandson of Thomas Candler, Esq., of Callan Castle, co. Kilkenny, whose father, Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, settled in Ireland *temp.* Charles II.

HAMILTON OF GILKERSCLEUGH.

Sir James Hamilton of Evandale and Fynnart, son of James, first Earl of Arran, was a person of great influence at the court of King James I., by whom he was appointed Steward of the Royal Household and Superintendent of the Royal Palaces and Castles. By Margaret his wife, only child of Sir Robert Livingstone, of Easter Wemyss, he was father of

Sir James Hamilton, of Evandale, who fought and was taken prisoner at Langsyde. By Helen Cunninghame his wife, he had, with junior issue, (I.) James (Sir), of Evandale, whose male line became extinct, and (II.) John, of Gilkerscleugh. The second son,

John Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, died about 1629, leaving, by Margaret his wife, dau. of James Hamilton of Neilsland, a son and successor,

John Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, who *m.* Jean, dau. of William Hamilton of Udston, and was *s.* by his son,

William Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, who *m.*, in 1653, Margaret, dau. of Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, and, dying before 1679, left a son and successor,

John Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, who, as representative of the house of Evandale, carried the banner of the family as one of the chief mourners at the funeral of John, Duke

of Rothes, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, 23rd Aug., 1681. He *d.* in 1700, leaving, by Catherine his wife, sixth dau. of James Hamilton of Westport, an eldest son and successor,

James Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, who *d.* in 1770, leaving, by Barbara, his first wife, dau. of Mitchell of Ledath, co. Fife, a son and heir,

Alexander Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, who *m.* his cousin Helen MacQueen of Braxfield, and had issue nine sons and two daughters. He *d.* in 1790, and was *s.* by his eldest surviving son,

Daniel Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, who *m.* Harriet, dau. of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, son of John Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, by the Lady Harriet Cunninghame his wife, daughter of William, twelfth Earl of Glencairn, and *d.* in 1823, having had issue,

i. Alexander Henry, Lieutenant, R.N., *d.* 1820.

ii. Walter, Colonel 78th Highlanders, who *s.* his father as "Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh," and is now representative of the Hamiltons of Fynnart and Evandale.

iii. John James, Major Bengal Army.

iv. George William, Major Bengal Army.

v. Robert Ker, in holy orders, Chaplain to the H. E. I. Company, *m.*, 7th January, 1845, Susan Anne Sophia Churchill, dau. of the Rt. Rev. George John Trevor Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, grandson of Lord Charles Spencer, second son of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, and has issue, Robert and Walter.

vi. Eleanora, *m.* to A. J. Hamilton of Dalzell.

Arms.—Gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis argent.
Crest.—In a ducal coronet or, an oak-tree fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw ppr., the frame or.
Supporters.—Two antelopes argent, attired, ducally gorged, chained, and unguled or.
Mottoes.—(Above) Through; (below) In arduis fortitudo.

The double tressure (part of the royal arms of Scotland) was granted by King James V., by charter, dated 3rd March, 1530.

The seal of Sir James Hamilton, 1st of Evandale, appended to his receipt to James Earl of Morton, dated 1532, has the following arms:—

Three cinquefoils within a single tressure, flowered.
Crest.—On a helmet a lion's head crowned.
Supporters.—Two antelopes; on a scroll are the initials, J.H.D.F.

On the great tower of the Castle of Craignethan, built by this Sir James, are the following arms:—

Three cinquefoils within a tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis.
Crest.—On a helmet timbré, a tree with frame-saw.
Supporters.—Two antelopes gorged and chained.

The following crest has also been occasionally borne by the family:—

On a wreath, argent and gules, a man's heart, out of which issues a dexter arm erect grasping a dagger, all ppr., the last hilted and pommelled or.

Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh is also entitled to marshal the following coats of alliance:—

1st, Livingstone of Easter Wemyss and Drumrag—Argent three cinquefoils pierced gules, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis vert. 2nd, Wemyss of that ilk—Or, a lion rampant gules. 3rd, Vallence of Torry—Azure, three water-budgets or. 4th, Lochore of that ilk—Argent, three piles issuing from the chief, their points conjoined in base, sable. 5th, Hamilton of Haggs—Gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine, in the centre a salmon's head coupé ppr. with an annulet argent in its snout. 6th, Hamilton of Westport—Gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine within a border argent, charged with eight martlets of the first.

The chief Seat of the Hamiltons of Evandale, Gilkerscleugh, &c., in the county of Lanark, was at the Castle of Craignethan or Draffan, in the parish of Lismahago, built by Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, about 1530, and now the property of Lord Douglas. "The ruins of this once spacious and almost impregnable fortress are situated on the bold and romantic banks of the Nethan, about a mile above where it falls into the Clyde. It presents a striking specimen of the rude magnificence and feudal grandeur of ancient times. The outer wall, surmounted with battlements, and enclosing a space of nearly two English acres, is almost entire, as well as a deep and broad dry ditch, filled with hewn stone; but the ponderous drawbridge which led to the main body of the building, now greatly decayed, is gone. The arms of the Hamiltons of Fynnart and Evandale, cut in stone and placed over the principal entrance, are still to be seen. The area within the principal wall now forms an orchard and kitchen-garden for the adjoining farmhouse. This castle has undergone several sieges, and it afforded shelter to Queen Mary for a few days after her escape from Lochleven." Craignethan is the original of the Tillietudlem of "Old Mortality."—*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, vol. i. p. 307.

The Castle of Evandale or "Strathaven stands upon a rocky eminence at the town of Strathaven, and round it winds a small rivulet, called Pomilion, which falls into the Avon about a mile below. It was surrounded by a strong wall, with turrets at certain distances, and the entrance was secured by a drawbridge." It was built by Andrew Stewart, Lord Evandale, about 1456, and on the acquisition of the barony of Evandale by Sir James Hamilton, in exchange for Ochiltree, in 1534, he greatly improved the building. The only remaining tower is an addition of that period. The castle is now the property of the Duke of Hamilton.

The Castle of Boghouse of Crawfordjohn was built by King James V. for his mistress, the daughter of the Captain of Crawfurd; but on the restoration of the barony of Crawfordjohn to the Hamiltons of Evandale, it became one of the seats of the family. It is now in ruins.

The Castle of Libberton was another seat of the family. According to Wishaw's account of the county of Lanark, "John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh had a convenient house and dwelling upon the water of Duneden." But the tower of Snar in Crawfordjohn was the refuge of the family during the banishment of the Hamiltons in the reign of James VI., and John 1st of Gilkerscleugh, whom tradition records, under the appellation of "Jock of Snar," as a man of powerful and gigantic frame, held possession of the fortalice against all attempts of his enemies. A characteristic anecdote is related of him in the last statistical account of the parish of Crawfordjohn.

RALLI.

Pantia Ralli, Esq., of Connaught-place West, co. Middlesex, sometime Consul-General in London for his Majesty the King of Greece, was born, 23rd January, 1793, in the Island of Scio, both his parents being of ancient Sciote lineage. After the massacre and devastation of that island by the Turks, in 1822, he came to England, and was *m.*, on the 25th of Sept., 1831, to Marietta, younger dau. of Peter Scaramanga, also of Scio, by whom he has had issue,

I. Julia, *b.* 24th June, 1832, *m.*, 25th Aug., 1853, to Charles James Monk, Esq., only son of James Henry, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and has issue, Marietta, *b.* 31st Jan., 1855.

II. Stephen, *b.* 6th July, 1833, *d.* an infant.

III. Peter, *b.* 16th Nov., 1837.

Arms.—Az. a lion rampant arg., semée of lozenges of the field, in chief a crescent between two crosses couped of the second; impaling, in right of his wife, the arms of Scaramanga—viz., Az. a broken column entwined by a serpent's head downwards towards the sinister ppr.

Crest.—A lion rampant arg., semée of lozenges, and holding between the paws a cross couped az.

Motto.—ΒΑΔΙΖΕ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΘΕΙΑΝ.

AKROYD.

Edward Akroyd, Esq., of Bank Field, in the parish of Halifax, and of Denton Park, in the parish of Otley, both in the West Riding, co. York, a Magistrate, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the said West Riding, bears for

Arms.—Az. a chev., and, in base a stag's head erased arg., on a chief of the last two stags' heads erased of the field.

Crest.—In front of a stag's head ppr., three spear heads sable, encircled by a wreath of oak, also ppr.

Motto.—In veritate victoria.

DICKINSON.

John Dickinson, Esq., Abbot's Hill, Herts, F.R.S., J.P., son of the late Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N., by Frances de Brissac, his wife, bears for

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Gu. a fesse erm. between two lions passant or—for Dickinson; 2nd and 3rd, Sa. three closets; the lower side indented or—for Cosse de Brissac.

Crest.—Out of clouds ppr. a cubit arm erect of the last, holding a branch of laurel vert.

MORICE.

Francis Morice, Esq., of Springfield, co. Clare, the descendant of a very ancient family (*see* Burke's "Landed Gentry"), bears for

Arms.—Az. on a fesse between three boys' heads couped at the shoulders, front-faced, each environed round the neck with a snake ppr., a cock gu., beaked and legged or, between two pheons of the third.

Crest.—A cock gu., beaked, combed, and wattled or, holding in the beak a snake ppr.

TIGHE.

The Very Rev. HUGH USHER TIGHE, Dean of Ardagh, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and First Chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, third son of the late Robert Stearne Tighe, Esq., of Mitchelstown, co. Westmeath, by Catherine, his wife, only dau. and heir of Colonel Hugh Morgan, of Cottelstown, co. Sligo, and of Cork Abbey, co. Wicklow (*see* Burke's "Landed Gentry"), bears a shield of eight quarterings.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, Per chev. embattled arg. and sa. five cross-crosslets in chief, and four in base, counterchanged—for TIGHE; 2nd, Or a chev. between three crosses flory sa.—for STEARNE; 3rd, Or a griffin segreant sa.—for MORGAN; 4th, Sa. three nags' heads erased arg.—for BLAYNEY; 5th, Arg. a chev. sa. between three coots ppr.—for COOTE; 6th, Arg. on a bend dancetté sa., between two cotises az., each charged with three bezants, as many fleurs-de-lis of the first—for CUFFE; 7th, Sa. a thistle between three pheons arg.—for TISDALL; 8th, Arg. three chevronels gu. between as many Cornish choughs ppr.—for SINGLETON.

Crest.—A wolf's head erased ppr., gorged with a collar az., thereon a cross-crosslet or, between two bezants.

Motto.—Summum nec metuam diem nec optem.

ROBERT TIGHE, Esq., of Kilpatrick, co. Westmeath. = MISS STEARNE, sister of Gen. Stearne, and of Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher.

RICHARD TIGHE, Esq., of Mitchelstown, co. Westmeath, *d.* 1766. = Mary, sister of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, father of the first Lord Leitrim.

STEARNE TIGHE, Esq., M.P., eldest son, *d. vitâ patris*, Jan. 7, 1762. = Arabella, dau. of Sir John Osborne, Bart.

ROBERT MORGAN, Esq., of Cottelstown, co. Sligo. = Bridget, dau. and coheir of ROBERT BLAYNEY, of Castle Blayney, co. Monaghan.

HUGH MORGAN, Esq., M.P., co. Sligo. = Penelope, dau. of Major Joseph Fox.

MARK ANTHONY MORGAN, Esq., of Cottelstown and Cork Abbey, M.P., *d.* 1753. = Catherine, dau. and coheir of the Hon. CHIDLEY COOTE, of Coote Hall, co. Roscommon, who was grandson of Sir Charles Coote, Bart., by Dorothea, his wife, dau. and coheir of HUGH CUFFE, Esq., of Cuffe's Wood, co. Cork.

COL. HUGH MORGAN, of Cottelstown, *b.* May 1, 1727. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of the Right Hon. PHILIP TISDALL, Attorney-General for Ireland, by Mary Singletou, his wife, niece and coheir of the Right Hon. HENRY SINGLETON, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

ROBERT STEARNE TIGHE, Esq., of Mitchelstown, *b.* March 3, 1760, *d.* May 21, 1835. = Catherine, only dau. and heir, *b.* Aug. 12, 1761, *d.* Feb. 18, 1819.

- ROBERT MORGAN TIGHE, Esq., of Mitchelstown, J.P., *d.* Jan. 19, 1853. = Frances, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Bishop of Cork and Ross.
  - ROBERT ST. LAWRENCE TIGHE, Esq., of Mitchelstown, co. Westmeath, and Grove Hill, co. Cork, *b.* Feb. 6, 1838.
  - Marcus Anthony Tighe.
- William Stearne Tighe, lost on board H.M.S. Ajax, Dec., 1806.
- The Very Rev. HUGH USHER TIGHE, Dean of Ardagh, and of the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, *b.* Feb. 27, 1802. = Anne Florence, dau. of the late John McClintock, Esq., of Drumcar, co. Louth.
  - Robert Hugh Morgan.
  - Elizabeth Lætitia Morgan, *m.* 1853, to Edward Stopford Blair, Esq.
  - Catherine Florence Morgan.
- Catherine, *m.* W. H. Worth Newenham, Esq., of Coolmore.

WALLER.

KILNER WALLER, Esq., of Spring Grove, Hounslow, Middlesex, a descendant of the ancient family of Waller, of Castle Waller, co. Tipperary, bears for

Arms.—Chequy or and az., on a canton gu. a lion rampant, double queued of the first.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a plume of five ostrich feathers, the second and fourth az., the first, third, and fifth arg., surmounting an eagle's claw gu.

Motto.—Honor et veritas.

(For Pedigree, see next page.)

RICHARD WALLER, an officer in Cromwell's army, 1641, descended from the Wallers of Groombridge, co. Kent, obtained a grant of land of Cully M'Cory, co. Tipperary, now called Castle-Waller.

Richard Waller, of Cully, eldest son and heir; will dated 3rd Oct. 1701, proved 9th Dec. following. = Elizabeth, dau. of — Redmoud, Esq.

William Waller, of Cully, 2nd son, heir to his brother; will dated 21st Oct., 1731, *d.* same year. = Blanche, dau. of — Weeks, Esq.

Richard Waller, of Cully, also Castle Waller, co. Tipperary, eldest son and heir; will dated 1st July, 1751, proved 7th Dec., 1758. = Elizabeth, dau. of Admiral Holland.

Samuel Waller, Esq., of Newport, co. Tipperary, 4th son, father of Sir ROBERT WALLER, Bart.

William Waller, eldest son, *d. unm.*

Richard Waller, of Cully, now Castle Waller, co. Tipperary, Esq., 2nd son, but heir. = Anne, dau. of Kilner Brazier, of Limerick, Esq.

Edward Waller. = Constance Gabbett.

Mark Waller.

Elizabeth, *m.* in 1748, at Newport, George Gough, of Limerick, grandfather of Hugh, Viscount Gough, both *d.* in 1780.

Thomas Waller, youngest son, father of John Francis Waller, LL.D., of Dublin, the distinguished writer and poet.

Other issue.

Richard Waller, of Castle Waller, Esq., eldest son and heir. = Maria Theresa, dau. of Captain Theobald Burke.

Kilner Waller, of the city of Limerick, Esq., buried at Castle Waller. = Deborah, dau. of — Newton, *d.* in Dublin, buried at Mount Geram, Harold's Cross.

Other issue.

1 Richard Waller, *d. s. p.*
2 Edward, *d. s. p.*
3 William Henry Brazier, *d. unm.*
4 Robert Alfred, *d. unm.*
5 Roger De Warrenne, *d. unm.*
6 George.
7 Theobald, *d. unm.*

1 Ann Matilda = Sir John Allen De Burgh, Br., of Castle Connell, co. Limerick.

2 Maria
3 Eleanor Ricarda
4 Blanche, *m.* to Wm. De Ryther.

Richard Waller, eldest son, *d. s. p.*

Kilner Waller, of the city of Dublin, Lieut. on half pay of 57th Regt. of Foot, *l.* 1854.

Robert Waller, *m.* and has issue, 1854.

1 Anna Maria, dau. of — Percy, *m.* 4th Sept. 1810, *d.* about 1823, at Berhampore, in the East Indies. = Edward Waller, a Captain in the 87th Regt. of Foot, youngest son, *b.* 15th Sept., 1790, *d.* 12th Aug., 1826, at Calcutta, in the East Indies.

2 Sarah, dau. of — Buckingham, *m.* 12th April, 1825, at Calcutta, *l.* his widow, 1854.

Robert Waller, eldest son, *b.* 26th Feb., 1814, at Bilboa, *d. s. p.*

KILNER WALLER, of Spring Grove, Hounslow, co. Middlesex, Esq., 2nd, but eldest surviving son, *b.* 26th April, 1816, at Gosport, co. Hants. = Hannah Maria, dau. of the Rev. Henry Dowling, of Launceston, Esq., *b.* 18th Oct., 1818, *m.* 4th Oct., 1842, at Launceston.

John Gough Waller, 3rd son.

Isabella, only dau., *b.* at Cawnpore.

Harriet Sherlock, *m.* David Ker.

Mary Dowling, *b.* 23rd Nov., and reg. 28th Dec., 1844.

Edward Kilner, *b.* 6th June, and reg. 14th July, 1848.

Kate Elizabeth, *b.* 16th Oct., and reg. 8th Nov., 1849.

Maria Theresa, *b.* 28th Aug., and reg. 25th Sept., 1851.

Arthur Henry, *b.* 5th, and reg. 14th May, 1853.

John Leonard, *b.* 11th Aug., 1854.

COX.

Richard Snead Cox, Esq., of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop, co. Hereford, and Souldern, co. Oxford, is the descendant of a most ancient family, claiming to derive from Clement Cox, whose son was raised to the dignity of an earl by King Edward the Confessor. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, Or three bars azure, on a canton argent a lion's head erased gules—for Cox.
2nd, Argent a bend sable cotised gules—for Alspath.
3rd, Argent a scythe in pale, the blade in chief sable, on the dexter side of the handle a fleur-de-lis of the last—for Sneyd.
4th, Argent three bars azure, in chief three annulets gules—for Kilbye.
5th, Per chevron engrailed gules and argent three talbots' heads erased counterchanged—for Duncumb.
6th, Quarterly: 1st, Argent a rock gules; 2nd, Argent a dexter hand fessewise couped gules, holding a cross-crosslet fitchée in pale azure; 3rd, Or, a lymphad sable; 4th, Argent a salmon naiant proper, in chief two eagles' heads erased affrontée gules—for MacLean.
Crest.—An antelope's head erased ppr., pierced through the neck by a spear.
Motto.—Nil amplius oro.

THACKWELL, G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel 16th Dragoons, has gained brilliant distinction as a military officer. He fought under Moore at Corunna, served with Wellington in the Peninsula, at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Orthes, was present at the severe conflict of Toulouse, and took part in the crowning victory of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. In 1840 he received permission to wear the order of the Dooranee Empire, conferred on him by the King of Affghanistan for his services in Candahar, Cabul, and Ghuznee, and in 1849 was granted by his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Bath for his gallant services against the Sikhs. Sir Joseph Thackwell is fourth son of the late John Thackwell, Esq., of Rye Court, co. Worcester, the representative of a family of great antiquity, of which was William Thackwell, Marshal of the Admiralty, who died in 1665.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Paly of six or and gu., a maunch arg., semée de lis az.; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly, az. and gu. a cross engr. or between two water-bougets arg.

Supporters.—An hussar of the 15th Regiment, and a light dragoon of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

Mottoes.—Frappe fort, and Mihi solicitudo festim.

STARK, or STARKE.

The family of Stark or Starke derives from Muirhead, of that ilk, the original arms of which were, "arg. on a bend az. a star of the first between two acorns or."

A chief of this family, supposed to have been William de Muirhead, of Muirhead, scutifer to Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Bothwell, having by his prowess ridded the country of a noted robber, Bertram de Schotts, in the time of King Robert II., that king gave him a charter of the lands of Lachope, in the parish of Bothwell, and assigned for arms, arg. on a bend az. three acorns or (Lyndesay's "Heraldry," p. 119); and for crest, two hands supporting a sword erect in pale proper. Motto, Auxilio Dei. He was knighted by King Robert III., and in 1404, after the battle of Homildon, he was sent commissioner to England to treat of the ransom of prisoners. (*See* Nisbet's "Heraldry," vol. i. p. 448, vol. ii. p. 259.)

It was an individual of this family who saved King James IV. from a bull in the forest of Cumbernauld, and for his strength in this brave act he was called Stark; and it seems there was some time in the family a sword having thereon Stark *alias* Muirhead. The armorial bearings then also given him were, az. a chevron between three acorns in chief or, and a bull's head erased in base of the second. For crest, a bull's head erased arg. distilling drops of blood proper. Motto, Fortiorum fortia facta. (*See* Nisbet, *ut supra*.)

The first mention of the name after this (if we except Gerard Sterk, who, with others, got a parliamentary grant of the mines of gold and silver in Scotland for three years, 17 July, 1526; but who does not appear to be of the family at all,) is Helen Stark, wife of Robert Lamb, of Perth, accused before Cardinal Beatoun of opposing the doctrines of Friar Spence at Perth. She was eminently distinguished for her courage and Christian fortitude; and is said by the Rev. Christopher Anderson, in his "Annals of the Bible," vol. ii., p. 530, to have been "the first and only martyr" of her sex in Scotland of which we read. (*See* "Memorabilia of Perth," *anno* 1544; Peacock's "Perth," p. 135; Foxe's "Book of Martyrs;" Anderson's "Annals of the Bible," *ut supra*.)

Shortly after this, the name frequently

occurs. There was Robert Stark, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, whose son, William, was served heir to him, 12 March, 1614; John Stark, of Auchinvole, co. Dumbarton, whose youngest son, James, was served heir to his brothers John and Thomas in 1629; and John Stark, of Killermont, in the same county, whose son John was served heir to him 20th July, 1652. This last was John Stark, of Killermont, the covenanter, who was in arms at Bothwell-bridge in 1679. Of the same religious party were afterwards, in 1684, his son, John Stark, younger, of Killermont, John Stark, senior, and John Stark, younger, of Banknock, co. Stirling, and Thomas Stark, in Carstairstown of Quodquhan.

Dr. William Stark, the eminent physician, was of the family of Killermont. He was born at Manchester, where his father, Thomas Stark, had settled as a merchant; and was educated for the medical profession first at Glasgow, and then successively at Edinburgh, London, and Leyden, at which last he took his degree, in 1767. Returning to London in 1769 he began his course of experiments on diet, from the effects of which he, within seven months from their commencement, died, after a short illness. He *d.* February 23, 1770, greatly regretted. His elder brother was the Rev. John Stark, Minister, of Lecropt, near Stirling, whose dau., Helen Stark, became wife of William Mayne, Esq., of Powis, co. Clackmannan; and their sister, Margaret Stark, having *m.* Alexander Munro, merchant in Glasgow, was mother of the distinguished Governor of Madras, Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., *b.* at Glasgow May 27, 1761, who *d.* at Madras July 6, 1827.

Mr. Stark, the immediate ancestor of the present branch, *m.* Janet Murray, and by her had issue three sons, Walter, James, and Thomas, the youngest of whom,

Thomas Stark, farmer in the parish of Libberton, co. Lanark, had six children, William, James, Walter, John, and Thomas, and a daughter Isabella. The third son,

Walter Stark, residing in Blythesmuir, parish of Linton, co. Peebles, *b.* April, 1730, *d.* November 7, 1818, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, having had by his wife, Anna Liddell, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, James Stark, who was *b.* May 26, 1753, and *d.* December 29, 1803, was father of the late John Stark, Esq., of Huntfield, parish of Libberton, co. Lanark, author of "Elements of Natural History," and other works. Thomas, the second son of the said Walter Stark, *d.* young; and the third and youngest son,

William Stark, of Edinburgh, *b.* October 30, 1758, *d.* March 18, 1826, having had by his wife, Anne Smith, who was remarkable for her exemplary piety, *b.* May 28, 1761, *d.* January 26, 1835, in all nine children, of whom the eldest was Adam Stark, author of the "History of the Bishoprick of Lincoln," and other works. The youngest was,

James Stark, Esq., *b.* May 5, 1798, who passed advocate at the Scotch bar January, 1824. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the city of Edinburgh and liberties thereof, and in the same year elected of the Common Council, and chosen Second Bailie of the city: in 1839 he was appointed Ruling Elder to the General Assembly for the city, and chosen First Bailie thereof. In December of that year he was constituted her Majesty's Advocate General of the Island of Ceylon; and in October following, one of the judges of the Supreme Court there.

He *m.* Miss J. Hamilton Gibson, daughter of Major James Gibson, eldest son of James Gibson, Esq., surgeon in Edinburgh, by his wife, Jean Hamilton, daughter of Major Thomas Hamilton, of the Royal Irish Dragoons, only son and heir of James Hamilton, Esq., of Olivestob, and by her had issue, James Gibson Starke, *b.* February 9, 1837; William Starke, *b.* April 18, 1839.

By a patent from the Lyon Office, of July 8, 1848, James Stark, Esq., bears the following

Arms.—Az. on a chevron arg. between a bull's head erased and two acorns in chief or—for Starke; and in base, a key fesseways, wards downwards, of the third—for Gibson; a martlet between two cinquefoils gules—for Hamilton.

Crest.—A dexter hand ppr. gripping by the lug and the horn a bull's head downwards erased arg., distilling drops of blood ppr.

Mottoes.—(Over the crest) Fortiorum fortia facta; (below the shield) Auxilio Dei.

HIGGINS.

Thomas Charles Higgins, Esq., of Turvey House, Beds., J.P. and D.L., Chairman of Quarter-Sessions, is son of the late John Higgins, Esq., whose grandmother, Ann Clarke, was dau. and co-heiress of Marchant Clarke, Esq., of Hardingston, co. Northampton, whose elder dau. was wife of Lord Folkestone, afterwards Earl of Radnor. (*See* "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Vert, three cranes' heads erased arg.; impaling, in right of his wife, Charlotte, second dau. of Sir Rose Price, Bart., sa. a chev. erm. between three spear heads embrued arg.

Crest.—A griffin's head erased or, gorged with a collar gu.

Motto.—Nihil quod obstat virtuti.

BROWN.

William Williams Brown, Esq., of Allerton Hall, near Leeds, second son of James Brown, Esq., an eminent merchant of that great commercial town, bears on his paternal shield an Escutcheon of Pretence for Duncan, in right of his wife, Margaret Brockden, only child of Isaac Duncan, Esq., of Philadelphia; and derives the quartering of Williams from his mother, Anne, only dau. and heiress of Samuel Williams, Esq., of Leeds.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Arg., on a bend sa., cotised az., between two six-pointed mullets pierced sa., three lions rampant of the field—for Brown; 2nd and 3rd, per pale az. and sa. three fleurs-de-lis and three cross-crosslets alternately, three and three, or—for Williams. Escutcheon of pretence—for Duncan: Gu. on a chev. engr. or, between in chief two cinquefoils, and in base a bugle-horn stringed, three stars of six points sa.

Crest.—A demi-lion rampant erased or, between two elephants' trunks ppr.

Motto.—Persevera Deoque confide.

ROCHE.

John Webb Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, co. Cork (son of Francis Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, by Esther, his wife, dau. of John Webb, Esq., of the Hill, and Rosanna, co. Cork, and nephew of Edmond Roche, Esq., of Kildinan, whose son, Edmond Burke Roche, has been raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Fermoy) (*see* Burke's "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry"), bears, on his hereditary coat of arms, an Escutcheon of Pretence for Madocks, in right of his wife, Eliza-Anne-Ermine, only child of William Alexander Madocks, Esq., M.P., of Tre Madoc, co. Carnarvon.

Arms.—Gu. three roaches in pale arg., an Escutcheon of Pretence for Madocks.

Crest.—Standing on a rock ppr., an osprey or sea eagle with wings displayed arg., membered or, holding a roach in its claw.

Motto.—Mon Dieu est ma roche.

MOORE.

Charles Thomas John Moore, Esq., of Frampton Hall, co. Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., Captain in the Lincolnshire Militia, descends from a branch of the Lancashire family of More, of which was the celebrated Lord Chancellor More, *temp.* Henry VIII. He is eldest son of the Rev. Charles Moore of Broughton Hall, co. Lincoln, J.P., by Elizabeth Anna, his wife, dau. and eventual heiress of Thomas Tunnard, Esq., of Frampton Hall, co. Lincoln, and grandson of Edward Moore, Esq., of Stockwell House, co. Surrey, by Sarah Gray, his wife, dau. of G. Saunders, Esq., of Ealing. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, Arg. a chev. engr. sa. between three moor cocks ppr.; 2nd, Arg. on a chev. sa. between three unicorns' heads erased sa., as many bezants or; 3rd, Az. a chev. between three demi-griffins or; 4th, Sa. on a fesse cotised or, between three coueys courant arg., as many escallops of the field.

Crest.—A Moor's head affrontée, wreathed.

Motto.—Disce mori mundo.

JACKSON.

This family is of very considerable antiquity and long standing in Northamptonshire.

Jeremiah Jackson, Esq., 4th son of Francis Jackson, Esq., of Duddington, co. Northampton, settled in Ireland, and there married Catherine, widow of John Odell, Esq., of the Grove, and dau. of Sampson Cox, Esq., of Ballynoe, co. Limerick. By her he left, at his decease in 1780, two daughters and two sons. Of the latter, the younger, the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, was an eminent scholar; and the elder,

Thomas Jackson, Esq., *b.* 1746, *m.* Barbara Gould, dau. of William Read, Esq., of Bradford, Wilts, and was father of

Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Fanningstown Castle, co. Limerick, J.P., *b.* 28th October, 1782, who *m.*, 18th September, 1805, Helena, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Sobor Hall, Esq., of Darlington, and has an only surviving son, the present

Hamilton Llewellynn Jackson, Esq., of Fanningstown Castle, a captain in the Austrian army, J.P. for the counties of Clare and Limerick, who is *m.* to Henrietta, 3rd dau. of the late John Donadelli, Esq., of the city of Lodi. (For full details *see* "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Arg. a greyhound courant ermines between three eagles' heads erased sa.

Crest.—A demi-horse arg., guttée gu., maned and hoofed sa.

PARTRIDGE,

Of Bishop's Wood, near Ross.

The present representative of the family is JOHN PARTRIDGE, Esq., only son of the late William Partridge, Esq., of Bishop's Wood, and of Monmouth, by Anne Biby, dau. and coheir of John Biby Hawker, Esq., of Chepstow.

The mansion of Bishop's Wood is in the Tudor style of architecture, standing upon the banks of the river Wye, in the parishes of Walford and Ruardean, in the two counties of Hereford and Gloucester.

Mr. Partridge is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, of which latter county he was high sheriff in 1824. He married, in 1817, Eliza, eldest dau. of Edward Ives, Esq, sometime civil judge of Moorshedabad, and subsequently resident at the court of Lucknow, and by her has issue. (*See* Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, chequy arg. and sa., on a bend gu. three escallops or (for PARTRIDGE); 2nd and 4th, sa. a hawk standing on a perch arg., beaked and legged or (for HAWKER).

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a horse's head sa.

MENZIES.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES MENZIES, Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles III. of Spain, and of the Royal Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, descends from the ancient Scottish family of Menzies, and bears the arms of that eminent race.

Lieutenant-General Menzies, whose long course of brilliant professional services we have recorded on a former occasion (*First Series*, vol. i. p. 61), *m.* Maria Wilhelmina, only child of Robert Bryant, Esq., M.D., Physician to H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and has issue,

I. William Collier, Captain Royal Engineers, *m.*, 16th Sept., 1847, Elizabeth Lushington, second daughter of James Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Clerans, co. Galway, and has, 1. Charles Robert D'Arcy, *b.* 28th June, 1848; 2. James John Burke, *b.* 11th November, 1849; and 3. William Maxwell, *b.* 6th July, 1855.

II. Charles Frederick, Captain Royal Marines.

III. Brunswick, late Lieutenant 46th Regiment.

I. Matilda Anne Elizabeth.

II. Maria Mary Anne.

Arms.—Arg., a chief gu. IMPALING or a lion rampant gu., ducally crowned gold, within a bordure az. charged with twelve bezants.

Crest.—A Saracen's head issuing out of a mural coronet ppr.

Motto.—Will God I shall.

CHARLES ASHMORE, ESQ.

LIEUT COL. 36TH REGIMENT

THE HON: DAVID SEARS.

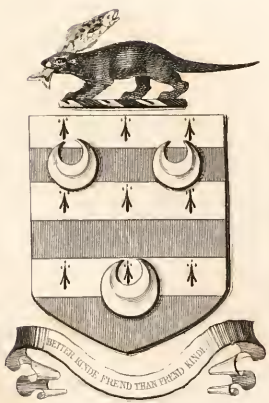
MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN FOLLIOTT HUDDLESTON, ESQ.

H. M. CUSTOMS, DUBLIN.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, BART

POLOC, CO. RENFREW.



CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

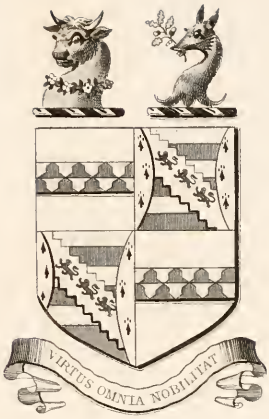
WM DRURY LOWE, ESQ.

FRANCIS WOODWARD, ESQ.

BOSTON PUBLIC

Wm HENRY ARMITAGE, ESQ.

EGREMONT, CHESHIRE



WILLIAM PERRY HERRICK, ESQ.

BEAU MANOR, CO LEICESTER

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, ESQ.

THE LODGE, HILLINGDON, MIDDX

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, ESQ.

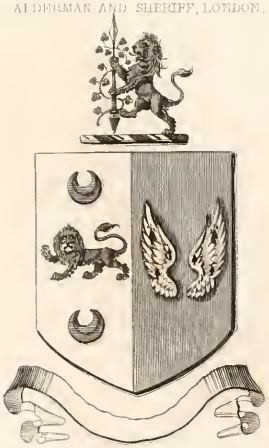
ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF, LONDON.

BENJAMIN NICHOLLS, ESQ.

MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

JAMES SPENCE, ESQ.

GYRN CASTLE, CO FLINT.



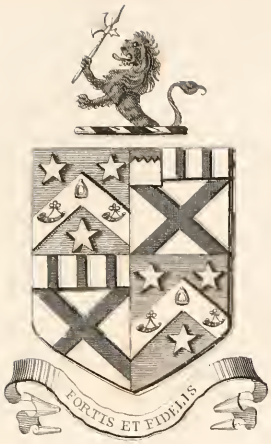
ROBERT LESLIE OGILBY, ESQ.

J. P. BROWN WESTHEAD, ESQ.

CHAS LENNOX TREDCROFT, ESQ.

ROY. ART.

BOSTON PUBLIC

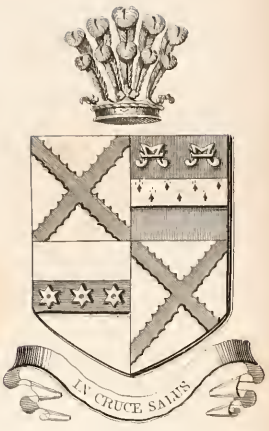


COL.: MAXWELL CLOSE,

DRUMBANAGHER, CO ARMAGH

C.C. ADOLPHUS DU BOIS DE FERRIERES, ESQ.

HARDWICK HALL, CO. MONMOUTH



WILL^M BRIGHAM, ESQ.

POXLEY HOUSE, CO. CHESTER.

THE REV^D CHA^S EDWARD ARMSTRONG, ESQ

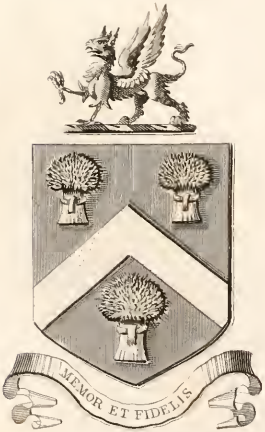
HEMSWORTH, CO YORK

THO^S F. BAILY, ESQ.

HALL PLACE, KENT.

ALEXANDER MATHESON, ESQ. M. P.

ARDROSS CASTLE, ROSSSHIRE.



STEPHEN REED, ESQ.

CORONER OF NORTHUMBERLAND

S. T. COLDRIDGE, ESQ.

EAST BUDLEIGH, DEVON.

GEO. FRANCIS HANNAY, ESQ.

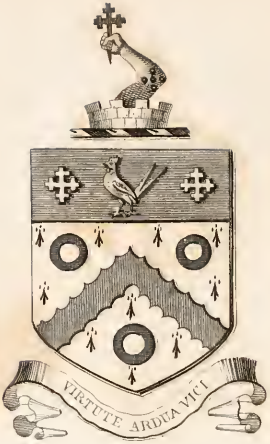
KINGSMUIR, CO. FIFE.

ALEXR J. R. STEWART, ESQ.

ARDS, CO. DONEGAL

VALENTINE H. MAIRIS, ESQ.

LATE MAJOR IN THE ARMY



THE REVD T. B. LUCAS,

HALLAND, CO. DERBY

COLONEL LESLIE, K. H.

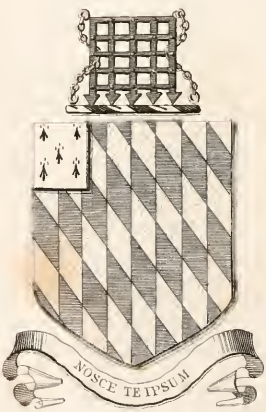
OF BALQUHAIN.

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH, ESQ.

BLECHWOOD, HANTS.

LT COL N. L. BEAMISH, ESQ

LOTA PARK CORK



WILLIAM BUCK, ESQ.

CANARBERHENDAR CARDIGAN

THOMAS ANDERSON, ESQ.

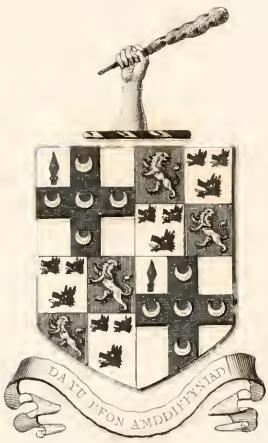
DESMOND HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND

HENRY JOHN SPERLING, ESQ.

DYNES HALL, ESSEX.

THOMAS ARTHUR, ESQ.

GLANOMERA CO. CLARE



JOHN HEYWARD JENKINS, ESQ.

KILBRONNE CARDIGAN

THOMAS FALCONER, ESQ.

BARRISTER AT LAW

BEST.

[illegible] KENSINGTON AND WESTON, KENT

FREDERICK CHAPPLE, ESQ.

LIVERPOOL

GEORGE BESWICKE, ESQ.

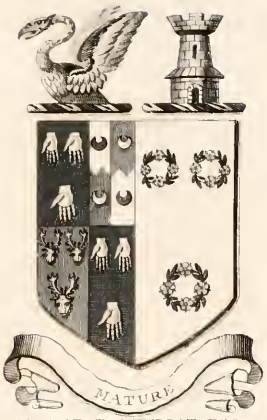
CRISTHORPE CO. YORK.

ROBT B. OWEN, ESQ.

BAULFRE, ANGLESEY.

JOHN GIBBS, ESQ.

THE [illegible]W. SHEFFIELD.



GEORGE BARTTELOT, ESQ.

S[illegible]OPHAM CO. SUSSEX

JOHN SPARROW, ESQ.

BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE.

GEN^L SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G. C. B.

ROBERT TOOTH, ESQ.

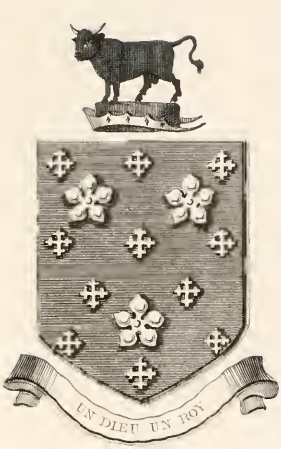
[illegible]WILLS, GRANBROOK [illegible]

THE REV^D J. WILLIAMS ELLIS.

[illegible]GLASBRYN CO. CARNARVON.

THOMAS JESSON, ESQ.

OAKWOOD CO. STAFFORD.



RICHARD D'ARCY, ESQ
NEW FOREST CO GALWAY.

ANDREW MULHOLLAND, ESQ
SPRINGVALE CO DOWN

JOHN DAYMAN, ESQ.
MAMBURY CO DEVON.

REV^D CHARLES EVELYN COTTON,
ETWALL HALL, CO DERBY

W^M S DAVENPORT, ESQ.
DAVENPORT, CO SALOP.

THOMAS NEVILLE, ESQ
BORRISMORE HOUSE, CO KILKENNY

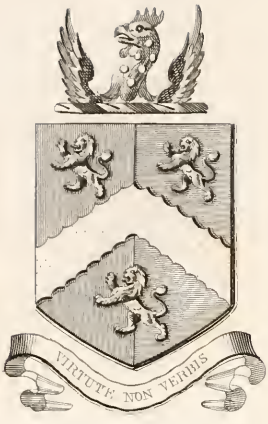
WILLIAM E. ARMSTRONG, ESQ
NEW HALL, CO. CLARE

WILLIAM JACKSON, ESQ. M.P.

[illegible] HOUSE, GREENHEAD.

LEWIS CLUTTERBUCK, ESQ.

ELWARK PARK, CO. GLOUCESTER.

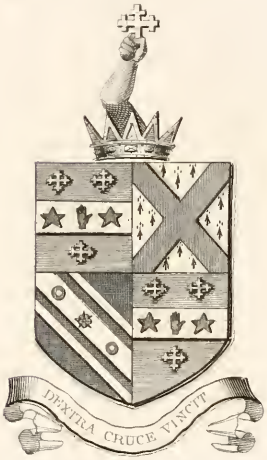


THOS ALISON HOSKINS, ESQ.

HIGHAM, CUMBERLAND.

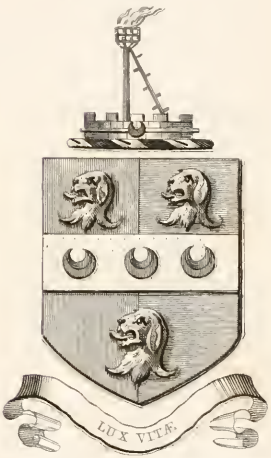
GEORGE LEOPOLD BRYAN, ESQ.

JENKINSTOWN, CO. KILKENNY.



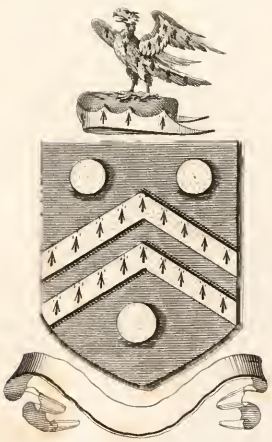
ROBT CONWAY HURLY, ESQ

TRALEE



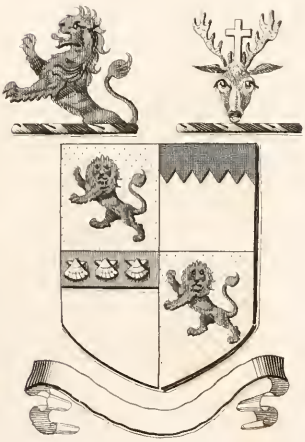
ALFRED BURTON, ESQ

NORFOLK AND DUBLIN



JAMES KITTERMASTER, ESQ. M.D.

MERIDEN, CO. WARWICK



E.J POWER LALOR, ESQ.

LONG ORCHARD, CO. TIPPERARY

RICHARD MAHONY, ESQ.

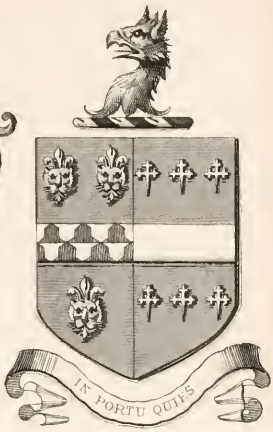
[illegible] MORE CASTLE, CO. KERRY

WILLIAM PEARETH, ESQ.

TSWORTH HOUSE, CO. DURHAM.

SIR HENRY MUGGERIDGE, KNT.

ALDERMAN OF LONDON, SHERIFFAM, SURREY



CHARLES WILLM WATKINS, ESQ.

BADBY HOUSE, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

THE REVD SAMUEL HAYMAN, B. A.

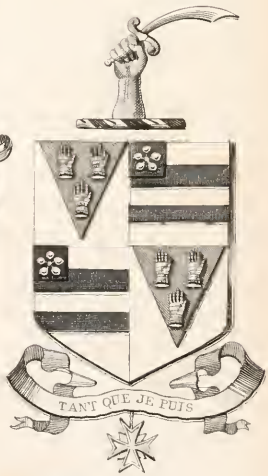
SOUTH ABBEY YOUGHAL.

SIR JOSEPH FRANCIS OLLIFFE, KNT.

MEMBER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

THOMAS A. LARCOM, ESQ.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

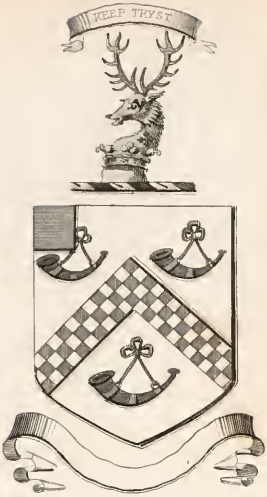


THE REVD T. R. JOLIFFE.

AMMERDOWN PARK, CO. SOMERSET.

THOMAS A. GIBB, ESQ.

REV.ᵈ H. ROXBY ROXBY, LL.B.
BLACKWOOD, E.R. YORKSHIRE.



EDWARD SEMPILL, ESQ.
DUN EDIN, CO. EDINBURGH.

LT. GEN.ᴸ SIR JOHN HUNTER LITTLER, G.C.B.

WILL.ᴹ BAKER, ESQ.
DERBY.

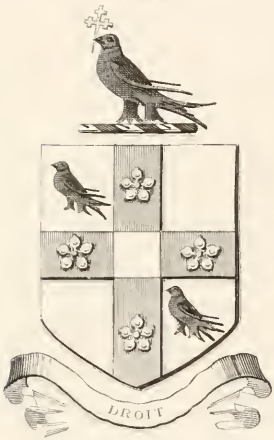
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DAWSON, ESQ.
NEW YORK, AMERICA.

RICHARD L. PEMBERTON, ESQ.
BARNES, CO. DURHAM.

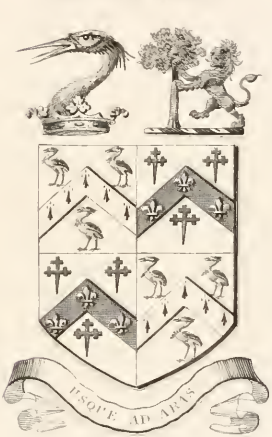
SIR WILLIAM LYONS, KNT.

ROBERT MARTIN, ESQ

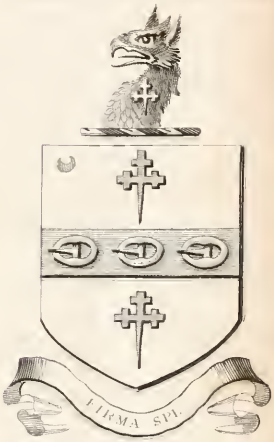
Wm JOHN CLARK, ESQ.



WINCHCOMBE H. S. HARTLEY, ESQ.

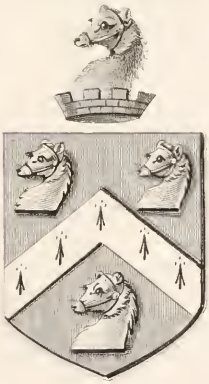


H. H. BURCHELL HERNE, ESQ.



FRANCIS CHAs LESLIE, ESQ.

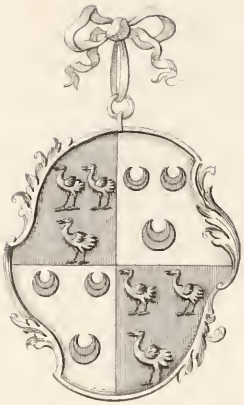
WILLIAM MADDEN GLASCOTT ESQ.



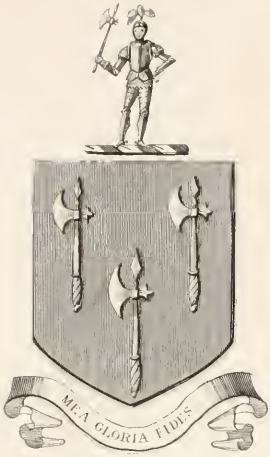
WIGHT.

ZACHARY MUDGE, ESQ.

ROBERT BUCHANAN DUNLOP, ESQ.



MISS EDMONDSTOUNE CRANSTOUN,



P. AINSWORTH, ESQ.

SMITHILLS, CO. LANCASTER

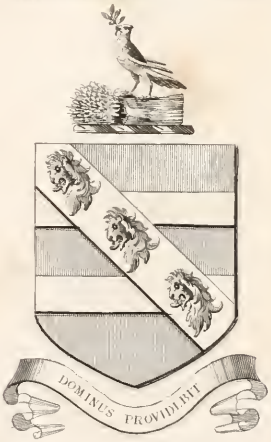
R.B. BLAKISTON HOUSTON, ESQ.

N.T.L. HODGSON, ESQ.

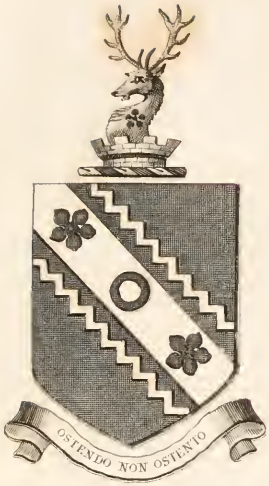
J.W.M. BERRY, ESQ.

JOHN BOLDERO, ESQ.

MORE,



JAMES GODING, ESQ.

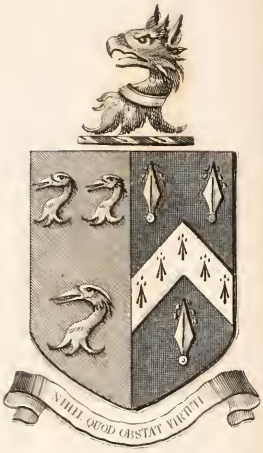


EDWD. LADD BETTS, ESQ.

PRESTON HALL KENT.

JOSEPH HARRISON, ESQ

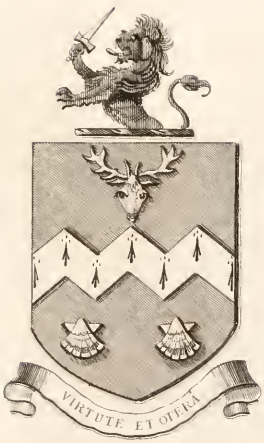
GALLICHEAVES PLA KENT



THOMAS CHARLES HIGGINS, ESQ.

DURVEY HOUSE, BELS

SIR DAVID T. CUNYNGHAME, BART.



GARDEN DUFF, ESQ.

HATTON CO. ABERDEEN.

THOMAS BRAILSFORD, ESQ.

T. ET GRANGE, CO. LINCOLN.

REVD. JOHN GEORGE FARDELL, M.A.

SPROTBROUGH RECTORY, CO. YORK.

WILL^M WILLIAMS BROWN, ESQ.

CHAPEL ALLERTON, N^R LEEDS.

ROBERT FINDLAY, ESQ.

EASTER HILL, CO LANARK.

JOSEPH HENRY BENNETT, ESQ.

BENNETT'S COURT, CO CORK.

THE VERY REV^D HUGH USHER TIGHE,

DEAN OF ARDAGH.

JOHN DICKINSON, ESQ.

AL[illegible] PERTH.

ALEX^R DINGWALL FORDYCE, ESQ. R.N.

BRUCKLAY, CO. ABERDEEN.

RICHARD SNEAD COX, ESQ.

BROXWOOD, CO HEREFORD.

EDWARD GRANVILLE, EARL OF ST GERMANS,

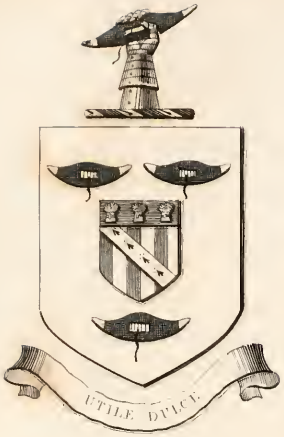
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

DEC. 1855, TO MARCH 1866

JONES

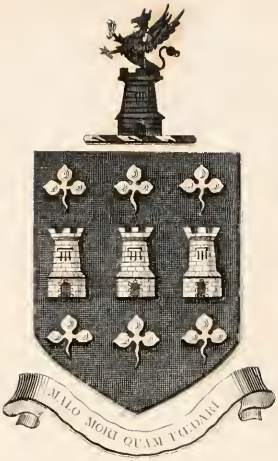
OF

LLANFORDDOG HALL CO DENBIGH



J. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, ESQ.

JOHN HAWKESWORTH, ESQ.



HENRY T. HIGGINSON, ESQ.

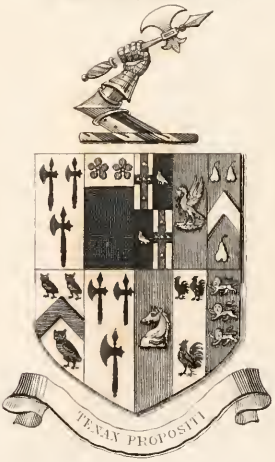
CHARLES HEATON ELLIS, ESQ.

ROBERT WARREN, ESQ.

CHARLES THOMAS WOOSNAM, ESQ.

JOHN HENRY KEOGH, ESQ.

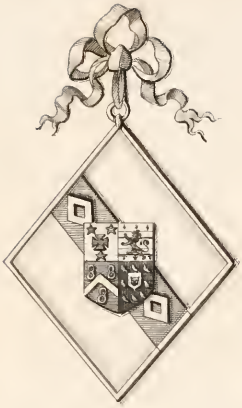
JAS TOWNSEND OSWALD, ESQ.



HENRY BUCKS GIBBS, ESQ

EDWARD AKROYD, ESQ

BANKFIELD HALIFAX



ROSAMOND ADDERLEY

[illegible] HALL, [illegible] STAFFORD

THOS LLOYD ROBERTS, ESQ

LANGLEY PARK [illegible] SALOP

R. C. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, ESQ

GARTMORE, CO. PERTH

JAMES STARKE, ESQ

[illegible]

KILNER WALLER, ESQ

[illegible] HOUSE, [illegible] MUNSLOW

G. R. EDWARDS, ESQ

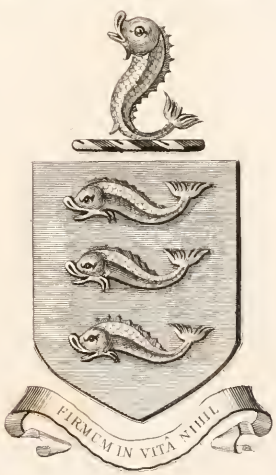
[illegible] HOUSE, [illegible] SALOP

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, ESQ.

ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF OF LONDON

MAJOR J. E. H. PRYCE,

ROY. MONT. RIFLES

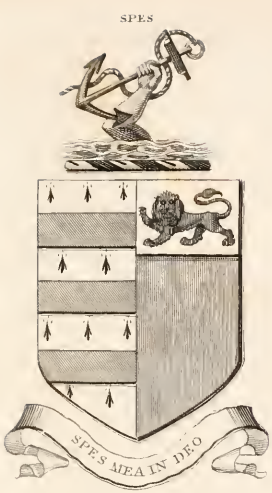


OLIVER DOLPHIN, ESQ

TUR. E. 'O [illegible]

FRANCIS MORICE, ESQ

[illegible]



HENRY LOMAX GASKELL, ESQ.
KIDDINGTON HALL, OXON

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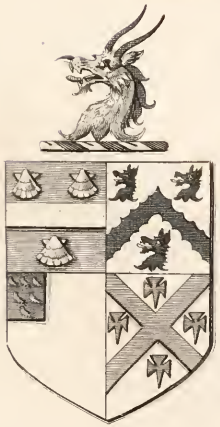

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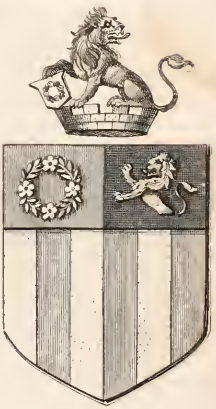

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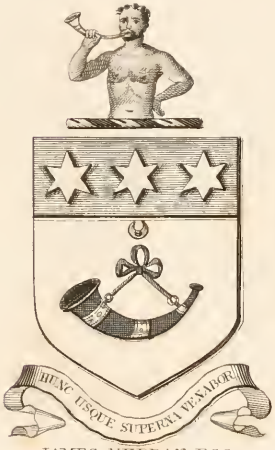

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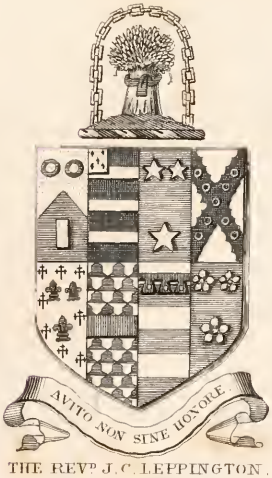

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